



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

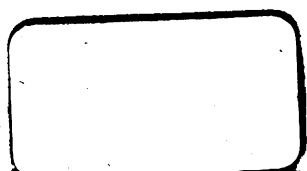
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

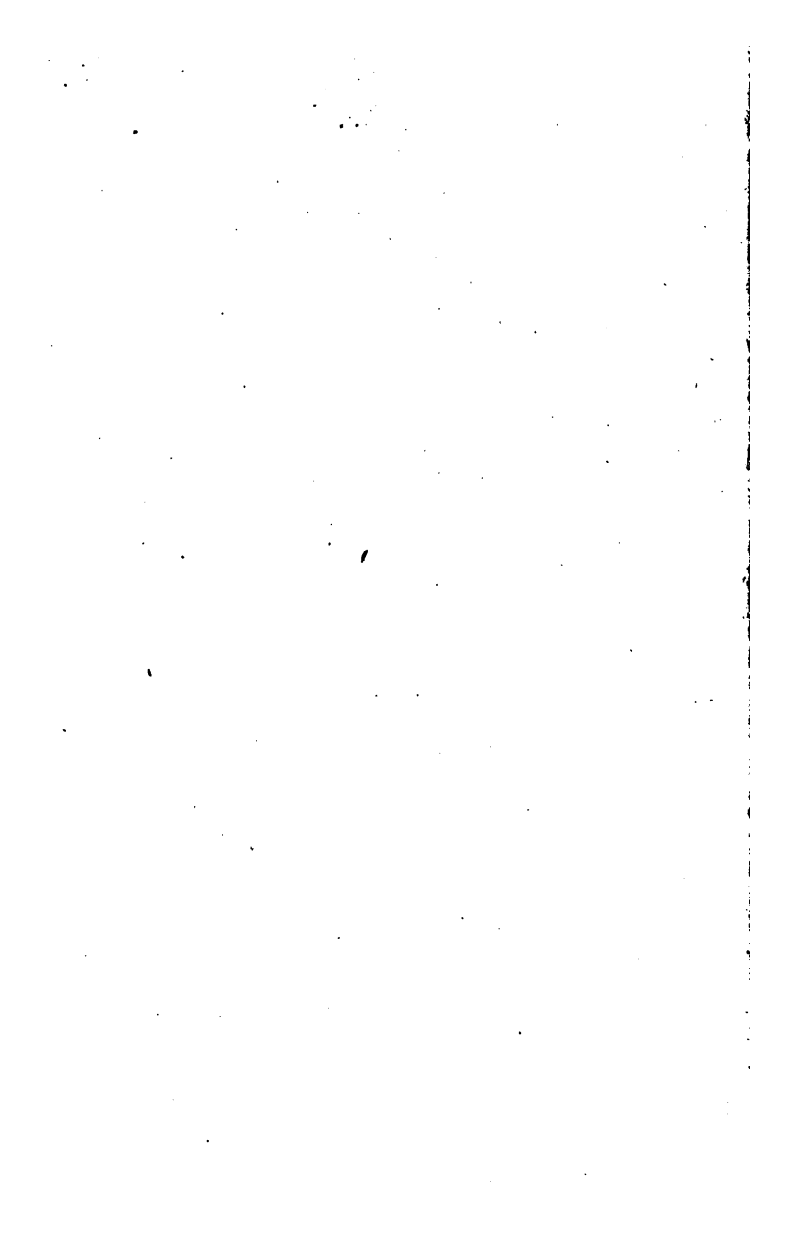
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

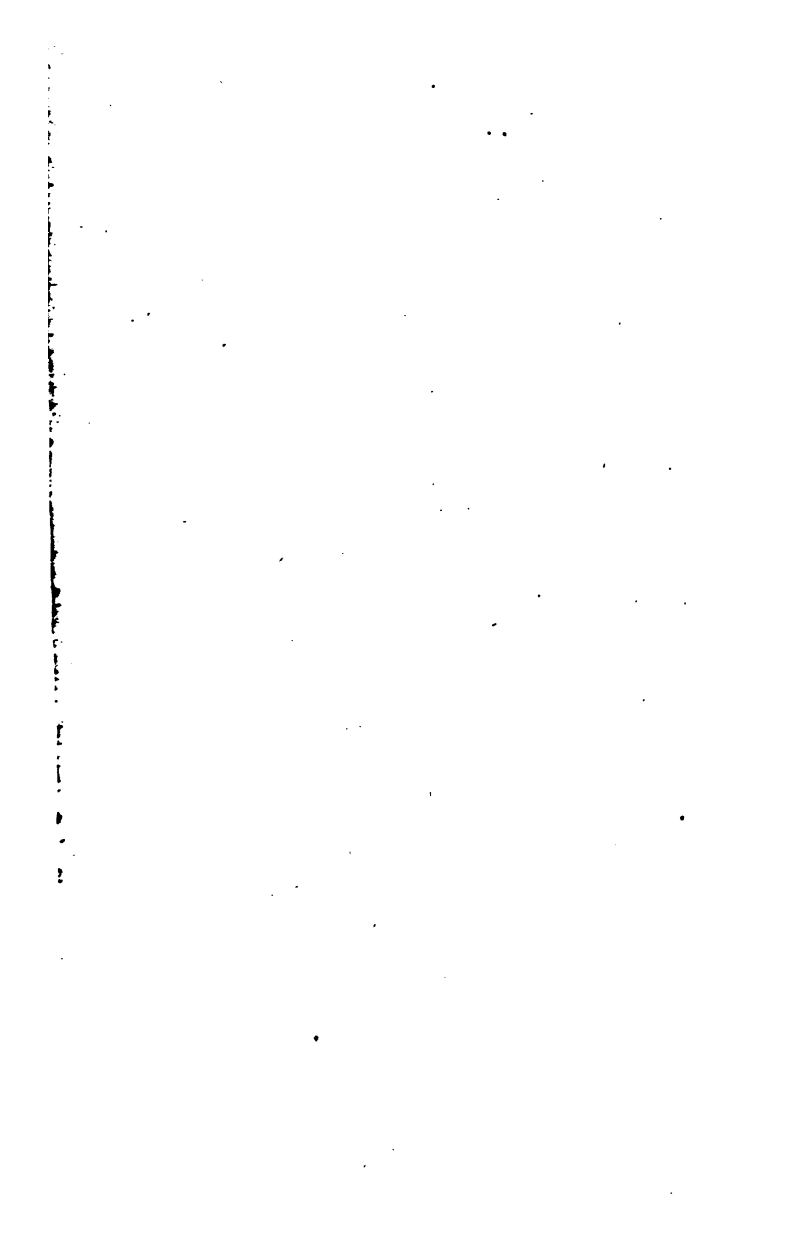
About Google Book Search

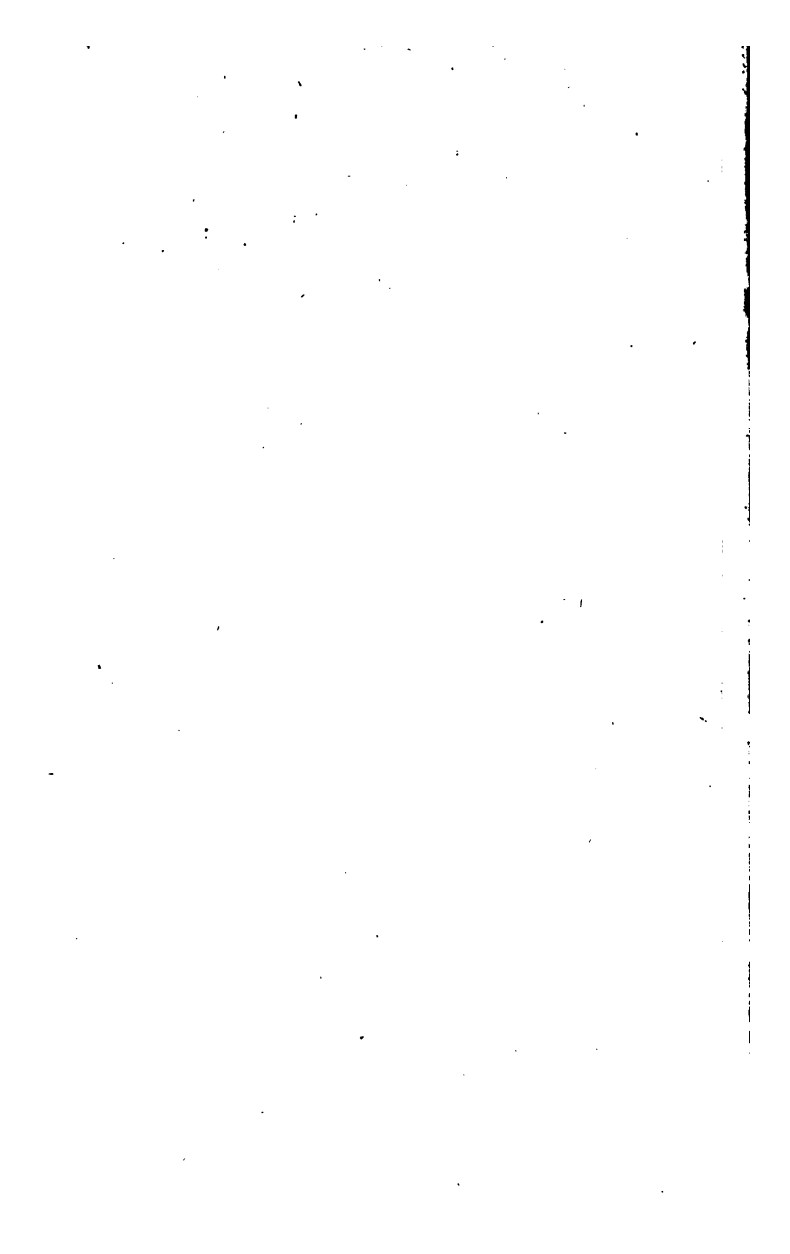
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



DPG
Hervé







Chronological Account
OF THE
HISTORY OF FRANCE,

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.

COMPRISING

The Ages of Barbarism, the Establishment of Monarchy, the Empire of Charlemagne, the Succession of Kings of the Houses of Capet, Valois, and Bourbon. From the Reign of Henry IV. to that of Lewis XVI. through the Revolution, the Sovereignty of Napoleon Buonaparte to the Restoration of Lewis XVIII, and the subsequent Events, the History is enlarged.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

EMINENT FRENCH CHARACTERS.

Throughout the Chronology and Biography, Anecdotes, illustrative of Remarkable Characters, are interspersed.

SECOND EDITION.

By PETER HERVÉ.

London :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR :

AND PUBLISHED BY MR. EGERTON, WHITEHALL; MESSRS. MOIT, UPPER BERKELEY STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE; AND MESSRS. SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER ROW; AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

10
1818.

[Price Six Shillings.]

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

333357B

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

1945

L

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

WHILST with avidity we dwell on each page of the Grecian and Roman annals, those of our accomplished neighbours the French, are too frequently neglected; yet has there been no want of administrative, military, or domestic talent among the latter, or of striking incidents to bring them into play; which the following chronological and biographical account will prove.—The causes and results of the conduct of the French for above thirteen centuries, are here presented; but that portion which regards the life of Henry the Fourth, and all subsequent events, is more particularly dwelt upon, as comprising a period continually alluded to in the familiar conversations of the pre-

8 March 1845 - 50 claret 1/2

sent times; as well as forming the subject of many of the works of the painters, sculptors, and dramatic writers of France.

An endeavour has been made to render these details altogether, a complete, though concise, History of France.—They are chiefly a compilation from authors whose veracity is established, and the Chronology (in which are interspersed anecdotes and observations not usually found under that title) is not copied from any table of the kind that has appeared.—The author finding a strange variation in the dates fixed by historians to striking circumstances, and even in their account of the number of years the sovereigns lived and reigned, has decided by comparing events and the different accounts with one another.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

THE greatest part of the country now styled France was formerly named Gaul, which is said to have been originally peopled by a portion of the Celtes, the descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet.—The earliest accounts of them bear the date,

622 years before Christ.—At this period they were a savage nation governed by Druids, the priests of their religion, then consisting of the worship of a supreme deity, whom they called Esus, to whom they offered human and other sacrifices.—They had a high veneration for the oak tree and the misletoe, which latter was considered a sovereign remedy in disorders. Their superstition inclined them, like the Romans, to prognosticate good or evil from the singing and flight of birds; and their Druids established such laws as kept the people in the grossest ignorance; confined to themselves a choice of magistrates, and

monopolized what little learning the country could then boast. There were also druidical women, who were supposed to be endowed with the spirit of prophecy, but were not possessed of any other accomplishment.—Their bards were an order distinct from the Druids, and their office consisted in singing the praises of their heroes, in accompanying themselves on musical instruments, and in the composition of songs. These, in the course of time, by frequent repetition, were retained by the young men; who by degrees sought to penetrate the gloom of superstition and ignorance with which the Druids had environed them. Eloquence became at length their favourite study, after that of the military art; and catching the ardour of their bards, a pompous, high flown style was long the fashion.—In military discipline they were however particularly deficient, trusting chiefly to their bravery and numbers. Bows and arrows, the sword and the lance were their weapons; their language, the Celtic, which is still spoken in Bretagne (Brittanny,) in Cornwall, Ireland, and in its greatest purity, in North Wales. Gaul was divided into a vast number of rude governments, monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical. The inhabitants possessed many virtues for which they were distinguished and respected by their neighbours, and they had their courts of judicature, but the sword in single combat, usually terminated disputes. They wore a very simple dress that did not cover more than half their bodies; were attached to hunting, expert at swimming, and had their hippodromes, (horse and chariot races) their tilts and tournaments, at all which the bards

assiste d—They sometimes burned their dead, and at other put the corpse into the earth; and if *that* of a person of consequence, buried one of his servants with him to attend him in the other world.

622 before Christ.—The Gauls, under a celebrated leader, Bellovesus, defeated the Hetrurians, and made themselves masters of Piedmont and Lombardy, by crossing the Rhone and the Alps, till then unattempted.

400 before Christ.—The Gauls under Brennus plundered and burnt Rome, but were cut off shortly after by Camillus the Roman General, and in a subsequent attack lost 40,000 men.

387 before Christ.—Brennus, with two other generals, in three divisions, invades Macedonia with an army of 150,000 foot and 60,000 horse, and ravages the country; but is defeated in Greece and puts an end to his life.

101 before Christ.—Marius defends Italy against the Gauls, and pursuing them, is opposed by the women as bravely as by the men. The former finding they should be obliged to surrender, kill themselves and their children.

62 before Christ.—The Romans, under Marcius Rex the Consul, penetrate into Gaul, subdue a part of it, and build the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.

The Gauls and the Cimbri retake Thoulouse, and a great slaughter of the Romans follows.

58 before Christ.—The Gauls return to Italy, but after some successes are defeated by Crassus.

57 before Christ.—Julius Cæsar builds his extraordinary wall from Geneva to Mount Jura, now St. Claude, seventeen miles long and sixteen feet high.

His gigantic prowess and skill, alarm the Gauls, and they offer him homage and congratulation.

50 before Christ.—The Gauls and the Belgæ at length oppose his encroachments, but are every where defeated, and Cæsar ultimately becomes master of the whole country; but the chief part, became a province of the Roman states.

The Gauls now changed their god, Esus, into Jupiter, and, in conformity with the Romans, also worshipped Mars, Diana, Apollo, Mercury, &c.

Anno Domini 25.—The Gauls submitted to the Romish yoke until the reign of Tiberius, when extreme ill usage caused them to revolt. They effected little till Vindex, heading 100,000 of them, made considerable progress in restoring freedom; but was defeated by the Roman, Rufus Virginius, and slew himself.

71.—In the reign of Vespasian they brought an army into the field to strengthen their rebellion, and that Emperor thought proper to make peace with them.

121.—The Emperor Adrian, in his progress through his dominions, visits Gaul, every where leaves marks of his munificence, builds stately edifices, and repairs all the Roman towns and fortifications. The Christian religion had by this time made great progress in Gaul.

199.—The Gaulic Christians persecuted by the Emperor Severus.

267.—The Emperor Aurelian entered Gaul, and defeating Tetricus, whom the Gauls had chosen for their Emperor, reduced this province to its former obedience.

326.—The Emperor Constantine divides Gaul

into four provinces, appoints governors, elects Counts and Dukes, and administers justice according to the Roman laws.

412.—The Goths from Upper Italy seize Aquitania, part of the East of Gaul, and the Burgundi another portion.

420.—The Franks, according to Pliny, a powerful maritime people from the North West of Germany, free the Gauls from the tyranny of the Romans.—Pharamond, co-temporary with Honorius, Roman Emperor of the West, the younger Theodosius of the East, and Hengist and Horsa of England, is considered by some authors as the founder of the French monarchy; but Sidonius Appollinarus, who wrote but fifty years after the death of Pharamond, and mentions Clovis as the first King of the French, residing in Gaul, as monarch of that country; and Pharamond and his three successors (all predecessors of Clovis) as merely making partial conquests in Gaul, and as abandoning the most of them after the Romans had been driven from them.

Pharamond, Clodian, Merovée, and Childeric, were successive Kings of the Franks or Sicambri.

The Gauls had now become almost unanimously Christians, through the indefatigable exertions of missionary prelates, who founded several churches, and successfully diffused (says a late admired historian) “a purity of faith, an integrity of morals, and a holiness of discipline.”—The Arts and Sciences, taught by the Romans, had already drawn forth some talent from the Gauls; philosophy, physic, mathematics, jurisprudence, poetry, and particularly eloquence, could boast of eminent

professors among these rising people. Quintilian styles one Julius Floreus, the "Prince of Eloquence." Academies were established, and a luminous era of learning seemed approaching, when the incursions of barbarians at the same time that they emancipated Gaul from the Roman power, robbed it of its refinement, of its schools, and of its fame. The dark ages seemed to revisit the country, and Science and Art reluctantly retired from public knowledge, and sought shelter within the confines of the cloister and the convent.

THE FIRST RACE OF KINGS.

A. D. 486.—Clovis (the son of Childeric) King of the Franks, in his 20th year invaded Gaul with a powerful army. This country was then divided between the Romans, the Burgundians, and the Visigoths; the former were Catholics, the two latter Arians. Clovis defeated Syagrius, the Roman Governor, entered Soissons, his capital, and from that time was styled the first King of the French in Gaul. The Romans thus lost their Gallic possessions (a few fortresses excepted), after retaining them 573 years, from the conquest of Julius Cæsar.

Clovis, finding his new subjects Christians, could not entirely prevent his soldiers, who were Pagans, from pillaging the churches.

The Ostrogoths (situated in Upper Italy) had at that time Theodoric the Great for their King. The Visigoths and Ostrogoths, though of separate kingdoms, were styled Goths in general.

491.—Gondebaud, King of Burgundy, gave a reluctant consent that Clotilda, his niece, should marry Clovis, which he retracted before the Princess had arrived at Soissons; to which metropolis she however hastened, and anxious to be united to the hero of the times, quitted her chariot, drawn by oxen, for the fleetier conveyance of a horse. She reached that city, and the nuptials were solemnized with all the magnificence the times afforded.

At this period the French assembled annually in the Champ de Mars (the field of March), since celebrated for many splendid epochs.

495.—Clovis converted to Christianity (the Catholic persuasion) immediately after a victory gained over the Almanni; who had invaded Gaul. Queen Clotilda had the principal share in his conversion. The Almanni became the subjects of Clovis.

St. Vedast, reputed for his sanctity, taken from a monastery, and appointed the King's confessor.

The King and 3000 persons baptized in St. Martin's church at Rheims, on Christmas-day—Anastatius was then Pope of Rome, and Anastatius Roman Emperor of Constantinople.

Clovis styled the Most Christian King; the Pope not then having confidence in the professions of any other monarch. This title has descended to all the succeeding Kings of France.

500.—Alaric, King of the Visigoths, at the head of a large army, surprised Clovis, who, in the plain of Vouillé, near Poictou, engaged with him in single combat, and, by slaying Alaric, added greatly to his territories; took Bourdeaux,

Thoulouse (the capital of the Visigoths), Angoulême, &c.—Clovis receives the name of Augustus.

508.—Paris (which had long been a considerable city) rendered the metropolis of the French monarchy by Clovis.

511.—Clovis, after having killed some petty kings with his own hand, and performed other acts of cruelty, founded monasteries, and built the church of St. Hilary of Poitiers, by way of expiation.

Clovis died at Paris in November, in the 45th year of his age, was buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul (now St. Genevieve), which he had built.

Clovis had reigned twenty-five years in Gaul; was esteemed a great commander; politic and ambitious, and evinced much cruelty during his thirst for conquest.—The Gallic people were still a fierce and barbarous race. Their common defence, their military expeditions, the preservation of their cattle, and the distribution of their slaves and spoils, occupied solely their attention.

512.—The four sons of Clovis divided his kingdom. Childebert became King of Paris, Clodomir of Orleans, Clothaire of Soissons, and Thierry of Austrasia or Oriental France, the capital of which was Metz. He was the eldest son, and possessed the country of the Visigoths, gained by his father.

Their four kingdoms now first began to be styled France, as a general term.

520.—Theodobert, the son of Thierry, defeated the Danes by land and by sea, and killed their King Cochiliac, who had invaded Austrasia.

522.—Sigismond, King of Burgundy, strangled his son at a banquet, through the misrepresentations of his second wife; but finding that the young Prince had been wrongfully accused of a desire to depose him, he underwent a severe penance for several months.

523.—Clodomir, King of Orleans, having taken Sigismond in battle, caused him with his wife and family to be thrown into a well, previous to a continuation of the war with Godemar, Sigismond's brother.

Clodomir in the midst of victory, being discovered by his long hair in his pursuit of the enemy, was killed by them. His soldiers, furious from revenge, cut the Burgundians to pieces, overran their country, and laid it waste.

524.—The three remaining Kings of France, taking advantage of the minority of Clodomir's sons, divided his kingdom amongst them.

Theodoric the Great, King of Italy and of the Ostrogoths, died at this time.

533.—Childebert and Clothaire having prevailed on their mother Clotilda to bring the three children of their deceased brother to Paris, Clothaire stabbed two of them with his own hands. Clothoalde, the third son, escaped, took orders, was made a saint, and was buried at St. Cloud, which is so called from him, as an abbreviation of his name.

The courts of France shamefully dissolute in their conduct.

Death of Thierry. He was succeeded by Theodobert his son.

534.—The kingdom of Burgundy divided among the three kings. Godomar died in prison.

535.—The kingdoms of France extended to the Alps

Theodobert enters Italy with an army of 100,000 men against Belisarius, the Roman Emperor's General, but gains only a few posts of consequence.

544.—Justinian, the Roman Emperor, resigned Provence to France to gain its favor.

548.—Death of Theodobert. He made many conquests, and well supported the dignity of his crown. Was humane, generous, and devoid of the cruelty practised by his relatives. Theodobalde his son, by his mistress Deutaria, succeeded him.

The pious Queen Clotilda, the mother of the four kings, died at Tours.

555.—The French, after having extended their conquests nearly as far as Calabria, lost 30,000 men, and abandoned Italy.

Death of Theodobalde; who left his two uncles to divide his throne; but Clothaire soon after, taking advantage of Childebert's indisposition, seized the whole, which he retained.

556.—Clothaire's son Cramnes revolts from his father, and is supported by Childebert.

558.—Childebert died.

Clothaire becomes the first sole Monarch of all the French nation.

Cramnes burned in a cottage with his family.

561.—Clothaire died at Champagne. He had few good qualities and many bad.

562.—Clothaire's sons succeeded him. Chari-

bert, King of Paris; Gontram of Burgundy; Chilperic of Soissons; Sigibert of Austrasia.

Divorces were in these times very frequent.

565.—Fredegonde, the wife of Chilperic, being repudiated, murdered Galswinde, daughter of the King of Spain, her successor. She had also previously destroyed Chilperic's first wife.—Chilperic again received her as his Queen.

568.—Charibert died. He was a peaceable prince.

575.—After many civil wars, occasioned by the ambition of Chilperic, Fredegonde caused Sigibert, a most accomplished and heroic prince, to be stabbed; and seized his wife Brunehaut, a princess not less celebrated for acquirement, with her two daughters, who were banished to Rouen and Meaux. Childebert succeeded his father Sigibert.

576.—Merovée, the son of Chilperic, releases and marries Brunehaut, and in the church of St. Martin, at Rouen (considered an inviolable asylum), they escaped the father's vengeance, but were continually harassed by him.

577.—Merovée at length killed by Fredegonde's emissaries. This infamous step-mother suffered not his brother Clovis to survive him, but dispatched him in 581.

584.—Chilperic stabbed by an assassin at Chelles, his summer house. The people at length became tired of his irregularities and crimes. He was constantly the aggressor in his wars with his brothers. He loaded the people with taxes, reviled the clergy, was a wretched author, and styled himself the wisest Prince of the age.—

Fredegonde, if possible, more hated for the extraordinary enormity of her vices, fled to Gontran, and by her tears and arts prevailed on him to protect her and her infant son, Clothaire II.

593.—Gontran expired, leaving a good impression of his reign.

Fredegonde headed her troops against Childebert and defeated him. She had become absolute regent since the death of Gontran, and reigned with astonishing ability and courage; as did also

596.—Brunehaut, when, by the death of Childebert, which now occurred, she held the sceptre for her two grandsons; Theodobert II. King of Austrasia, and Thierry of Burgundy. These two women became the wonder of their age.

597.—After having partially defeated Brunehaut, Fredegonde expired, and has not been succeeded by any character, male or female, in the annals of history, of more complete cruelty, ambition, bravery, or sagacity; worthy, at the same time, of the curse and admiration of posterity. She was buried at Paris, near Chilperic her husband, in the church of St. Vincent, since called St. Germain des Prés.

605.—The Dowager Queen Brunehaut, with the assistance of her paramour Protade, caused a division between her sons, which terminated in the assassination of Protade. The civil wars were however resumed with great slaughter.

612.—Brunehaut having made Theodobert prisoner, caused him to be stabbed.

613.—On the death of Thierry, Clothaire found himself master of the whole empire, which he secured by murdering two of his young nephews,

and thoroughly inheriting his mother's cruelty, caused the aged Queen Brunehaut (once beautiful, amorous, and absolute) to be tortured by various punishments for three days by the executioners.—she was finally tied to the tail of a wild horse, dragged round the camp, and torn to pieces.—

628.—Clothaire II. died after a reign of forty-five years, having for many years by his piety, pacific temper and judgment, rendered his subjects happy, and effaced the memory of his cruelties.

628.—Dagobert his son was at first styled the greatest King that had yet governed France; but he soon became so voluptuous that he had at one time three Queens; and mistresses in all parts of the kingdom.

638...Dagobert expired after a reign but little interrupted by wars. He employed himself much in correcting the laws, and disbursed great charities. His court was remarkable for its splendour. He was buried at St. Denis, which he had richly endowed.

Neustria and Burgundy were apportioned to Clovis II. and Austrasia to Sigibert II. the sons of Dagobert, then children. The former governed by the Queen Nantilda and a minister, named *Æga*; the latter by Duke Pepin and the Archbishop of Cologne.—Pepin and *Æga* possessed the title of Mayors of the Palace, then apparently the first office of the state, as it was the first in influence.

655.—Sigibert and Clovis died nearly at the same time. Chronology is here more confused and dark than at earlier periods.—It is certain,

however, that Sigibert founded twelve monasteries in his small kingdom, at his own expence.

656.—Grimoald, mayor of the palace, deposed the son of Sigibert, to place his own son on the throne. Childeric, the second son of Clovis the Second, made successful head against them, took them prisoners, and became sovereign of Austrasia, whilst Clothaire the Third, the elder son, took peaceable possession of the remaining part of France, under the tuition of Ebroin, another ambitious mayor, who, when the pious Queen-mother Butilda retired to the monastery of Chelles, became a tyrant, and disposed of justice or injustice for a bribe.

663.—Clothaire died and Childeric became sole King, but was shortly after assassinated with his Queen, from hatred of his tyrannical disposition.

Thierry, their uncle, ascended the thrones of Austrasia and Burgundy; whilst Dagobert (son of Sigibert), who had been secretly conveyed to Scotland, returned to his kingdom of Austrasia, assisted by Wilfred, an English nobleman, but was assassinated, after he had reigned about eight years.

671.—Pepin and Martin, of Grimoald's family, were chosen Dukes of Austrasia, the people refusing to acknowledge Thierry king. Martin was murdered by Ebroin, who in

683.—Also met with a violent death.

690.—In a great battle, Pepin entirely defeats Thierry's army, and, Paris having opened its gates, takes him prisoner, seizes his government, but allows him to retain the title of King, and grants him luxuries. Pepin afterwards became

sole governor of the French empire and gained the hearts of the people by his wisdom and application.

693.—Thierry dying, Duke Pepin proclaims his own son Clovis III. King.

698.—Death of Clovis III. whose short reign was under his father's management. Childebert II. a younger son, succeeds.

711.—Childebert dies and his son Dagobert II. holds the sceptre under his grandfather Pepin's tuition.

714.—Pepin, of most ambitious memory, expired at Jopik. He was a great statesman and warrior.

The government of the whole empire was now left in a very singular situation. The young Dagobert, nominated King, was placed in a house of pleasure, under the guardianship of another grandson of Pepin. Theodald, also a child, who was governed by his grandmother, Plictrude, thus actually governess of the whole nation, without being Queen or Regent. She set aside Charles Martel, Pepin's son, from any share of authority, and imprisoned him.

716.—During insurrections Charles escaped, and became Duke of Austrasia.

Chilperic, second son of the former King, Childeric II. had hid himself in a monastery, and the death of Dagobert now happening, emerged from his retreat, and was chosen King of Neustria and Burgundy.

717.—Charles Martel gains a dear-bought victory over Chilperic, and restoring Austrasia to a

kingdom, places on the throne Clothaire IV. a descendant of the last Kings.

718.—Eudes, Duke of Gascony, possesses himself of much of the South of France; is subsequently defeated by Charles, and obliged to deliver up King Chilperic, who had joined him.

Chilperic and Clothaire died, and Charles resumed his dukedom, making Thierry II. son of Dagobert II. King.

732.—Charles gained a great victory over the Saracens. It is in this famous battle, which was fought between Tours and Poitiers, that 375,000 of the Saracens perished. They had been called in by Eudes to his assistance. The surname of Martel is mentioned as having now been conferred on Charles, because he crushed the Saracens as with one mighty hammer. Marteau is now the word for hammer in French.

734.—The death of Thierry II. caused an interregnum, during which Charles governed France under the title of Duke of the French.

741.—Pope Gregory III. (the first Pontif, who, in a direct manner, concerned himself with the interests of princes) sent an embassy to Charles to assist him; the King of the Lombards having shewn hostile intentions; and Leo the Emperor having deserted him and ceased to be a Roman Catholic. The Pope offered Charles the Consular dignity of Rome, which gratified his ambition; but death terminated his projects, and he was buried at St. Denis. He was considered one of the most perfect of heroes, possessing the highest military renown, without being tainted with the cruelty frequent in those times. His ambition was

not boundless ; he never aspired to regal honors, although he had the means of attaining them ; was considered a wise statesman, and patronized the missionaries who preached the faith to some tributary nations.

Carloman, Duke of Austrasia, and Pepin, Charles's sons, had the government consigned to them.

742.—Pepin is chiefly instrumental in naming as King, Childeric III. one of the royal family. He was a mere cipher, under the government of the politic brothers.

746.—In the midst of victories over the neighbouring nations, Duke Carloman renounced his dominions to embrace a monastic life, where he distinguished himself as much by his sanctity, as he had before by his valour and wisdom.

THE SECOND RACE OF KINGS.

751.—It having been submitted to Pope Zachary, as a case of conscience, whether Childeric, as an impotent monarch, should not, for the good of the people, be deposed, Pepin was presented to the anxious people of France as their sole king : Childeric and his son being shaved and consigned to a monastic life. Thus, the race of Clovis and Merovée became extinct, after reigning 260 years in Gaul.

766.—Pepin re-united the principality of Aquitaine, with its capital Thoulouse, to France.

768.—This was the last of his glorious expeditions : Pepin died at St. Denis, in the 17th year

of his reign. He was a most accomplished prince, and if we except his ambition, and some degree of art in his ascent to the throne, one of the most blameless. His prudence became proverbial, and he was feared as well as beloved. He had the surnames of short and fat, but was not deficient in dignity.

In October, began the glorious reign of Charles, commonly called Charlemagne (or the great) and of his brother Carloman, the sons of Pepin.

769.—Charlemagne after tranquilizing insurrections in Aquitaine, married the daughter of Didier, King of Lombardy, repudiating a former wife.

771.—Carloman, of a restless disposition, happily died before he had the power to make attempts at innovation; and Charlemagne remained absolute sovereign.

772.—In this year Charlemagne projected that extraordinary war of thirty-three years duration, with the Saxons, which was planned with a double view, viz. to render their defeat so effectual as to prevent a renewal of their continual irruptions, and to convert them to christianity.

774.—Charlemagne's partial success in Saxony was followed by the complete conquest of Lombardy, and the appropriation of this third part of Italy to France. With Didier, died the Lombard race of kings; Charlemagne added this title to his own.

781.—After various defeats in Saxony, suppression of revolt in Italy, and some success in Spain, the reputation of the name and arms of Charlemagne became universal. He shortly after

made his sons Pepin and Lewis kings of Lombardy and Aquitaine, though yet minors.

Having given his sons sage ministers, he returned to Saxony, terminated the revolt of Vitikinde and caused 4500 men to be beheaded in hopes of checking future effusion of blood, by so terrible a punishment.

At Thionville he lost Queen Hildegarde, who was deeply regretted by the nation.

785.—After another Saxon revolt, Vitikinde and Albion, their chiefs, were induced by Charlemagne to visit him, and they were so charmed with his manners, his generosity and piety, that they were prevailed upon to embrace christianity.

788.—Charlemagne made a conquest of the dukedom of Bavaria, added it to France, and sent Counts to govern it. The Greeks were also defeated about this time.

792.—His son, by his first queen, conspired against his life, was frustrated in the attempt, and imprisoned in a monastery.

800.—The virtuous Pope Leo III. having been infamously treated by his nephews, the King of France visited Rome, and restored tranquility.

Haroun Al. Raschid the King of Persia, a great soldier, and statesman, the Charlemagne of the East, desirous of evincing his high respect for his august counterpart, presented the French king with Jerusalem, sent him a banner, and the keys of the city.

801.—Charlemagne crowned at Rome Emperor of the West, and styled Augustus, whilst on his knees, at St. Peter's, without, it is said, his pre-

vious knowledge, and with some reluctance ; but he retained these titles with satisfaction.

802.—The **Empress of the Romans, Irene**, proposes to wed the **Emperor of the West**, and to render him also **Sovereign of the East**. He is inclined to accede, but her subjects, averse to the suggestion, dethrone and banish her, and elect **Nicephorus** in her stead.

805.—**Charlemagne** arrived at the age of 66, calls a diet at **Thionville**, and makes his will, dividing his vast empire between his three sons.

809.—The **Saracens** make some inroads at **Tortosa** and **Huesca**.

The **Danes** and **Normans** make some impression in the North ; but the assassination of the **King of Denmark** by one of his own guards, restores peace.

810.—**Charlemagne** lost his son **Pepin**, and his daughter **Rotrude**.

812.—He makes **Pepin's son, Bernard**, king of **Italy**.

813.—He associates his son **Lewis**, with himself in the empire, and has him crowned at **Aix la Chapelle**.

814.—**Leo**, the **Armenian** usurper of the **Roman** empire, sends ambassadors to **France**, but they find **Charlemagne** exists no longer. He died of a pleurisy, the 28th of **January**, aged nearly 71, after a reign of forty-seven years. No higher praise can be attached to a king than the following, spoken of him: "All the qualities necessary to form a great man, centered in this prince." His military glory was untarnished in a single instance, and he seems never to have made inroads on his neighbours for the mere sake of conquest. *They were*

the aggressors, and caused him to gain an immense extent of territory in various contiguous countries. His name was handed down with veneration, and his example set before sovereigns for their guide.

816.—Lewis I. the debonaire (gentle) having succeeded his father, crowned by Pope Stephen IV. Emperor of France with the Empress Hermengarde.

817. Bernard, tributary King of Italy, and nephew of Lewis, revolts from him; but being unsuccessful, delivers himself up, and throws himself at the feet of the Emperor, on whose accustomed goodness he thought he could rely for pardon; but Lewis caused his eyes to be bored out, (a usual punishment at those times.) and he died three days after, of grief. This indelible stain on the character of Lewis, renders it doubtful, notwithstanding his penitence, if he deserved the title of godly that was betowed on him.

Lewis associates Lothaire (his eldest son) in the empire, and gives the kingdoms of Aquitaine, and Bavaria to his sons, Pepin and Lewis.

819.—He married 2dly, Judith, a lady of great beauty, and daughter of Duke Guelfe of Bavaria.

827.—The Kingdoms of the Heptarchy in England united in Egbert at this time.

828.—The Emperor consciencious in the extreme, appoints councils to inquire into his conduct, into that of his sons, and of his nobility.

829 — The Emperor's three sons revolt.

830.—Pepin, his second son, takes Laon, seizes the Empress Judith, and compels her to take the veil to save her life. She was a woman of in-

trigue, and of an insatiable ambition. Her vows were recalled, and she regained her influence.

Lewis is reconciled to his three sons, who restore him the government, which they had wrested from him.

833.—The Emperor is betrayed, deposed, and led to a cell in sackcloth, where he was sentenced to pass the rest of his life.

834.—A revolution in favour of Lewis, and his restoration to the throne. Peace is proclaimed.

839.—A new revolt, which terminated in the death of Lewis. He was fond of power, yet a slave to superstition; but took great pleasure in study, and spoke Latin as fluently as his native language. Chaste, and without pride, he has been considered a good man, too indulgent a father, and a bad politician.

840.—Lothaire is now Emperor; Charles the Bold (son of Lewis and Judith) King of Aquitaine; and Lewis of Bavaria. The former attacked the two latter, with a view to conquest; but is defeated at Fontenay, where his troops were miserably slaughtered.

843.—The two kings deprive Lothaire of France, Italy alone remaining to him. Lewis styled King of Germany.

844.—The remonstrances of Lothaire obtain him part of his French dominions.

847.—Norman insurgents burn Bourdeaux.

The Duke of Brittany takes the title of king.

855.—Lothaire died, and has left an impression that he was hypocritical and proud.

857.—Charles the Bold retaining to himself the principal part of France, proclaims his son Charles

king of Aquitaine; but the unanimity of the people was of short duration; he was deposed during one month, and restored the next. His father's severity was the chief cause of revolt. The Norman invaders were at this time effectively repulsed.

Lewis, of Germany, deposes his brother, Charles the Bold, and is treacherously assisted by Venilon, Archbishop of Sens, whom Charles had raised to this see from a low condition.

859.—Charles surprises his brother's camp, and is restored to his crown.

860.—The royal authority is treated with contempt by all ranks of people. Baldwin, grand forester of Flanders, carries off Judith, the daughter of Charles. A trial ensues, and they were excommunicated; but marrying soon after, were pardoned. Judith had been married to Ethelbald and Ethelwolf, two kings of England.

861.—Nicholas I. now Pope is styled the Great.

868.—Charles of Aquitaine dies, and Lewis, his brother, replaces him.

871.—Alfred of England commences his reign.

874.—Charles the Bold, with a powerful army, enters Rome, and Pope Adrian II. crowns him Emperor of the Romans; a title little more than nominal, and within the power of the Popes then to bestow.

876.—Charles the Bold, aged 54, is poisoned by his Jew physician, after reigning thirty-eight years. He had few virtues and many defects; ambitious, yet irresolute; capable of conceiving vast projects, but destitute of ability to accomplish them. Ecclesiastical power became dangerous at this time.

877.—Lewis II. the Stammerer, succeeded, and heaped honor and gifts on his nobles to secure his throne.

878.—Pope John VIII. takes refuge in France from the Saracens; but finding Lewis too weak to assist him, returns, having refused to crown Adelaide, the wife of Lewis, with her husband, upon the plea that the marriage was invalid. But the Pope was secretly in league with the Empress Dowager, who had a view to the throne. John, however, excommunicates many of Lewis's undutiful vassals.

879.—Whilst at the head of his troops, endeavouring to quell the insurrection of the Marquis of Languedoc, Lewis died suddenly, having reigned but two years; a sufficient time to acquire him the character of a very weak prince.

Lewis III. and Carloman, his sons, succeed.

882.—Lewis dying, (it is supposed unfairly) Carloman becomes sole king. He is invaded by the Normans whom he repulses; and bribes into tranquility.

884.—The King struck in the thigh by a javelin aimed at a boar, expires six days after, endeavouring to screen his negligent domestic; by imputing his wound to the rage of the animal he pursued. Historians have failed to transmit to posterity any other traits by which his character might be ascertained; but this action decides us as to the qualities of his heart.

Charles, the only remaining son of Lewis the Stammerer, being but five years of age, the states cite Charles the Fat, Emperor of Germany and Rome, to this meeting, and present him the crown of France; which, by rendering him the most

powerful prince in the world, served to give him a vast field for the exposure of his weak mind, and cruelty of disposition.

885.—The Duke of Holland assassinated by his order.

Sigefroy, of Normandy, to avenge this outrage, invades France with 700 sail, and spreads his devastations as far as Paris, until Charles paid him a large sum to withdraw. The size of these ships may be guessed, when, not being suffered to pass under the bridges of the Seine, they were carried over land.

Charles returned to Germany, loaded with the contempt of all his subjects, confined himself to his palace, where, in an ill state of health, he thought himself possessed by the Devil, whom he fancied he had seen in his youth.

888.—A general revolt under Arnoul, bastard son of Carloman, drives Charles from his palace. He has no servant left to attend him, and dies in extreme wretchedness. He has been applauded as just and pious by some historians, but many of his actions seem to contradict the assertion.

After great confusion among the nobles, Eudes, Count of Paris, and Duke of Burgundy, was pressed to accept the crown, which he received on his own condition, viz. that when Prince Charles, the still youthful son of Lewis the Stammerer, arrived at maturity, he should relinquish it.

889.—Eudes endeavours to repress the insolence of the feudatory lords; with 1000 horse defeats 20,000 Normans, and restores the allegiance of Aquitaine.

890.—The Normans are again successful to the

very walls of Paris during his absence in Aquitaine.

The Princess Hermengarde procured the coronation of her son Léwis, grandson to Lewis II. but he is soon set aside, and Eudes maintains his superiority.

897.—Eudes voluntarily divides France with Charles IV. surnamed the Simple, but does not live to enjoy the fruits of his moderation. He expired at Lufere, aged 40, esteemed by the Normans whom he had vanquished with very inferior numbers, was beloved by the people, whom he had protected, and hated and feared by the nobility, whose oppressions he had firmly opposed.

906.—Under the feeble reign of Charles all was anarchy and misery. The nobles erected petty sovereignties, and he remained but the shadow of a king.

John IX. was then Pope of Rome. Rollo a powerful Danish chief, carried destruction over great part of France with impunity.

912.—He grants peace to Charles the Simple, on the cession of Neustria, from that time called Normandy; and marries Charles's daughter Gisele, on the condition of becoming a Christian.

914.—Haganan, a man without fortune or high descent, becomes his favourite, and rules for him with great sagacity, spirit, and fidelity, but is dismissed at the instance of the brother of the late excellent Eudes, Robert Duke of Normandy, who now began to form pretensions to the crown.

919.—The recal of Haganan was the signal for war, and Robert, crowned at Rheims, is surprised by Charles amidst the pleasures of the table, and

slain; but Robert's son Hugh maintains the battle with success, and Charles loses his bravest companions and his baggage.

921.—Hugh having consulted his sister Emma whether he should assume the throne or dispose of it to her husband, Rodolph, Duke of Burgundy, she replied that she would rather kiss her husband's knees, than her brother's; and Hugh acceding, Rodolph was crowned at Soissons by Gautier, Archbishop of Sens.

Charles is treacherously inveigled by his relation Herbert Count of Vermandois, who conveys the royal prisoner to Chatteau Thierri, and repairs to Burgundy to congratulate his rival.

925.—After repelling the Normans and the Germans, King Rodolph is powerfully attacked by the former, and is indebted to Hugh Duke of France and Herbert for repulsing them effectually. The town of Eu is taken by assault, and every male inhabitant massacred. Herbert obtains as a reward the Archbishoprick of Rheims for his son, then but five years of age, an unprecedented and imprudent gift; it gave rise, as might be expected, to an abuse of juvenile dignities in many future instances.

927.—Revolts were daily occurring, and Rodolph performs many spirited actions; but is subdued by the infamous Herbert, to whom he refuses the county of Laon; and who, releasing Charles, procures him the homage of the Normans.

928.—Laon being bestowed upon Herbert, that mercenary nobleman reconducts Charles to prison.

929.—He dies, confined in the Castle of Per-

rone, in the 50th year of his age and the 13th of his unhappy reign.

936.—The remainder of Ropolph's life was engaged in quelling disturbances, particularly between Herbert and Hugh Duke of France. They consent to a truce, and Rodolph closed his eyes on his kingdom in peace. Although an usurper, he possessed most of the qualities requisite to form a great king and an able general. The turbulence of the times alone prevented him from rendering France a great and happy nation.

After some disputes, Lewis IV, son of Charles the Simple, by Elgiva, the daughter of Athelstan of England, was called to the throne of his ancestors when but sixteen years of age, thirteen of which having been spent in England, he was called the Stranger.

938.—Rebellion as usual, tormented France, which Lewis quells, not by force of arms, but by the weapons of the Bishops—threats of excommunication.

939.—Lewis marries the recently-widowed Duchess of Franconia, to secure her interest and to reduce Lorraine to his power; but the appearance of Otho Emperor of Germany, restored the people of Lorraine to their allegiance. Lewis, therefore, gained little but the lady by his mercenary marriage, and made an enemy of Otho, who, after various successes, is declared King of France in

941—through the assistance of the restless Herbert. The wise measures of Lewis and the mediation of Pope Stephen VIII. induce Otho to decline this title, and to turn his arms against the rebels.

943.—William Longsword Duke of Normandy, being assassinated, his infant son, Richard, is placed under the protection of King Lewis, who threatened to hamstring and disable him if he left Laon without permission.

945.—Aigrol, King of Denmark, defeats Lewis and takes him prisoner. He is released by sending his second son as an hostage, and by establishing Richard in his duchy. Herbert dies stung with the utmost bitterness of remorse.

946.—The sons of Herbert become formidable, and during the absence of Lewis, Egiva, his mother, though 45 years of age, marries Herbert the younger.

947.—Lewis confines his mother at Laon, and is worsted in several battles; but at length marching against the rebels with 180,000 men, restores tranquillity; and Hugh the Great, Duke of France, who had been the most powerful, submitted to him, proposing to the King that their wives, who were sisters, should be the arbitrators of their differences.

These ladies effected peace.

954.—As Lewis approached Rheims, where he resided, he perceived a wolf which he followed on full gallop, his horse stumbled, threw him, and the injury proved fatal, in his 33d year and the 18th of his reign. His courage was undaunted, his disposition credulous, but his political talents not contemptible. The only flaw on his reputation was his conduct to the young Richard of Normandy.—Lothaire succeeded him.

956.—Hugh gratified his ambition and increased his vast power (from which alone he was styled the

Great), by requiring the Duchy of Aquitaine.—He died shortly after.

963.—Lothaire seeks in vain to obtain possession of the persecuted Riciard of Normandy. In Flanders he is more successful, and compels Baldwin III. to sue for peace. Lothaire marries Emma, daughter of Lothaire King of Italy.

978.—Otho of Germany defeated by the French with great loss. Lothaire associates his son Lewis (but 12 years of age) in the Kingdom.

986.—Lothaire dies at Rheims, aged 45 years, after having reigned 32. His tomb is still to be seen at the church of St. Remi, in that city. It is suspected that his wife Emma administered poison to him. Lothaire was distinguished for courage, activity, wisdom, and perseverance. He had however a versatility of mind, that sometimes led him to a violation of his promises.

Lewis V. was confided to the care of Hugh Capet, the son of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, and his turbulent disposition would have lost him the throne, but for that nobleman's protection. The Queen Dowager was driven from the regency with ignominy and contempt, for her criminality with the Bishop of Laon.

987.—The weak Lewis died by poison in his 21st year, supposed to have been given to him by his wife Blanche. With him expired the Carolingian race of Kings. During these barbarous times ignorance held despotic sway; the sovereigns could scarcely read or write. With them and their nobles the sword was the only accomplishment; the feudal tyrants oppressed their vassals, the clergy tyrannised over all classes, the

Pope disposed of every quarrel, and was applied to for his sanction in the choice of a King and in most important matters. The French remained faithful to the Christian religion, and observed its festivals.

THE THIRD OR CAPETIAN RACE OF KINGS.

987.—A combination of strength and prudence secured the throne to Hugh Capet, although Charles of Lorraine, the uncle to Lewis V. asserted his claim.

988.—Charles takes Laon, and Queen Emma and Bishop Ascelin are made prisoners. He was overwhelmed with the anathemas of the church for not releasing them. His successes augment, and Hugh himself escapes with difficulty.

991.—Charles experiences an entire reverse of fortune; is betrayed by Ascelin, whom he had appointed minister, and dies a captive in the town of Orleans. Arnold, whom Hugh had made Archbishop of Rheims, and who had ungratefully attached himself to Charles's cause and headed his armies (prelates seemed to make a passtime of martial exploits), was tried and despoiled of his see.

995.—Pope John XV. reinstates Arnold, whom Hugh still detains in prison.

996.—Hugh Capet dies, having reigned ten years and lived fifty-six. He was renowned for wisdom, and swayed his sceptre with dignity, justice, and moderation.

Robert, his son, was acknowledged, without a murmur, as sole monarch, the people being accustomed to his government in his father's reign.

997.—The Pope, Gregory V, a creature of Otho III. of Germany, excommunicates Robert for refusing to annul his marriage with Bertha, daughter of the King of Burgundy, who, as his fourth cousin, the Pontiff pretended was of too near affinity. Superstition had acquired such a height, that in consequence of his harsh sentence on the King, divine service was suspended, and the burial of the dead in consecrated ground forbidden. Robert was abandoned by his courtiers and even by his servants. The King fondly loved his wife, though she was neither young nor handsome; but the welfare of his people at length induced him to repudiate her and to marry Constance of Provence, whose beauty concealed for a time a mind polluted by pride, vanity, and caprice. She introduced dancers, young libertines, and debauchery in a court that had lately been celebrated for its gravity, simplicity, and modesty, under Adelaide the Queen-mother, a woman of high accomplishments and virtues.

999.—Queen Constance has the prime minister assassinated in the presence of the King, who in vain endeavours to overcome the bravos. She was jealous of the confidence he enjoyed.

1006.—Robert bestows Burgundy on his son Henry, and associates his elder son Hugh with himself in the kingdom. The latter, though but eighteen, had already obtained the title of the Great, from his splendid virtues.

1007.—Hugh the Great is crowned at Compeigne.

1014.—An extraordinary sect of heretics now arose, who wished to overthrow all religious and most of the prevailing moral tenets. A council decree them to be burnt alive. The King, enthusiastic in religious matters, thought it necessary to be present at this horrid sacrifice, and was accompanied by his furious Queen, who on this occasion thrust out the eye of her confessor, one of the heretics, with her cane.

1020.—The King finding his country tranquil, visits the tombs of the apostles at Rome, and on his return causes an immense bell to be added to the church of St. Agnan, at Orleans, which he had recently built. The bell he had solemnly christened Robert.

1024.—Hugh, who had been a father to the poor, a protector to the church, the advocate of the people, and the general friend of virtue, dies in the flower of his age, just after he had refused the crown of Italy. Constance had tyrannized over him, caused dissensions between him and his father, and rendered his mind miserable.

Robert causes his second son, Henry, to be crowned, which raises a bitter enmity in Constance, who has a partiality to her third son Robert: but who, in his turn, insisting on the legality of his brother's claim, turns her anger on himself.

1031.—Robert is seized with a violent disorder that brings him to the grave, in the 61st year of his age and the 49th of his reign. Piety and clemency marked his life. His people said of him, "He commanded our affections and banished our

“fears.” His compassion exceeded the bounds of prudence; he would pardon notorious thefts, and his gifts were accompanied by this caution, “Be sure you do not let my wife know it.” He prayed fervently for the conversion of the wicked, and endeavoured to conceal their vices from the courts of judicature. He was buried at St. Denis without any epitaph.

There was so dreadful a famine in his reign, that human flesh was sold and eaten. It was followed by a pestilence; but time restored the nation to health and plenty.

Henry I. through his unnatural mother, was not suffered to enjoy his throne in peace. She hoisted a separate standard, won every thing from him, and he fled for protection to Robert of Normandy.

1032.—By Robert’s assistance he regains great part of his territory.

1035.—The Queen-dowager Constance died of spite and disappointment.

1045.—Duke Robert of Normandy, having died on a pilgrimage, left William, his natural son by the daughter of a tanner, at Falaise, to succeed him; and Henry assists William against his rebellious subjects, and gains the battle of Dunes.

1047.—William began to shew an ambitious spirit, and Henry violated his friendship for the young Duke, by marching an army towards Rouen; but was completely defeated, and returned to Paris in merited disgrace. Soon after he consoled himself by marrying a Russian Princess, named Anne.

1060.—A medicine, improperly applied, terminates Henry’s life in his 55th year and the 13th of his reign. He was interred at St. Denis; was a

warlike prince, of great valour and equal piety. Merit only engaged his esteem. He and his father and his grandfather were ornaments to the French throne; though his perfidy to William of Normandy proved him not faultless. Three Popes appeared at once in the Romish states and divided the revenues.

Philosophy makes some progress; heresy still more. Edward the Confessor lately died in England.

1061.—The youthful Philip was left under the guardianship of Baldwin the Pious, Count of Flanders, his uncle.

1066.—William Duke of Norwandy, with a fleet of 3000 vessels and 60,000 men, landed in Pevensey, Sussex, in England, assisted by a few troops and some money by Baldwin. King Harold is defeated and slain, and William is crowned King of England. Henry III. was Emperor of Germany, and Alexander II. Pope.

1070.—Philip marries Bertha, daughter-in-law to Robert of Flanders. Flagrant instances of avarice and impolitic injustice, sink Philip in the esteem of his subjects. Gregory VII. the Pope, reprehends him. This Pontiff, who had dethroned the King of Poland, and the Emperor of Constantinople, received an order to abdicate, but did not obey. Henry IV. of Germany, at length deposes the insolent Gregory, who ends his days in exile. Clement III. is his successor.

1087.—Owing to a taunting speech, Philip is attacked by William, and the Isle of France laid waste; but a fall from his horse occasions William's

death. William II. becomes King of England; Robert, Duke of Normandy.

1094.—Philip gives himself up to dissipation, becomes tired of his wife, divorces her, and sends for Emma, niece to the Duke of Sicily, who soon commences her journey.

1095.—Bertrade de Montford, the wife of the old and morose Count of Anjou, renowned for her charms, proposes to the King to carry her off and marry her. He eagerly complies, and when Emma arrives in great splendour and largely portioned, he rejects her.

1102.—The King, excommunicated by Pope Pascal II. associates his son Lewis in the throne. Mass is performed in a low voice.

1104.—Lewis distinguishes himself greatly in subduing rebellion. He visits Henry I. King of England, whom Bertrade vainly endeavours to persuade to assassinate her young son-in-law. Lewis is poisoned through her means, but recovers. Philip reconciles his wife and son.

1105.—The King pardonèd by the Pope, and his marriage confirmed.

1107.—Philip taking advantage of the phrenzy of crusading that now raged throughout Europe, extends his territories.

1108.—He expires, aged 57, after a reign of 50 years. Though very generally despised, he possessed some striking good qualities. Was intrepid in the field, had a talent for government when not too indolent to exercise it, and the extraordinary graces of his person were rendered irresistible by his affability. The Chartreuse or Carthusian monastery was founded this year by Bruno,

who was canonized. The order of Fontevrault⁶ was the first abbey over which a woman presided.

Lewis VI. surnamed the Fat, finds it necessary, shortly after his ascension to the throne, to repress the overgrown power of the nobility, who could bring into the field more powerful armies than the King, whom they endeavoured to dethrone. His brother Philip is their leader.

1111.—The Normans defeated under Henry of England, who had deposed Robert.

1115.—Lewis marries Adelaide, daughter of the Count of Savoy. Her good sense and virtues smoothed the rugged path he had to tread throughout his reign.

1116.—Lewis vainly tries to wrest Normandy from Henry, and is nearly made prisoner.

1119.—Peace concluded between the two Kings.

1124.—War recommenced, Henry makes some advances, but Lewis's troops effectively check him.

1126.—Honorius II. Pope, annuls the sentence of excommunication pronounced against Henry by the turbulent Bishop of Paris.

1129.—The fatigues of war had impaired the health of Lewis. He crowns his son Philip, who is soon after killed by falling from his horse.—Lewis the second son then receives the crown from the hands of Pope Innocent II.

1137.—The young Lewis is married at Bourdeaux with great magnificence, to Eleanor, heiress of Aquitaine.

The King sinks beneath the pressure of his disease, and expires at Paris, aged 60, having swayed the sceptre half that period. It was said

of him, "He might have been a better king, a better man he could not." His eulogists scarcely do him justice in this panegyrick; according to their own account he was impartial, wise, and eager for the happiness of his subjects. The celebrated Abelard lived at this period. Henry V. of Germany died—Stephen reigned in England.

1138.—Lewis VII. styled the Young, succeeded his father.

1140.—The kingdom remains tranquil with the exception of theological disputes.

1142.—In an insurrection of Thibaud, Count of Champagne, Lewis devastates his country, and setting fire to a church at Vitry, 1300 persons who had there sought refuge, perish. Lewis, stung with remorse, makes a vow to undertake an expedition to Palestine, by way of expiation.

1146.—Pope Eugene III. sent a cross to Lewis, and such was the ardour of the people, that scarcely any but women and children remained in the kingdom; and many of the former followed their husbands. The troops under the banners at St. Denis amounted to above 200,000. Lewis left his kingdom under the management of Count Rodolph and Abbot Suger.

1147.—Lewis and his unweildy mass, arrived at Constantinople, where he was received with every possible respect by the Emperor, Manuel Commenus, who, while he loaded the Crusaders with caresses, planned their destruction.

1148.—Lewis attacks and defeats the Turks on the banks of the Meander, but experiences a dreadful reverse, and the King, when alone, is attacked by a small band of Saracens. He defends himself

with extraordinary valor against a tree, which he ascends. Their arrows cannot pierce his armour; and he uses his sabre with such skill that they attempt in vain to climb the tree, and ultimately leave him in quest of easier conquest. Mounting a stray horse he reaches his camp, where he had been supposed to have been taken prisoner or killed.

His Queen, Eleanor, who accompanied him, becomes grossly licentious and incontinent.

1150.—On the return of Lewis, he found the Abbot of St. Denis had governed with perfect wisdom.

1152.—Eleanor, divorced from Lewis, is married to Henry Duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, to whom she remains faithful, but is the assassin of the celebrated fair Rosamond, and is ultimately confined in a cloister.

1155.—Lewis marries Constance, daughter of Alphonso VIII. King of Castile.

1160.—After a war of long duration at Toulouse, and afterwards in Normandy, peace is concluded by Henry II. and Lewis. The Queen of Lewis dying, he marries Adelaide of Champagne, by the desire of his nobles.

1162.—Pope Alexander III. has an interview with the two kings at the Castle of Torcay, on the Loire, who conduct him into the fortress with such respect that each holds a side of the bridle of his horse.

1165.—Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of insufferable arrogance, having incurred the displeasure of his master, Henry II. is protected by Lewis, on whose mind he practises

until he induces a renewal of the war, which is, however, but feeble in its operations.

1170.—Lewis reconciles Becket to Henry, but the ingratitude of the former became so infamous, that four Barons fell upon him in his cathedral, and his assassination followed. He was buried at Canterbury.

1179.—Philip, Lewis's son, being taken ill, the King visits his old friend Becket's tomb, and grants to the cathedral an annual tribute of one hundred hogsheads of wine, to purchase health for the youth. Henry receives him with hospitality and magnificence.

Lewis returned to France, and his son's recovery was followed by a marriage with Isabella, the Count of Flander's daughter, and by a coronation.

1180.—Lewis dies at Paris, and is buried in his robes at the Abbey of Barbeau, near Melun; having reigned forty-four years, and lived sixty. The ancient writers acknowledge him just and liberal, the protector of the laws, and the father of his people. The moderns, deciding on his actions, rather than on the opinions of his eulogists, consider him bold in conception, irresolute in execution, in danger timid, and in manners simple, even to meanness. Judging also by his conduct, his virtues certainly appear to have overbalanced his defects.

Philip II. was but 15 when he lost his father, and was under the guardianship of the Count of Flanders; yet he instantly assumed an arbitrary power, and banished the buffoons and jesters from his court.

Cardinal de Champagne, made prime minister by the influence of the Queen Dowager, exiles all the Jews.

1182.—Philip enlarges Paris, and improves other cities.

1187.—War declared between Philip and Henry of England; but Pope Urban III. wisely threatening excommunication to the King whose troops should commence the battle, causes a truce for two years, to take place.

1188.—Philip, Henry, and Frederick of Germany, resolve to join the Crusaders, but the two former disagree.

1189.—Hostilities between France and England. Henry is unfortunate, and with difficulty escapes from Mons. He expires at Chinon wretched, from the consideration that his son Richard was pursuing him, in conjunction with his enemies. Richard, now king of England, is seized with remorse. Isabella, of France, dies at this time, deeply regretted.

1190.—Richard and Philip swear eternal friendship, and to accompany each other to Palestine.

1191.—The city of Ptolemais (now Acre) surrenders, after two years siege, and the loss on the part of the assailants of 300,000 men, and among them 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, and 540 nobles. Philip returns.

1192.—Richard taken prisoner, and confined in a dungeon in Germany by Henry VI. the Emperor, on his way to England; having performed prodigies of valor.

Philip gives his son Lewis the title of Count d'Artois. He makes the Emperor flattering offers to detain Richard in prison during life, and enters into a treaty with John of England. Philip marries Ingelburga, sister to the King of Denmark, but disliking her on acquaintance, she is repudiated.

1193.—Philip marries Agnes of Dalmatia, a princess of great beauty, who, after bearing him two children, is set aside, to make room for his former wife, whom Pope Celestine III. insists upon his receiving again, but whom he confines a second time. Agnes dies of vexation at the degradation she had suffered. Her children are legitimated. The eldest daughter of France had formerly the title of queen, but *her* daughter, Mary, was simply called madam, which continued to future princesses.

1194.—Richard set at liberty, Philip exclaimed to John, "take care, for the devil is unchained." Richard prepares for an expedition to punish Philip's perfidy. Philip burns Evreux, and massacres all its inhabitants, as well as the garrison; but he is obliged to fly ignominiously before Richard's conquering arms.

1195.—After a treacherous act on the part of Philip, peace is signed.

1196.—War recommences, and the Bishop of Beauvais being taken, the Pope demands him of Richard as his son. Richard sends the Bishop's coat of mail in the words of the sons of Jacob, "This have we found, know whether it be thy son's coat or not."

1198.—A truce agreed on for five years,

Richard wounded at the Castle of Chalus, near Limoge, dies, and John succeeds him.

1200.—Philip espouses the cause of Constance for her son Arthur, who is the legal heir to the throne of England, but John's terms for peace are so advantageous, that Philip deserts Constance, and marries his son, Lewis, to Blanche of Castile, the King of England's niece.

1201.—The restless disposition of the two unprincipled kings, prompts them again to hostility.

1204.—After a feeble resistance, Philip becomes master of the whole of Normandy.

1208.—Encouraged by Pope Innocent, III. an army of 500,000 men, set out on a crusade under Eudes, Duke of Brittany, Hervé, Count of Nevers, and Simon. Count of Montfort,

1209.—The Count of Thoulouse having permitted toleration in his dominions to every sect of religion, offends the Pope, who had him scourged. and compelled him to join the cross and fight against his own people who had opposed the progress of the Crusaders, and 60,000 of whom, (the inhabitants of Beziers) were slaughtered.

1213.—John signs a truce with Philip, who had lined the shores of France with troops for the invasion of England. Philip turns his arms against Flanders, takes several fortresses, and sails against England with a numerous fleet, which. being met by the English, is destroyed.

1214.—The Flemings, the English, and Germans unite under the Emperor Otho IV. in attacking Philip, who is wounded in the throat, but gains a decisive victory.

1216.—The Barons of England, disgusted with

John, offers his Crown to Lewis, who, disregarding the anathemas of the Pope, lands with a great army at Sandwich, and arrives in London the 30th of May. He is received with loud acclamations and reduces all the south of England. John dying, his infant son Henry is left to the guardianship of the admirable Earl of Pembroke, whose wise measures restore the allegiance of a great number of the rebels.

1217.—Nineteenth of May, the French sustained a total defeat at Lincoln.

The chief part of the French fleet taken through the curious manœuvre of William d'Abiney, who, gaining the wind of the enemy, threw in their face an immense quantity of quick lime.

1218.—Lewis relinquishes his claim to the English throne, signs a treaty of peace, and returns to France.

1219.—The sentence of excommunication which had been passed on Lewis, is repeated, and he joins the Crusaders in Languedoc, where the flames of a fanatical war now raged. He is compelled by failures to return to Paris.

1223—Philip died at Mante, aged 58, having reigned 44 years. He was buried at St. Denis, and was indebted to his splendid conquests for the surname of Augustus. Adulation conferred on him other extravagant titles, which his vices of hypocrisy, perfidy, and extreme cruelty, induce historians to dispense with in naming him. The University of Paris received its first statutes in his reign, though founded by Lewis the young. The Troubadours, or provincial poets, were cele-

brated at this period, and civilization and the arts now made some progress.

Lewis VIII. called the Lion, refuses to cede Normandy to Henry III. of England, though urged by Pope Honorius III.

1224.—Prince Richard, brother to Henry, enters France with a powerful army, is styled Count of Poitou, and the people of that province flock to his standard. Lewis, intent on crusading, proposes, and obtains a truce for three years.

1225.—Lewis, urged by the Pontiff, and instigated by a furious zeal, attacks and lays waste the territory of the young Count of Thoulouse, because this nobleman's father possessed a spirit of tolerance in matters of religion.

1226.—Lewis returned to Paris, is seized with a disorder that terminates his life, in his 40th year, and the 4th of his reign. With courage and activity, he had far less circumspection than his father. Such was the licentiousness of his army, that it was attended in its expeditions by 1500 concubines dressed in an expensive manner. A relaxation in the distribution of justice was no less notorious.

Lewis IX. styled St. Lewis, was but 12 years of age on ascending the throne; his mother, Blanche, of Castile, acting as Regent. She chose as prime minister the wise Bishop of Senlis.

At a council at Thoulouse, the tribunal of the Inquisition is established on a permanent basis, but with feeble power.

1230.—Henry III. of England devoting his time to festivity, Lewis acquires part of his newly

obtained territory in France. A truce for three years. Lewis shews severity against the Jews.

1233.—Lewis marries Margaret of Provence, a princess of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments.

1235.—Lewis having attained his 21st year, commences his government of the kingdom; but his mother preserves a great ascendancy; and, by her prudent counsel and assistance, eases much the burthen of royalty.

1242.—Lewis gains a signal battle against the English at Saintes, and compels King Henry to fly.

1243.—A truce for five years signed with the English.

1244.—Pope Innocent IV. seeks refuge in France from the imperial arms; but the King refuses to receive him.

Lewis seized with a dreadful malady is thought to have expired, but a sigh proclaims his existence, and by degrees he recovers, vowing to relieve the Christians in the Holy Land.

1248.—Contrary to the device of his mother, whom he leaves as Regent, Lewis embarks at Aigues Mortes, for the Isle of Cyprus, and is accompanied by his Queen Margaret. The fleet consisted of 1800 vessels, 130,000 foot soldiers, and 9000 horse.

1249.—He lands at Cyprus, where he passed the winter, and in the spring, after a vigorous resistance from the Saracens, lands near the mouth of the Nile in complete armour; preceded by the Pope's legate bearing the cross. He takes Damietta.

1252.—After various successes and repulses,

a victory is gained over the Saracens, but is very dearly bought, and the Count d'Artois killed.

1253.—A dreadful slaughter of the French ensues. Lewis is made a captive and loaded with chains. Such of his soldiers as were taken, and would not profess mahometanism, were massacred, and their heads exposed on the walls of Cairo. His queen was shut up in Damietta, which place holding out, Lewis is released on paying 800,000 pieces of gold.

1254.—With 6000 soldiers, the relics of his immense army, he lands in Provence. His mother had died of grief at his misfortunes. He renews his severity to the Jews, forbids the game of chess, and all other such pastimes, and expels women of a profligate life. The number of peers of France is reduced to twelve. Henry III. visits Lewis at Paris, and is well received.

1255.—The jacobins (then a monkish order) persuade Lewis to take their habit and vows, but the violent opposition of all his family deters him.

1259.—Against the consent of his nobles, Lewis cedes three provinces to Henry III. Lewis, his eldest son, dies.

1262.—His second son, Philip, marries Isabella, daughter to the King of Arragon.

1270.—Lewis finding himself in a state of great prosperity, invites his nobles and others to join him in a second expedition to Palestine, and embarks from the same port. They land at Tunis, in Africa, but half his army perish by the heat of the weather, and by a pestilential disorder which being caught by Lewis, he expired with the strongest proofs of christian patience and fortitude.

He had reigned 44 years, and lived 56. He united abject superstition to courage, magnanimity, justice, and humanity. He was undoubtedly one of the most virtuous princes that had existed: his few errors arising from religious zeal. He abolished trials by combat, checked the licentiousness of all ranks of people, particularly the priests; and put a stop for a time to the encroachments of the papal authority. The mendicant Monks, the Augustines, and the Carmes, were established in France in this reign: and Lewis founded convents for the Mathurins, Jacobins, Carthusians, and Cordeliers in Paris, and hospitals for the infirm in general. The poor masters (as the first doctors of the Sorbonne were called) were also to him indebted for a residence.

1270.—Philip III. surnamed the Bold, succeeds his father in his 26th year; being absent, two of the nobles are chosen as regents.

Peace concluded with the Mahometans upon terms advantageous to the Christians. Prince Edward of England arriving with good troops, endeavours in vain to persuade the allies to renew hostilities. Philip of France solicited by the Regents to leave Africa.

1271.—Isabella, Philip's Queen, killed by a fall from her horse. Grief, for her loss, endangers the king's life.

Philip arrives at Paris, celebrates the obsequies of his numerous relations, and walks on foot in the procession which carried his father's body to St. Denis. Seven pyramids of stone erected where the body rested on its way from Africa.

1272.—Gregory X. was at this time Pope;

Baldwin II. the dethroned Emperor of Constantinople, died ; as did also **Henry III.** of England, who was succeeded by **Edward I.**

1274—**Philip**, of France, marries **Mary**, of Brabant.

La Brosse, formerly a barber, favorite of **Philip**, accuses the young Queen of a design to poison her husband's son, but failing in proof, is executed through the influence of the House of Brabant.

Treaty of alliance between the Kings of France, Sicily, and the Venetians. **Paleologus**, at this time Emperor of Constantinople.

1282.—The massacre of 8000 of the French in Sicily, styled the Sicilian vespers, one single gentlemen only spared, on account of his virtues.

1283.—A French army sent over the Alps. The King of Arragon challenges the King of Sicily, but neglects to appear at the place appointed. The kingdom of Arragon laid under an interdict.

The King of France dies at Perpignan, to which he had retreated through the destruction of his fleet by the Arragonese admiral. **Philip**, though styled the Bold, was not fond of war, but hurried into it by events. He was so attached to merit, that he ennobled those who possessed it, whatever might have been their station.

1286.—**Philip IV.** surnamed the Fair, for the beauty of his countenance, joins to the title of King of France, that of King of Navarre, in right of his wife **Jane**. He is crowned at Rheims.

Edward I. of England, arrives at Paris, to do homage for his demesnes in France.

1292.—Two sailors, the one a Norman the

other an Englishman, quarrelling at Bayonne, are the cause of a war.

1295.—The French having seized Guyenne, Edward prepares to recover it.

1296.—Bayonne taken by the English.

The French make a descent; and burn a great part of Dover.

The English fleet plunders the town and abbey of Cherbourg.

1297.—The alliance of John Baliol, King of Scotland, with France. Pope Boniface VIII. in vain endeavours to make peace between England and France.

Guy, Count of Flanders, being guilty of gross duplicity, Philip invades his country and takes Lisle. The King of England solicits an armistice, which was prolonged two years.

1298.—John Baliol, of Scotland, made prisoner by Edward.

1299.—Margaret, the King of France's sister, married to the King of England.

1302.—Philip establishes a parliament at Paris, as a sovereign fixed court.

1303.—The treaty concluded at Paris, and Edward sacrifices the Count of Flanders. The Pope refuses to acknowledge Albert, of Austria, as King of the Romans, who marries Rodolph, his son, to Blanche, daughter of France. Philip, with the consent of the King of England, renounces the Pope's interference, with this message: "To Boniface, the pretended Pope, little or no health. Be it known to your supreme vanity, that we are in subjection to no one, in temporal matters." Pope Boniface is seized, put in prison, and left

three days without food; dies at Rome from vexation, and is succeeded by Benedict XI. Guy, Count of Flanders, surrenders to the Count de Valois; is imprisoned with his two sons. Flanders united to France. Rebellion in Flanders, under Peter le Roy. The Count d'Artois killed. The war in Flanders concluded, in which was sacrificed many of the French nobility.

1305.—Clement V. crowned Pope, at Lyons. Pope Benedict having been poisoned. Harsh proceedings commenced against the Knights Templars, a society of men at once monks and soldiers, who had become immensely rich and dangerous to the state. They were proud, insolent, and dissolute; and Philip pursued his persecution of them, with great cruelty, until they were exterminated.

1307.—The marriage of Isabella of France with Edward II. King of England, celebrated. He receives this Princess at Boulogne. She proved a most abandoned woman.

1312.—Philip, desiring to possess himself of Flanders, succeeded in the onset, but suffered a total defeat at Mons, being surprised in his camp, as he was going to supper.

1313.—Death of Philip the Fair. This Prince was resolute in his enterprizes, and vigorous in forwarding them; nor did he hesitate at measures of the utmost cruelty; and his restless ambition was destructive of the comfort of his subjects. He resorted to many mean artifices to obtain money from them; but adopted many good regulations for the administration of justice, fixed the residence of the parliament, wisely regulated

its powers, and called the first assembly of the States-General in France; being a convention of the three orders of people.

1314.—Lewis X. eldest son of Philip, surnamed Hutin (the boisterous) succeeded his father. The Minister Marigna seized and sent to the Temple and afterwards hanged, through the influence of Charles de Valois, whom he had justly accused of having robbed the Treasury. Serfs (viz. bondsmen and bondswomen), emancipated for money by Lewis, and the Jews allowed to settle in France.

1316.—Lewis X. died at Vincennes, after having reigned but one year and eight months. His short reign did not allow historians to pass any judgment upon his virtues or vices.

The feudal system was at this time at its height, but soon declined.

1316.—Philip V. surnamed the Tall, the second son of Philip the Fair, ascends the throne of France.

1320.—Peace between the French and Flemings.

1321.—Springs and wells poisoned by the Jews, who had been exceedingly ill treated. They are banished from France. Mary, the Queen Dowager, died. John XXII. who had been a French cobbler, at Cahors, was Pope at this time. The French becoming licentious and corrupt. Philip aims at their reform, and executes the provost of the Chastelet (a court of Justice) for gross iniquity.

1322.—Philip, a wise, temperate, pious, and courageous prince, died on the 3d of January,

not without some suspicions of poison. He was truly a patriot King, but was ill seconded by mercenary and expensive ministers. Leaving but three daughters and no male issue, his successor was Charles IV. the Fair, his brother, who married Mary (daughter of the late Emperor of Germany, Henry, of Luxembourg.) This Princess dying in 1324, the King espoused Jane of Burgundy his cousin-german. Isabella, Queen of England, comes to Paris.

1325.—Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris. The Prince of Wales, the son of Edward II. came over to France, and did homage as a vassal. The King of England assassinated, and Edward III. his son, declared King.

1328.—Charles the Fair of France, died at Vincennes. He was a brave prince, yet delighted in peace, in acts of justice, and in making his subjects happy. Philip de Valois was made regent of the kingdom.

THE FOURTH RACE OF KINGS; BEING OF THE HOUSE OF VALOIS.

An ancient law of the Franks, the Salique law, which prevents the succession of women to the throne or to any land, was now fully established; and the princesses being excluded, Philip VI. (de Valois) passes from the regency to the sovereignty; but Edward III. of England, disputes the crown with him, through Isabella, the daughter of Philip the Fair, and Edward's mother. Their preten-

sions were set aside by an assembly of princes and barons.

1335.—Edward III. raises the Netherlands against France.

1336.—Robert D'Artois declared an enemy to France and guilty of high-treason.

1337.—Edward III. demands some places in Guyenne, taken from the King his father by Philip the Fair. Arrives in the Netherlands.

William Count of Hainault, the soul of the league in favour of England, dies.

1339.—The King of England besieges Cambray, and enters Picardy. Gains to his interest Artevelle, a brewer of Ghent, and enters into an alliance with the Flemish insurgents.

1340.—The machines called *Catapultæ*, to impel javelins, used in a siege in the Cambresis. The French fleet defeated off L'Ecluse. Tournay besieged by 120,000 men. Here the English King first assumed the arms and title of King of France.

1341.—A civil war broke out in Brittany, which lasted two-and-twenty years.

1343.—Robert of Artois laid siege to Vannes and is dangerously wounded, but carried off by his people; dies in London. Edward III. crosses the sea again with a new army, and lands near Morbain, where the English fleet is attacked by Lewis of Spain. Oliver de Clisson and eleven knights were treacherously arrested and put to death by Philip's order, at a fête and tournament to which he had invited them.

1344.—Artevelle, the brewer, murdered at Ghent, in a popular commotion.

1345.—The salt in France first farmed out by the King. This tax was called gabelle.

1346.—Edward III. and his son embark at Southampton for France. and land at La Hogue. Bayeux entered and pillaged by the English.—Edward III. gains the battle of Cressy, in which the loss of the French was about 37,000 men slain; a prodigious number when it is considered that armour was at that time worn; artillery and gunpowder were first used at this battle—Calais blockaded.

1347.—David, King of Scotland, made prisoner by the English. Charles, the grandson of Philip, now becomes Dauphin, and is the first royal personage who bore the title.

Calais surrendered to Edward III. who consented that the people and the town should be spared, provided that six of the citizens would appear before him with halters round their necks, ready for execution. Eustace de St. Pierre was the first to present himself, and was followed by five other patriots, whom Edward at length pardoned at the intercession of Queen Phillippa. Calais was peopled by the English. A truce agreed upon, and prolonged at different times till the year 1350.

1348.—Jane, the Queen of France, died, and in

1349, the King married Blanche, of Navarre, whom he had proposed for his son, and who was forty years younger than himself.

1350.—The King of France died at Nogent le Roy, in the 57th year of his age, and was succeeded by John II. surnamed the Good. Philip de Valois was not destitute of good qualities; he

had a great kindness for his people, by whom at first he was much beloved; but the necessity of defending his dominions obliged him to oppress them with burthens, which changed their sentiments; and the murder of De Clisson and his friends has left an indelible stain on his name.

1351.—John institutes an order, styled the Order of the Star. The English take Guisnes, but fail at St. Omers.

1352.—The truce between England and France extended till 1355, by the interest of Pope Innocent VI. Charles, King of Navarre, excites fresh troubles in France, causing the Great Constable to be murdered. The King assembles the States-General to grant him a supply, to which they consent.

1356.—The battle of Poitiers lost; the King and his son Philip taken prisoners, and attended by the Prince of Wales (styled the Black Prince) with great respect. Custom of putting chains across the streets begun at Paris. The captive King of France enters London. Troops of villains, called the *Companions*, and bent on plunder and rapine, first formed. The States-General once more assembled, refuse a sum sufficient to ransom the King.

1357.—The King of Navarre aspires to the crown of France, aided by a faction at Paris, of which he becomes governor, the King's eldest son, now Regent, having been obliged to quit it; but he soon re-enters with a large army.

1358.—The new faction of the *Jacquerie*, (a contemptuous term for the peasantry,) from Brie and Picardy, ravage various parts of France, and

the nobles oppress their vassals and riot in debauchery.

The peasantry rise against their feudal tyrants. Dreadful commotions in Paris. The Provost, Marceel, murders the Marshals Clermont and Constance.

1359.—The Queen of France dies of grief in Burgundy, Her husband's captivity and the apathy of his people having prayed upon her mind. King John signs a treaty of peace upon very hard conditions, which the French States would not ratify.

King John of France and Prince Philip closely confined in the castle of Somerton.

1360.—Edward invades France, and appears before Paris, but is obliged to retire for want of subsistence. Edward is induced to treat for peace in consequence of these calamities, and of a dreadful storm that destroyed 1000 of his men.

The ransom of King John of France is fixed at 600,000 crowns, and after delays in the payment, he is allowed to proceed to Paris; where his people, tired of civil commotion and repenting their ingratitude to him, receive him with clamorous joy.

1361.—A raging plague, and disbanded soldiers depopulate and lay waste the provinces.

1362.—The Dukedom of Burgundy becomes the property of King John.

The King of France persuaded to engage in a crusade against the Mahometans. Pope Urban V. advised this measure, and John thought his neglect of this had incurred the displeasure of heaven.

1364.—King John of France re-visits England,

thinking that honor required his personal apology for the escape of the Duke of Anjou, who was hostage for him until the whole ransom was paid. John dies in the palace of the Savoy, then the most magnificent in England, where nothing could exceed the deference paid him. He was in the 56th year of his age, valiant, and of the most humane feelings. He was devoid of prudence, and unfortunate to a certain degree. He was severe, but not cruel. He found little honor in his subjects, but thought it indispensable in a King, of which he gave some extraordinary proofs.

Charles V. or the Wise, succeeded King John, in the 27th year of his age; was crowned at Rheims with Joan his wife. He found France in a wretched state, but saved it by his spirit and prudence.

The battle of Cockerel; in which the French began to lose the habit of being beaten every where by their enemies.

Bertrand du Guesclin surrenders to John, Duke of Chandos.

Peter, King of Castile, called the Cruel, causes his Queen Blanche de Bourbon to be poisoned in prison. She was one of the most accomplished women in Europe.

1365.—Du Guesclin, ransomed for a hundred thousand francs, leads the companies out of France into Spain.

1368.—Violent death of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile.

1369.—The King of France declares war against the King of England—prepares to invade that kingdom—burns Portsmouth, but can proceed

no farther. The Duke of Chandos killed in a skirmish by James de St. Martin. The King of England takes off the Capitation Tax in Guienne, which had been the cause of much disaffection. The English army, under Knolles, arrives at the gates of Paris, but after destroying a few houses, retires.

1370.—Du Guesclin harrasses and defeats the English. He is made Grand Constable of France.

1372.—The King of Castile assists the French, and defeats the English fleet. Thouars capitulates to the French. The French grant a tax called hearth money, to the King, who is obliged to borrow vast sums to support the war.

1373.—The English stragglers killed without quarter by the Bretons.

The Duke of Brittany flies from town to town.

The Constable of France besieges Brest. The Duke of Lancaster lands at Calais, and loses a fine army.

1374.—Pope Gregory XI. effects a truce, without including Brittany.

1375.—Future Kings of France are authorised to take the government of the realms into their own hands in the fourteenth year of their age.

1376.—The Prince of Wales, the flower of English chivalry, dies.

Edward III. again engages in a war with France. He ravages the French coast, but dies soon after at Greenwich.

1377.—Richard II. becomes King of England.

1377.—The Isle of Wight, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Rye, &c. pillaged by the French.

A hundred and thirty fortresses taken by the French in one campaign.

The Emperor, Charles IV. arrives at Paris to visit the abbey of St. Maur. The Queen of France dying, the King is inconsolable.

The English make a descent upon Brittany, and burn several ships in Rochelle and St. Maloes.

1379.—The French take Auray and blockade Brest. The King of France makes an ineffectual attempt to annex Brittany to France. An unhappy schism formed after the death of Gregory XI. by the moroseness of Urban VI. temper. The Romans resolve to compel the Popes to reside at Rome for the future.

Robert, Cardinal of Geneva, elected Pope, takes the name of Clement VII. the election of Urban being declared void.

1380.—War in Italy on account of the two Popes, and Clement's party worsted. The Constable of France, Du Guesclin, dies of fatigue at the siege of Chateau Neuf de Rendan. The English land another fine army at Calais, but harassed by marches, retire into winter quarters. Charles the Wise, of France, dies at the castle of Beauté upon the Maine, in the 44th year of his age. He reigned seventeen years. Historians agree that prudence was the virtue for which he was the most eminent. He restored to prosperity a kingdom reduced to the summit of misery by the rashness of his predecessor, which caused Edward III. to say, "That no king had drawn his sword less than Charles, but that none had given him more disturbance." By his economy and by borrowing, he had means at all times, without laying

any extraordinary taxes upon his people. Virtue and merit only obtained countenance from him, and learning found in him a warm patron. When he ascended the throne there were but twenty books in the royal library. He encreased them to 900. They were in the Louvre, where he resided.

Charles VI. commenced his reign. Being but twelve years old on the death of his father, the Duke of Anjou was proclaimed Regent. The regency began with an imprudent act; all the late King's friends and servants being dismissed.

1381.—The Regent dies, after having led an army, which he lost, to Naples. The Duke of Burgundy, Regent in his stead.

1382.—The people of Paris murder the commissioners of the taxes with maces and mallets. The Duke of Burgundy takes ample revenge, and deluges the city with blood. Philip Artevelle, with 5000 insurgents defeats the Earl of Flanders, the ally of France, at the head of 30,000. Artevelle afterwards defeated and slain by the French.

Massacre of the inhabitants of Courtray.

1383.—Paris deprived of the office of mayor.

A truce agreed on between France and England till 1385.

1384.—Flanders become the property of France.

1385.—Peace concluded between the French and Flemings at Ghent. The Admiral de Vienne passes with French troops into Scotland; with which he penetrates far into England, but returns to assist the Scots. The late King of France had desired his son to marry a German princess. He now gives Isabel of Bavaria the meeting, resolved not to espouse her, unless pleased with her appear-

ance. He becomes instantly enamoured, and marries her.

1388.—Charles takes the reins of government into his own hands; in which the Cardinal of Laon encourages and supports him against the Duke of Burgundy. Soon after which the Cardinal dies; it is supposed by poison.

A truce with England concluded for three years.

1390.—The Duke of Bourbon, and the Genoese attack Carthage with success, and oblige the King of Tunis to set the christian slaves at liberty.

1392.—Charles VI. of France seized with insanity. Cards and card-playing first introduced to amuse him.

1393.—The life of Charles is saved by the Duchess de Berri, who extinguished the fire that had caught his dress.

The truce with England prolonged four years.

1394.—Peter de Luné elected Pope under the name of Benedict XIII.

1396.—The Count de Perigord, seizing estates by force, is made prisoner. War between Bajazet, the Turkish emperor, and the King of Hungary, whom the French fatally endeavoured to assist.

1398.—A body of French troops besiege the Pope's palace at Avignon.

1401.—The Kings of England and France have an interview between the towns of Ardres and Calais, and conclude a treaty of marriage between King Richard, and Isabella of France; a princess

seven years old.—A truce of eight and twenty years also agreed upon.

The Genoese give themselves up to the King of France, who sent assistance to the Emperor Emanuel at Constantinople. Emanuel afterwards arrives at Paris. The Duke of Gloucester strangled in the castle of Calais. This act resented by the Dukes of York and Lancaster.

King Richard of England abdicates his crown, and is slain. He is succeeded by Henry IV.

The King of France refuses the title of king to Henry of England, who sends Isabella back to France. She afterwards marries Charles, Duke of Orleans.

1403.—The Pope having escaped from Avignon, places a strong garrison there.

1404.—The arms taken from the Parisians, restored, and chains re-placed in the streets. The Queen of France and her paramour scarcely allow the necessaries of life to the insane King, who has lucid intervals.

1406.—A famine rages in England. War commenced by the French in Guyenne. The Duke of Orleans assassinated. The Duke of Burgundy owns himself an accomplice in the murder, and leaves Paris.

1408.—Dr. John Petit makes a public apology for the Duke of Burgundy's murder of the Duke of Orleans.

1409.—Leghorn and Milan given up to France. The Genoese revolt from the French yoke. The Duke of Milan breaks his treaty, and the French re-pass the Alps.

1410.—Terrible consequences of a civil war in

France. Repeated assassinations in Paris, owing to the quarrels of the Duke of Burgundy, and the Count d'Armagnac, soon after chosen constable of France.

1411.—The Duke of Burgundy lays siege to St. Cloud, which he takes, with the assistance of the English.

1412.—The King of France, during the late commotions, recovered his health. The confederate princes, with the English, get possession of Paris. Hostilities cease, and are revived. An assembly of the states take place. The princes are ordered to pay the English the expences of the war.

1413.—Henry IV. King of England, dies. From his usurpation the faction of the red and white roses originated. Several factions prevail in France. A new truce agreed upon between the English and French.

1414.—The ambassadors of England from Henry V. urge the right of their sovereign to the crown of France.

1415.—Henry V. of England declares war against France, and gains the battle of Agincourt. Lewis, the Dauphin, dies of a violent dysentery; is succeeded, as Dauphin, by the King's second son, John, Duke of Touraine. Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, arrives at Paris.

1416.—Sigismund comes to England to persuade Henry V. to make peace with France; but finds his demands too extravagant. Prince John of France dies, and his brother Charles becomes Dauphin.

1417.—Henry returns into France with an

army. The Queen of France, rapacious and incontinent, is opposed in her infamous career by the Dauphin and Armagnac.

1418.—France rent by civil wars, and given up to the ravages of strangers. The Duke of Burgundy espouses the Queen's cause, and is restored to power. Slaughter of the Armagnac party.

1419.—A truce with the English. France again deeply involved in civil wars. John, Duke of Burgundy's assassination, in the presence of the Dauphin, in which he was an accomplice, but disclaimed it. The treaty of Troyes, according to which the crown of France and England were to be united in Henry V. Catharine of France contracted to the King of England, and married within twelve days after. Henry, at present, is styled Regent, and heir to the throne of France. The Dauphin of France declared a public enemy; but assumes the title of regent of the kingdom.

1420.—An assembly of the states called by the English in Paris, to grant a subsidy; they comply. Henry goes to England and returns with an army of 30,000 men, his interest in France, being on the decline. Paris is in a wretched state from famine, and from the severity of the weather.

1421.—The Dauphin joined by the Earl of Buchan, and 5000 Scots, defeats the Duke of Clarence.

The Earl of Buchan made constable of France, gains an advantage over the English at Baugy. Henry has, however, some important successes.

1422.—The Queen of England arrives with fresh troops.

Henry V. dies at Vincennes, near Paris, having acquired the title of King of France: his great ability in war and government procured him also that of the *terror of France*. The Duke of Bedford appointed Regent of France. Charles VI. of France, dies a prisoner at Paris, in the 54th year of his age, and the 43d of his reign. This prince has been honoured in history with the title of *Well-beloved*, from his excellent qualities. Of Charles's six sons, Charles VII. only survived him.

Charles VII. surnamed the Victorious, succeeds to the throne of France, and is crowned at Poitiers without any pomp. Henry VI. of England proclaimed King of France at Paris.

1423.—The Duke of Bedford makes himself master of several places in Champagne, Picardy, &c. Charles resides in extreme poverty at Poitiers, where he just contrives to maintain the appearance of a parliament.

1424.—The Duke of Bedford gains a battle in Normandy, in which the Earl of Buchan, and the Earl of Douglas were slain.

1425.—The Duke of Brittany deserts the English.

1426.—The French gain several advantages near Pontorsson. Charles shews as much presence of mind, wisdom, and equanimity of temper in prosperity, as in adversity.

1429.—The battle of the Herrings; terminating in favor of the English, who successfully endeavoured to obtain a supply of that fish. The Burgundians quit the siege of Orleans. Joan of Arc, the famous maid of Orleans, at the head of 12,000.

men, conducts a convoy into that city, and compels the English to relinquish the siege. She carries several forts, and the castle of Tourelles; occupied by the English.

The battle of Patay gained by the French. Troyes, and Chalons sur Marne surrender to the French King; who, conducted by the Maid of Orleans and his army, is crowned at Rheims. The Duke of Burgundy renews all his treaties with the English.

The Maid of Orleans wounded before St. Denis.

1430.—The Prince of Orange, who had joined the Duke of Savoy against France, is defeated. The Maid of Orleans taken prisoner at Compeigne, for which the English order Te Deum to be sung at Paris. Compeigne taken by Vendome, a Burgundian gentleman.

Henry VI. arrives from England, and his nobles take a shameful vengeance on the Maid of Orleans for the losses the English had sustained: she is burnt at Rouen. Charles, grateful for her services, ennobles her family.

1431.—Henry VI. crowned at Paris.

1432.—The English beaten at St. Celerin, and also near Caen, in Normandy.

The Duke of Bedford defeated before Lagni.

Upper and Lower Normandy visited by famine and pestilence.

1434.—The Duke of Burgundy is reconciled to the King of France.

1435.—Conferences for a treaty opened at Arras.

Isabel of Bavaria, Queen of France, died in poverty, and deservedly neglected. The Earl of

Arundel defeated and slain at Gerberoy; he was one of the greatest generals of his time.

1436.—The English attacked in Paris, retreat to the Bastile, and are allowed to retire to Rouen.

1437.—Lord Talbot forces the Duke of Burgundy to raise the siege of Crotoy. The King of France visits Paris, after an absence of nearly twenty years. His entry is magnificent. He re-establishes the parliament and courts of justice, but is soon driven out of Paris by the plague and famine, which render the city a desert.

1438.—An assembly held at Bourges, from which originated the decrees, since called the *Pragmatic Sanction*; being considered an excellent system of church discipline and subordination.

A confederacy of discontented lords and the Dauphin, against Charles, defeated and pardoned.

Amadeus of Savoy accepts the Popedom in the place of Eugenius IV. (deposed by the council of Basil) and takes the name of Felix V.

1443.—The kings of France and England meet at Tours, and agree to a truce.

1444.—War commenced against the Swiss. Montbelliard surrenders to the Dauphin, who marches towards Basil.

The Dauphin signs the first treaty ever made between the French and the Swiss. A fresh confederacy against Charles overthrown. Henry VI. of England marries the celebrated Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou.

1445.—The French armies reformed and reduced. Madame, the Dauphiness, (Margaret of

Scotland, daughter of King James I.) dies in France. She was a princess of great accomplishments.

1447.—Sforza put into possession of the Duchy of Milan by the Venetians, in the place of Charles, Duke of Orleans.

1448.—Charles of France acknowledges Felix V. as Pope, and by his mediation puts an end to the difference with Amadeus.

1449.—The institution of Francs Archers, a kind of militia, in France. War declared by the Duke of Brittany, and the King of France, against the English; and various places taken from them. The French successful in Normandy.

1450.—The beautiful Agnes Sorrel died at Jumiege, on the 9th of February, of a dysentery, in the 40th year of her age. Though the mistress of Charles VII. history has done her the justice to own that she had a greatness of soul, and a greater share of wit and judgment than of beauty.

The English general, Kiriell, defeated and made prisoner.

The Dauphin, still causelessly discontented, affects to be independant.

The Duke of Somerset capitulates at Caen with a garrison of 4000 men, which place the King of France entered in triumph. Cherbourg surrendered, and its garrison conveyed to England.

1451.—During this and the preceding year, the French recovered the whole of Guyenne. The King ratifies the Dauphin's marriage with Charlotte of Savoy.

1452.—The Earl of Shrewsbury arrives with

an English army, and the people of Bourdeaux revolt in their favour.

1453.—Lord Talbot killed in an attack upon a French camp, and Lord Lisle, his son, made prisoner. He was the ablest captain the English then had, and was called their Achilles.

Bourdeaux surrendered to the French, and Guyenne reduced a second time.

1456.—The Dauphin leaves Dauphiny, and seeks protection in the Duke of Burgundy's dominions.

1457.—The Turks become masters of Constantinople.

John, Duke of Alençon, detected in a treasonable correspondence with the King of England, and punished by imprisonment.

The French make a descent near Sandwich, and carry away three large ships, and several small ones.

1458.—Civil war rages in England between the houses of York and Lancaster.

1460.—The King of France refuses all kinds of nourishment, having heard that the Dauphin, his son, meant to poison him. When, at length, it became necessary that he should eat, he could not swallow; and died at Meur sur Yeu, in the 60th year of his age, and the 39th of his reign. As to this prince's character, even the English historians, allowing for his undue attachment to his mistresses, do him the justice to place him in the number of the greatest princes that ever sat upon the French throne. He was mild, polite, and grave; liberal, yet an enemy to profusion. He new modelled the parliament, which

had lost its ancient forms; and nothing would have been wanting to the felicity of his reign, if the Dauphin's conduct had not proved a continual source of uneasiness, which at length overwhelmed him. The sympathy and the tears of his subjects were not the least beautiful part of his elegy.

1461.—August 15th, Lewis XI. crowned at Rheims, betrayed extraordinary joy at the death of his father; and released from prison the Duke d'Alençon, because he had conspired against Charles's life.

1462.—Margaret of Anjou, paid a visit to Lewis at Chinon, and obtained from him money and troops to promote her husband's cause to England.

1463.—Queen Mary, Lewis's mother, expired. She had universally attracted respect and esteem.

1464.—The hatred of the people to the King is on the point of causing a revolution.

1465.—Lewis suspends their proceedings by a pretended trial of his own conduct. A sentence in his favour is pronounced by the King of Sicily, at an assembly of nobles at Tours.

Lewis having set out on a pilgrimage, the revolt becomes general; the Duke de Bourbon refuses to raise troops for him, joins the disaffected, and seizes on the treasury.

July 16th.—The King having raised an army, through his allies, and through the few of his nobles who remained loyal, met the troops of the rebels headed by the Count de Charleois. After some successes on both sides, the King is nearly

taken, but flies to Corbeil, and soon after enters Paris, which continued in his interests.

He courts the affections of the Parisians with zeal, and admits some of the citizens' wives to his table. During this war, prisoners were sold to their friends, at six sols per head; and those who were claimed by no one, were hanged. Falsehood and treachery were resorted to on both sides.

A treaty is now signed by Lewis, by which he consents to divide his kingdom among his nobles, but he has not the most remote idea of fulfilling the treaty; and protests against it in Parliament on the plea of compulsion. He now entered upon a system of the most finished dissimulation.

The Duke of Normandy, the King's brother, disputing with the Duke of Brittany, the King assists the latter, and causes his brother to fly.

The Duke of Burgundy dying, is succeeded by Charles of Charlerois, his son.

1466.—An epidemic distemper destroys 40,000 people in Paris.

1467.—The King and his Court meet the Earl of Warwick at Rouen, to conclude a peace with Edward IV. of England, who had deposed Henry VI.

The Dukes of Burgundy and Brittany seize on numerous towns. The King re-takes them, and enters into a treaty; but, throughout his reign, no sooner did he treat with the one, than the other Duke molested him.

1468.—To Lewis's great chagrin, the Duke of Burgundy marries Margaret, sister to Edward

IV. The Duke confines Lewis in the castle of Peronne. Philip de Commines, the celebrated historian, chamberlain to the Duke, endeavours to appease that Prince's anger. Lewis is at length liberated by consenting to hard terms, which he swears to observe on the cross of Charlemagne.

The King and the Duke punish the people of Liège severely, for their rebellion against the latter, although it was urged by the former. A man, named John Wild, provost of the city, performed astonishing feats of valor, but is killed in defending Liège. Shortly after, 600 desperate men rushed upon the quarters of the King and the Duke, whom they had nearly taken; but, after a dreadful conflict, were all slain. Liège was taken and pillaged. It was then a superb city, but was demolished by the Duke's order.

Lewis dreading the just censure and ridicule of the Parisians on his conduct, avoided entering his metropolis; and in the spite and malice of his heart, wantonly ordered all stags, cranes, magpies, and jays, domesticated in Paris, to be killed. The two latter had been taught some jeering words expressive of the King's being caught at Peronne.

1469.—Cardinal Balue, whom Lewis had raised from a low to a high condition, and appointed prime minister, kept up a correspondence together with the Bishop of Verdun, with the enemies of Lewis. He confined them twelve years in iron cages, made by their own order for other culprits. Lewis prevails on his brother Charles to be content with the Duchy of Guyenne.

1470.—The Earl of Warwick, indignant at the

conduct of Edward, whom he had raised to the throne of England, sails with a small fleet for France, and seizes several of the Duke of Burgundy's vessels; desirous of gaining the favor of Lewis by annoying his ancient foe. Lewis engages the Earl to endeavour to re-establish Henry VI. whom Warwick had himself dethroned. Warwick succeeds, and Edward seeks refuge with the Duke of Burgundy, by whom he is privately protected. Margaret of Anjou meets a warm reception at the French court.

At a convention of the notables at Tours, the King procures a sentence of high treason on the Duke of Burgundy for having detained his person, and compels him to enter into a disgraceful treaty.

1471.—Secretly aided by the Duke of Burgundy, Edward lands a small army in England; where he re-obtains the crown, and Henry VI. is assassinated in the Tower.

1472.—Prince Charles, Duke of Guyenne, is poisoned, by order of the King his brother: who, to avoid detection, causes the perpetrators to be assassinated.

The citizens of Beauvais at this time distinguished themselves so greatly, particularly the women, that Lewis granted them extraordinary privileges; and Jane Fourquet, a young heroine, who had taken a standard from the enemy, is declared exempt from all taxes.

Philip de Commines quits the service of Burgundy for the King's—thus exchanging one bad master for another. The first having loaded him with benefits, he has not escaped the charge of ingratitude.

1474.—A man, named John Hardy, is executed for attempting to assassinate the King.

The Duke d'Alençon is convicted of conspiring against the State, and is imprisoned for life.

1475.—Lewis is successful against the King of Arragon, and takes Perpignan; where the inhabitants were perishing by famine.

Lewis defeating the Duke of Burgundy, Edward, who had landed with a fine army, consents to a treaty of peace for seven years, on terms by which Lewis became shamefully tributary to England. The Kings meet at Pequigni, near Amiens, and Margaret of Anjou, is ransomed by Lewis, and returns to end her days in her own country.

1477.—The Duke of Burgundy styled "the Bold, the Terrible, and the Rash," is killed in an engagement with the Duke of Lorraine.

Lewis, at the same time that he endeavours to prevail with Mary, the heiress of Burgundy and Flanders, to wed his son Charles, the dauphin, dispossesses her of great part of Burgundy; but is unsuccessful in his attempt to seduce from its allegiance the city of Ghent, to which he had sent his favorite, Oliver le Diam (once his barber) with proposals. The people of that city finding that their Sovereign, the Duchess of Burgundy, had acted a double part, cause two of her faithful counsellors to be beheaded in her presence.

Lewis, after entertaining twelve deputies from Arras, with every appearance of cordiality, causes them to be executed.

Mary of Burgundy marries Maximilian, son of Frederick III. Emperor of Germany.

Lewis meeting stout resistance from the Burgundians, agrees to a truce. He carries his cruelty to a great excess, in bringing the Duke de Nemours to the scaffold for having formerly leagued with the nobles to repress his tyranny.

1479.—Pope Sixtus IV. having engaged in the murder of the head of the Medici family, Lewis by his mediation, prevents a civil war in Italy.

1481.—Margaret of Anjou dies. The King's health declines.

Mary of Burgundy, dying through a fall from her horse, Maximilian consents that the Dauphin should marry his infant daughter, when of a proper age.

Lewis thinking his demise at hand, gives excellent advice to his son, whom he binds by an oath to observe his tenets. He confesses his early political errors, and becomes alarmed at every circumstance. He retired to an almost impregnable castle, in the avenues to which he placed gibbets instead of trees; and numerous were the victims of his suspicions; he changed his servants continually, and was in terror when he descried at a distance the train of the young Dauphiness. He issued the most barbarous edicts: yet, whenever he appeared in public, which seldom occurred, he became extravagantly gay. He sent for various relics, in hopes of being cured of his disorders; but, notwithstanding the salubrious powers ascribed to each, he died on the 13th of August; and has left behind him the character of an insatiable tyrant, regardless of the most solemn oaths, and dissatisfied with conquest itself, unless gained by dissimulation and finesse. His industry

and perseverance would have gained commendation, were they not generally applied to the worst of purposes. He was a bigot in religion, and, though on most occasions devoid of principle, he would not suffer his subjects to be ill treated by any one except himself; and when his interest or his passions were not concerned, he was just and sagacious in the administration of public and private affairs. Economical to a fault, he had always gold at hand for his enterprises and bribes; and shewed himself liberal on some occasions. He established the order of St. Michael, and showered down honours with profusion on his favorites and adherents. He died at the age of 61, and reigned 23 years. He had treated his Queen, Charlotte, with brutality, generally confining her in some fortress.

Charles VIII. his successor, was defective in body and mind, chiefly through the systematic neglect of his father, who required the Lord de Beaujeu to prevent the young prince from learning any accomplishments. Lewis had left the management of his son (now but 14 years of age) to Anne his eldest daughter, married to that nobleman. She found competitors in the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon; but, by granting them power and places, silenced their pretensions.

The late King's vile favorites are hanged.

1484.—The duke of Brittany, urged by the intrigues of his first minister, Landois, who had been a taylor, deserts the cause of the Earl of Richmond, and treats with Richard III. now King of England.

1485.—Anne, styled Madame, receives Rich-

mond and his friends, and grants them the assistance of some of her best troops.

She deprives the Duke of Orleans, of his newly acquired posts and honors, to punish his disaffection. Philip de Commynes, and other men in power, during the late reign, join the Orleans' party.

A general accommodation between all parties takes place:

1486.—Hostilities re-commence: Maximilian assists the rebellious nobles, and Pihlip de Commynes, with others, being detected in a conspiracy against Madame, is confined for eight months in an iron cage.

Madame sends ambassadors to Henry VII. of England (late Earl of Richmond) to preserve his neutrality. The royalists take Vannes, and the confederate Princes fly to Nantes. Towns are now taken and retaken, the King's army is the most successful.

1488.—The Bretons are at length routed, and the Prince of Orange, with the Duke of Orleans, is taken. General Tremouille, the royalist commander, invited them and their officers to sup with him, and the latter were all killed in cold blood. The prince was confined at Angers, and the Duke in the tower of Bourges; where, at night, he was put into an iron cage.

August 21st, the Duke of Brittany, dies.

1489.—King Charles and Madame following the perfidious policy of their father, took advantage of this event to seize on several towns; and Ann, the Duchess of Brittany, daughter to the late Duke, displays an uncommon portion of

courage and intrepidity. She takes shelter in the city of Rennes, to which the inhabitants pressingly invite her ; and where she is supplied with money by persons of every rank.

The parliament of France refuses to admit a tax framed by Charles, who prevails on the Pope to raise it as if for religious purposes, and to spare him two-thirds.

1490.—Ann of Brittany, to avoid a union with the Lord of Albret, who had been her father's choice, but was her aversion, privately marries Maximilian of Germany, whom the French harass and prevent from succouring his wife, although they had, by a treaty of Frankfort, agreed to a peace.

Madame convenes an assembly, who have the arrogance to annul the marriage of the Duchess of Brittany.

1491.—Charles releases the Duke of Orleans, contrary to the injunctions of Madame, whom he now determines shall no longer perform the office of regent.

The King now resolves himself to wed the spirited princess of Brittany, who had only been married by proxy to Maximilian. She spurns the proposal with disdain.

The King then enters Brittany with three armies, and spreads consternation throughout the principality.

The Princess assailed on all sides, complies on the 26th December, and enters Paris, amongst a joyous people, who now thought they saw the termination of civil wars. Maximilian was doubly insulted by this union, as it set aside his daughter

Margaret, who had long been affianced to the king of France, and was styled Queen. He represented Charles as a monster of perfidy, and called on all the powers of Europe to punish him.

1492.—Henry VII. of England, makes preparations to invade France, which his nobles expect will be an easy conquest. Lorenzo de Medici, styled the Magnificent, died at Florence at this period.

Oct. 6th.—Henry lands at Calais with 27,000 men.

Henry disliking hostility, contrives that a peace shall be concluded without appearing on his part to have desired it.

1493.—Maximilian also consents to a peace.

Charles now laid claim to the kingdom of Naples, as having been bequeathed to his father; and Ferdinand, a usurper, being detested by his subjects, the King of France is entreated by the natives to accept the Crown; Alexander VI. the Pope, seconding the solicitation. Charles's council are strongly prejudiced against the imprudent expedition.

1494.—He holds a grand tournament at Lyons, and whilst the noblemen are heated at the banquet, proposes an immediate descent upon Naples, to which they agree with ardour. The Duke de Bourbon is to act as Regent in his absence.

Charles is seized with the small-pox, but recovers and proceeds, having heard that the Duke of Orleans has obtained a victory over the navy of Alphonso, now King of Naples; Ferdinand his father being dead.

The Pope, influenced by Alphonso, forbids

Charles, on pain of excommunication, to enter the Papal dominions. Charles, heedless of his threat, arrives at Rome, which he enters, and signs a treaty with the Pope, who cedes Naples to him, with towns in his own territories.

1495.—Alphonso resigns his crown to his son Ferdinand, and the latter with much resolution endeavours to check the progress of the enemy, who, assisted by the citizens of Naples, enter that city in triumph, whilst Ferdinand flies to his vessels.

May 12th.—Charles is crowned King of Naples. His original intention was the subversion of the Ottoman Empire, and he now prepares to effect it.

Philip de Commynes, restored to favour, is sent ambassador to the Venetians; who inform him that Spain, Rome, and Venice, mean to preserve Italy from the intrusion of foreigners.

May 20th.—Charles quits Naples in alarm, leaving the Count de Montpensier, governor. He meets no resistance in the Roman States, the treacherous Pontiff flying before him, and he and his officers joke Commynes on his grave looks, when it is understood the Venetians mean to oppose them; the French heartily despising all Italian soldiers.

To the astonishment of all Europe, the heavy artillery is conveyed over the Appenines by the Swiss soldiers in Charles's pay.

July 6th.—The French meet the confederates, and, though very inferior in numbers, defeat them—the king fought valiantly and was twice nearly taken.

Ferdinand regains Naples; and Montpensier and most of his troops die of a contagious fever.

Charles, having concluded a peace with the Venetian and Italian States, returns to France; the result of his expedition having proved most unsatisfactory.

1498.—A revolution in Charles's conduct seemed to promise happiness to his subjects. He quitted his numerous illicit enjoyments, and applied himself wholly to reform abuses among the clergy. He also administered justice personally, and with much sagacity. His noble plans for the prosperity of France and for its internal regulations, were frustrated by his death; which he met, by striking his head accidentally against the top of a low door, through which he was passing to shew the Queen a gallery in the palace at Amboise, which he had begun to build in a style of extraordinary magnificence. He had attained but 28 years, and reigned 15. The surname of Affable has been given to him, and his loss was deeply regretted. His talents were moderate, yet such were his conciliating manners, that two of his domestics, it is said, died of grief at their loss. He was rash, enterprising, and courageous. He played the hypocrite with some skill in the early part of his reign; but in his maturer years he discontinued such mean resources. Ann of Brittany, who had originally an aversion to him, and to whom he was far from being constant, conceived for him at length a violent attachment; such were his endearing qualities.

The sceptre passed to Lewis XII. Duke of Orleans, Charles's cousin. His first act was the dissolution of his marriage with Jane, daughter of

Lewis XI. She was deformed, and he was always averse to the union. She retired to a convent, took the veil, and spent her time in acts of charity.

1499.—Lewis, to the great joy of his people, married the widow of the late King. He repealed taxes, and pardoned his numerous enemies. When reminded that Tremouille had taken him prisoner, he made this noble reply, “It becomes not a King of France to revenge the quarrels of the Duke of Orleans.”

Lewis makes himself master of the Duchy of Milan; to which he had a claim.

1500.—Milan is retaken by its late Duke, Ludovico; but the citadel, animated by the famous Bayard, then very young, refuses to be included in the capitulation; and the King coming to his relief, the city and duchy remain in the undisturbed possession of Lewis; who confines Ludovico in the castle of Loches, where his treatment is rigorous, but not more so than his crimes merit.

1501.—Lewis by his arms, and by the treachery of the King of Spain to Frederic king of Naples, obtains part of that Sovereign's dominions; and shortly after divides the whole with him; appointing Frederic a residence in Anjou, and a pension.

1502.—The French and Spaniards disagreeing, the former seize on other parts of the territory of Naples; and Bayard is distinguished for his valour and wisdom. But the Spaniards ultimately regain their newly acquired possessions, and deprive the French of part of the towns they had seized. The Pope, Alexander, dies by poison.

1504.—The King's mortification at his losses in

Italy, caused so severe a malady, that his dissolution was daily expected. Anne, provided for her safety, and embarked her valuables in vessels bound for Brittany, which were stopped by Marshall de Gié, who, on the King's recovery, was tried and punished by the privation of his places and pensions.

1509.—Lewis completely defeats the Venetian army, and acquires the Milanese part of their territory.

1510.—Lewis lost his great friend and adviser, Cardinal Amboise, a prelate of the most unaffected humility, of consummate wisdom and exemplary moderation.

Pope Julius II. disregarding the league he had entered into, seized some of Lewis' Italian towns. An assembly of Gallican clergy is convoked at Tours, who declare Lewis justified in opposing his Holiness. He gains many advantages through Bayard, and other Generals; and it is by his moderation alone that the Pope is allowed to retain his original dominions.

Henry VIII. of England, then the richest and most spirited young Prince of the age, is prevailed on by the Pope to espouse his cause.

The Pope lays siege to Mirandola, which he takes; and causes himself to be carried in triumph through the breach, clad in compleat armour.

1511.—Lewis gains additional advantages over the Pope; but, through the religious scruples of his wife, will not pursue them.

Oct. 20.—The Cardinals' Council, removed to Lyons, depose the Pope; and he in return lays an interdict on the whole kingdom of France.

Gaston de Foix, nephew to Lewis, gains an important victory over the united Italian and Spanish forces, in which however he loses his life.

The Emperor Maximilian formed the strange resolution to make himself Pope; but without gaining a step towards it. The gold of Henry VIII. who was instigated by Cardinal Wolsey, (another candidate for the papal tiara,) and the spirited conduct of Pope Julius, compel the French to evacuate Milan, and nearly the whole of Italy.

1513.—Julius dies, and the Cardinal de Medici, Leo X. succeeds, and follows his predecessor's plan with ability and diligence.

Henry VIII. lands at Calais with 50,000 men; and the Emperor Maximilian, who delighted in practising the most unaccountable singularities, received English pay as a captain, and served under Henry, who gains some successes, and takes several illustrious prisoners; among them Bayard; for whom he entertained so high a respect that he gave the Chevalier his freedom.

1513.—Through the Queen's mediation, the Pope is reconciled to Lewis. Henry retires from France.

1514.—The death of the Queen occurred at this time: the nation mourns her loss.

May 14.—Francis Duke de Valois, presumptive heir to the crown, marries Claude, the daughter of Lewis XII. and of Ann.

Oct. 10th.—Lewis, from policy, not inclination, marries Princess Mary of England. Her beauty, grace, and accomplishments, attached him greatly to her after they were wedded.

1515, Jan. 1st.—The King is carried off by a

dysentery in the 54th year of his age, and the 17th of his reign. Lewis was an extraordinary character in the age in which he lived. Dissimulation was become a fashion, and a disposition for perfidy, a qualification considered necessary in a monarch; but his truly virtuous mind spurned hypocrisy, and he practised almost every great quality that can adorn a sovereign; he obtained the appellation of "Father of his People."

1515.—Francis I. succeeds his great uncle, and departs for Italy, to oppose confederated powers; and leaving his kingdom to the management of his mother, Louisa of Savoy. This beautiful and accomplished woman possessed much ambition, spirit, perseverance, and fortitude; but was vain, avaricious, intriguing and jealous. Francis had received a most accomplished education, and was considered the finest gentleman of his time, and full of fire and spirit.

The Dowager Queen marries her first lover, the Duke of Suffolk, and retires to England.

Francis gains the great battle of Marignan over the Swiss, hitherto thought invincible. The King (but twenty-one years old) shews much skill, valour, and intrepidity. He makes the carriage of a cannon his pillow, and sleeps in compleat armour. He knighted Bayard for his great services.

The confederate powers are happy to conclude a peace. Leo. X. with great policy, prevails on the King to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction, and to substitute a Concordat, by which the King is vested with the right of chusing bishops and abbots in his own kingdom, and concedes to the Pope the first fruits of these benefices. Francis makes a tri-

triumphal entry into Milan and gives law to Italy, leaving the government of Milan to the Duke de Bourbon, to whose valour much of his success had been owing; but at the instigation of Louisa, whose love for Bourbon was, through his neglect, turned into hatred, he is soon deprived of his power.

Charles V. of Austria, afterwards the great Emperor of Germany, becomes King of Spain.

1518.—The Concordat gives great offence in France, and is ultimately registered with a clause of disapprobation by the parliament.

1519.—The death of the Emperor Maximilian causes a convulsion in Europe. All eyes were turned on Francis and Charles, as two great martial characters, and now becoming competitors for the vast Empire of Germany. Henry VIII. put in also a claim, but it was too weak to be noticed. The electors, however, rejected them all: and chose the Duke of Saxony, Frederic the Wise, a man of splendid virtues and talents. He, however, positively refused the gift; and Charles V. was seated on the throne.

1520.—Francis, determined to engage Henry VIII. in his interest, solicits a visit from him; and they meet, 7th July, in a plain between Guisnes and Ardres, styled the Field of Gold, from their gorgeous magnificence. Pleasure occupied them for eighteen days; but the impression the fascinating manners of Francis had made on the English monarch, was effaced by Wolsey's artifices, who effects an interview between Henry and the Emperor.

1521.—Francis, losing his hair by an accident,

all the court chuse to have their heads shaved; and, to make amends, suffer their beards to grow. Hence it became the fashion to wear beards and short hair, for many years.

Francis, undertaking to recover Navarre for John d'Albret, the excluded king, regains and loses it by the courage and subsequent imprudence of his General, Lesparre. It was during this war that Iguatius Loyola, a gentleman of Biscay, being wounded, lying long ill on his couch, and perusing the lives of saints and martyrs, became a wild enthusiast, went through the most extravagant adventures, and founded the society of the Jesuits; which has since been productive of much harm and of some benefit.

Charles V. attacks the North of France. Bayard, distinguishing himself in defending Mezieres, acquires the title of "The Knight without fear and without reproach." The campaign terminates favorably for the French.

The Pope deprives Francis of Milan, and restores it to Francis Sforza. Leo X. is said to have died with joy at this unexpected success. It occasioned a fever, which baffled the skill of his physicians. Adrian VI. the Emperor's tutor, is called to the Papacy, to the great disappointment of Wolsey.

1522.—The Duke de Bourbon, pursued by the malice of Louisa, is deprived of his honors, and of part of his estates. Losing his wife, Louisa had offered him her hand, and being refused, never forgave him. Bourbon enters into a conspiracy with the Emperor against Francis; but is discovered, and completely disgraced.

Henry VIII. after a fruitless campaign in France, withdraws his forces.

1523.—Henry VIII's army having returned, are again worsted, and retire ignominiously. Francis had become successful in ridding himself of the Imperialists.

1524.—Bayard is slain in an expedition against the allied armies in Italy. This great man, found dying by the Duke de Bourbon, (then an enemy,) who expressed commiseration, exclaimed, "Pity me not: I die as a man of honor ought; you, indeed, are an object of pity, who fight against your prince, your country, and your oath."

Francis is driven out of Italy: and in his turn releases his kingdom from invading armies, and performs many great actions. Claude dies at the Castle of Blois.

Against the opinion of his council, Francis imprudently endeavours to re-possess Milan.

1524.—24th Feb. The enemy attacks the camp of Francis, who lies before Pavia, which he was besieging. After a desperate battle, in which Francis kills several men with his own hand, he is taken by General Lannoy, and writes to his mother: "Madam, all is lost, except our honor." Ten thousand men fell in this action; several of the most experienced French generals, and the King of Navarre, with many other exalted characters, shared the imprisonment of the King.

1525.—France is filled with dismay. The people insist on a reform, and the dismissal of the infamous Duprat, the Chancellor. Louisa now successfully exerted her powerful abilities to save

the country, which her evil passions had greatly contributed to endanger. She called on Henry VIII. for assistance; who, on the payment of a large sum, engages to restore Francis to liberty. This unhappy King, pressed by Charles to regain it by the most disgraceful terms, "It were better that a king should die thus," said he, drawing a dagger.

June. Francis is conveyed to the Abazar, in Madrid, and his close imprisonment causes a fever, where the Emperor visits him, and uses such friendly language, that he recovers his spirits and health; but finding Charles's protestations delusive, signs a deed in despair, by which he resigns his kingdom to his son, the Dauphin.

1526.—18th March. Francis is set at liberty, by concluding a treaty and assenting to very galling terms, and great sacrifices. "I am yet a king," said he, waving his hand as he mounted his horse.

He arrives at Bayonne, where his mother and the court meet him with transports of joy.

He writes to thank Henry, who had prevailed on Charles to restore him to his people. The Pope absolves him from all his oaths, and he refuses to fulfil his treaty.

1527.—Having substituted an offer of money, he imagines he shall remain unmolested; and indulges himself supinely with the company of his mistress, the beautiful Ann, Duchess of Estampes.

May 6th. The Germans, under the Duke de Bourbon, who is shot, take the Pope prisoner.

July 11th. Cardinal Wolsey, with the splendor of a sovereign prince, attended by 1000 horse

visits Francis, and binds the King in his master's interest by a solemn treaty.

Marshal Lautrec regains Milan for Francis, and marching towards Rome, induces Charles to release the Pope.

Charles, reproaching Francis with a breach of faith, and the latter giving Charles the lie, they agree to decide the matter by single combat; which, though it never occurred, sanctioned the custom of duelling in private quarrels.

1528.—Lautrec reduces Naples to the King of France's power; and Admiral Doria gains a signal victory, for France, over the Emperor's fleet. Francis, however, disgusting Doria, by his ingratitude, he assists the Emperor and the Italians to expel the French: in which he succeeds, and restores to Genoa its independence. He was styled the Father of his Country.

1529.—A peace, called the "Ladies Peace," from the influence of Louisa and Margaret of Austria, is concluded between Charles and Francis, who, without scruple, sacrifice the interest of Henry.

1530.—1st June. Francis meets his two sons, who had lived in Germany as hostages; and at the same time he marries Elconora, Charles's sister, whose charms could never fix the amorous monarch.

The Duchess of Alençon, Francis's sister, composes a poem, called the "Mirror of the sinful Soul;" but the doctors of the Sorbonne seize it at the bookseller's. Luther's tenets begin to have much weight; and Francis causes several persons who were convicted of heresy, to be burnt. Lu-

ther's disciples were styled Protestants from this time; because they protested against the votes passed by the Catholic princes, at the Diet, at Spires, in Germany.

1531.—Louisa dies, 22d September.

1533.—The States of Brittany are prevailed on to annex themselves for ever to France; long the ardent and wise project of Louisa.

October. The celebrated Catherine de Medici, niece to Pope Clement VII. marries Henry, the King of France's second son.

1535.—Francis's generals conquer Savoy, but are checked by Charles V. who is just returned from defending Barbarossa.

The Dauphin expires, from drinking cold water when he was heated.

7th Oct. The Count of Montecuculli, being accused of poisoning the prince, confesses it on the rack, and is executed at Lyons. It is supposed that the rack caused a false confession, and that he was innocent.

The Emperor advances into France, which is saved by the prudence of Montmorenci, who repulses him.

1537.—James V. of Scotland, sends 16,000 men, unasked, to his old friend Francis, on this occasion; who is so pleased that he marries his daughter, Magdalen, to James.

Losing and retaking towns, and concluding truces, engage the attention of Charles and Francis this year.

1538.—By the mediation of Pope Paul III. a truce for nine years is signed by these long-contending powers. The King and Emperor meet at

Aigues-Mortes. Montmorenci is made Constable, for his great services.

1539.—Charles, desirous of punishing the Flemings, for rebellion, requests to be allowed a free passage through France; and offers Milan to the Duke of Orleans. He is received at Paris with every honor; but ultimately refuses to part with Milan.

1541.—Francis is harrassed by domestic broils. The Dauphin and his mistress, the celebrated Diana of Poitiers, form a party at Court; and the Duke of Orleans with the Duchess d'Estampes another. Montmorenci perceiving the hatred of the Duchess for Diana, imprudently ventures to rally her upon it, for which he is banished.

1542.—Piedmont and the Netherlands, as being Charles's territory, are at once attacked by the armies of France, in consequence of the assassination of the French ambassadors at Milan by the government.

Successes and defeats take place.

Rochelle revolts; and Francis himself punishes the rebels by making them pay 20,000 livres, which sum he presents to the excellent Chancellor Montholon, who is styled the Aristides of France, and who returned the money to the inhabitants, to build an hospital. Francis shewed a noble freedom from suspicion, by suffering none to attend him but the people of Rochelle, after he had pardoned them, and whilst he remained in the town.

1543.—Henry VIII. of England, and Charles enter into a treaty against France.

July 5th.—To the surprise of Europe Barbarossa appears on the French coast, with a large

fleet; and, joining that of the French, they proceed together to Nice, which they take; but the garrison valiantly resists.

1544.—The campaign this year is opened, by the reduction of some Italian towns, by the valiant and wise young Count d'Enghien, aided by the flower of the French nobility. They beat the Imperialists at Cerizoles,

1544. July 14th.—Henry VIII. lands with 30,000 men at Calais, and is joined by 14,000 Flemings; whilst Charles brings 60,000 men into the field against Francis, and, aided by the treachery of the Duchess d'Estampes, who betrays the acts of the council, takes a number of towns in the north of France. Boulogne submits to Henry through the cowardice of the governor, Vervin, who is afterwards beheaded.

Sept. 18th.—A treaty of peace signed between the Emperor and Francis, against which, the Dauphin and the Parliament of Thoulouse protest. Henry draws off his forces to England.

1545—The French, under Admiral d'Annebaut, land in the Isle of Wight, but are driven home.

The Duke of Orleans, the King's son, dies of a fever.

1547.—The King expires at the palace of Rambouillet, 31st March, aged 53, his reign having lasted 33 years. He was mild in peace, and courageous in war; was generous, frank, and a patron of learning and of the arts. He performed many great actions; but sullied his fame by failing to adhere to his engagements, and by an insatiable thirst for pleasure and incontinence.

There was a perpetual summer in France for four

years, succeeded by a famine, which destroyed one-fourth of the inhabitants.

Henry II. succeeds his father, and is chiefly governed by Diana of Poitiers, widow of the grand Seneschal of Normandy. He was first captivated with her, when she came to court with two marriageable daughters. He became her knight, and performed many acts of chivalry in her name. As she had children by her husband, and Henry several by his wife, and none by her, it was supposed by many, that they were merely friends, not lovers.

Henry recalls the Constable Montmorenci, and banishes the Duchess d'Estampes. All the old ministers were dismissed, and many of them imprisoned. He attached himself to the ambitious families of Lorraine and Guise. Catherine de Medeci the Queen, had as yet little influence, but began to form a small party.

Henry, shocked at the effects of a duel, at which he was present, discourages the practice. The Italian mode of revenge is then resorted to in France—assassination: and the King punishes the principals and instruments by the rack. The Queen Dowager retires from Court.

Henry assists the Scots against the English. The young Queen of Scotland, Mary Stuart, arrives in France, and is betrothed to the Dauphin. Henry persecutes the protestants.

1549.—Henry retakes most of the towns the English had obtained, but does not succeed at Boulogne; which is however restored by the English, under Edward VI,

1550.—Henry issues the famous edict of Cha-

taubriand, by which tribunals were established for the destruction of the protestants.

Italian conquests being still the rage in France, Henry commences hostilities, and Julius III. now Pope, calls a Council at Trent; against the validity of whose measures, Henry protests. He concludes a truce with the Pope.

1552.—Henry engages with Maurice, Duke of Saxony, in an endeavour to depose the Emperor; and enters Lorraine with a well appointed army; the ostensible cause, is the restoration to liberty of some German princes, whom Charles had confined. Henry bestows on himself the title of Protector of the liberties of Germany. He leaves Catherine de Medeci, Regent, during his absence.

Henry, after taking Metz and other fortresses, returns with his army; the Swiss having entreated him to spare Strasburgh; and the Germans, to forbear becoming their scourge, under the name of Protector. The real cause of his forbearance, was want of provisions. The Emperor flies before Maurice's arms; but peace is concluded at Passau, and is highly favorable to the Protestants,

Charles endeavours in vain to regain the city of Metz. The Duke of Guise, who had defended it in an admirable manner, pursues the enemy, great part of whom he finds perishing on the roads. By an extraordinary act of humanity he renders them every assistance.

1553.—Charles, in hopes of retrieving his military glory, besieges Terouenne, which holds out with great bravery, but is ultimately taken, the inhabitants put to the sword, and the town and fortifications totally destroyed. Henry, at the

head of a large army, compels the enemy to retire. His forces in Italy established themselves in Tuscany, and take part of Corsica.

1554.—Mary, Queen of England, marries the sanguinary catholic Philip III. King of Spain, son of Charles V.—and the protestants, who had effected a reformation in the religion of the English, tremble for their safety.

Francis, the Duke of Nevers, reduces several of the Emperor's castles; whilst Marshal Audré takes Mariembourg, which had been fortified at great expence.

1555.—The Duke of Guise, though obliged to retreat, greatly distinguishes himself. The great Coligni is more successful.

Metz is nearly lost to the French, by the treachery of Leonard, a monk, who is put to the rack.

The Emperor, Charles V. goes into seclusion for the remainder of his life. Ferdinand, his brother, becomes Emperor, and Philip III. (Charles's son) King of Spain.

1556.—The Duke of Guise takes several Italian towns.

Admiral Coligni defends St. Quentin against the forces of Mary of England, and Philip; but the French are defeated, under Montmorenci, with great loss, in endeavouring to expel the invaders. Many of the nobles are killed, and others taken. St. Quentin becomes the property of the enemy, and Coligni a prisoner. Paris became alarmed, and the Duke of Guise, caressed and rewarded with titles and honors for his past services, is looked up to as the last hope of France, and takes the command from the Duke de Nevers, who resigns it without a

murmur, being a prince of solid virtue, and having sacrificed most part of his property to the falling fortunes of the state.

1558, January.—The States General were convened by Henry, and granted him 3,000,000 crowns of gold. The Duke of Guise invested Calais with a large army. This was the only place the English retained in France, and was dangerous to the peace of France whilst in their hands. It was considered almost impregnable, but surrendered in eight days.

The French are defeated near Dunkirk by the Count of Egmont. Elizabeth mounts the throne of England; and Philip and Henry equally court her alliance.

1559, April 2.—A definitive treaty of peace is signed by all parties.

June 26.—Henry's sister, Margaret, is married with great splendor to the Duke of Savoy, at Paris; and a grand tournament is held in the Rue St. Antoine, at which the King bore away the palm of victory; but pursued the dangerous games, until a splinter from a broken lance, in his combat with Montgomery, captain of his guards, struck his forehead, (his vizor having been deranged,) and he fell senseless; an abscess formed itself in his head, and he expired. His reign had lasted 13 years; his life 41. He was active and intrepid in the field, but irresolute in the council; and possessed a culpable facility of temper. Was a firm, generous friend, but a cruel persecutor of those who disagreed with him in religion. Protestantism spread with great celerity in France at this time, though it met much opposition; Cardinal Lorraine, who had acquired vast influence,

placed himself at the head of the catholic intolerance, and powerfully impressed the mind of Catherine de Medeci, against the heretics of France, who, being Calvinists, were farther removed from her faith, than were the Lutherans. An Inquisition was established, provided by the Cardinal, Calvin, re-assured the Protestants, by his letters.

Francis II. aged little more than 16 years—weak in intellects and in person, succeeded his father : and had for his Queen, Mary, of Scotland ; in whose name, Mary of Lorraine governed that kingdom, as Regent. The latter was sister, and the former, niece to the family of Guise, which consisted of six brothers, who had become the most powerful subjects in Europe.

Catherine de Medeci, now determined to reign with an iron hand. Montmorenci, desired to give up the King's private seal, throws an air of triumph over his secession, attends his late master and friend's funeral, and deserts the court, an insult wholly unexpected. Catherine, wishing to retain him in the council, to balance the power of the Guises. She had recourse to his nephews, the Chatillons, with more success. The King of Navarre, Prince de Condé, and other princes, also oppose the Guises ; and Coligni is at the head of the Protestants, and even of the moderate Roman catholics,

Diana, who had retained her influence over Henry, to the age of 70, now retires from court, respected for the wisdom, spirit, and liberality of her counsels.

The King of Navarre, and the Prince de Condé, become protestants, now styled Huguenots—

the former, was a prince of little resolution; the latter, under an ungraceful diminutive form, and much gaiety and dissipation, possessed a deep and aspiring mind.

The Cardinal Lorraine, brother to the Duke of Guise, behaves with extraordinary tyranny towards the numerous disbanded officers and soldiers. Du-bourg, a member of the parliament, is executed at Paris, for having desired a tolerance of religion. The President, Minart, his chief enemy, is assassinated.

The Huguenots hold frequent assemblies, and endeavour to excite insurrections.

Horrible acts of persecution against them are committed at Paris; the officers of justice, attended by a mob, drive them from their houses, which are plundered, and their children perish with cold and hunger in the streets. Some of the Huguenots and peaceable Catholics were massacred.

1560.—The King, having a scorbutic disorder, some evil-minded persons report, that he means to bathe in the blood of young and healthy children. The towns and villages through which he passes are wholly deserted; he discovers the cause, bursts into tears, and a man of the name of Doches, suffers on the rack, for attributing the infamous story to Cardinal Lorraine.

A general assembly of the Protestants takes place at Nantes, to counteract the tyrannical measures of the Guises, and to induce the King to transfer their power to their friend, the Prince de Condé. La Benaudre, their chief, is however discovered in his intrigues, at Paris, and the power of the

Guises is increased by Catherine, in order to stem the torrent.

11th March.—An edict is passed of a mild tendency, offering pardon to all the conspirators, except the preachers. The Duke of Nemours, promising to conduct the protestant baron, Castelnau, to the throne, treacherously throws him into prison, with his partisans. La. Benaudie is killed, and many of his adherents executed in the town of Amboise.

Michael de l'Hopital, one of the noblest characters of the age, president of the Chamber of Accounts, is appointed chancellor.

The Huguenots commit excesses in various parts of the kingdom.

The Guises, by intercepting letters, discover that a regular plot is formed to despoil them of all power.

They succeed in attracting Condé and the King of Navarre to Orleans, where they arrive, with a small, but undaunted train,

Condé is arrested, tried for lèse majesté, (high treason) and sentenced to lose his head. Five days previous to that, on which he was to suffer, Francis was attacked with a fever, and the King of Navarre, seizes the opportunity of petitioning for the life of his brother, which is granted to him; Catharine, extorting from him a promise, that in case of the demise of the King, they should not aspire to the Regency; she utters the impudent falsehood, that the Guises had no share in Condé's condemnation; and she makes the docile Francis, confirm this assertion in his last moments. He breathed his last on the 5th December, aged 18, having reigned but a year and a half. His cha-

racter, not being matured, little can be said of him ; extreme passiveness appeared to be his leading trait. Great confusion at court followed his death ; the Guises, fearing the King of Navarre, and the Prince de Condé, shut themselves up in their houses ; the latter had no power to command, and Catherine and Mary, the young Queen, were so alarmed by the recent events, that they neglected the King's funeral, and when it was found necessary that he should be buried, the Treasury could afford no money for the purpose. His body was therefore privately conveyed to St. Denis, attended only by his two preceptors, Lunsac and Labrosse.

1560.—Charles IX. his brother, ascended the throne, aged 10 years and a half.

Factions still divided the court ; the queen-mother soon headed a powerful party, recalled the Grand Constable Montmorenci and prevailed on him to assist in securing to her the power of regent, through she accepted not the title. She, at length, favors the Protestant cause, but not from inclination.

1561.—Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked at Calais, for Scotland.

The Huguenot ministers arrive at court, headed by Theodore Beza, who was celebrated for his great abilities.

September 9th.—An extraordinary conference took place between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, before the young King and the court, who were thunderstruck, when Beza declared that the body of Christ was as far removed from the bread and wine, as heaven is from earth. The Huguenots gain but little attention, and depart the

kingdom to make proselytes elsewhere. The court at this time, was a scene of compleat dissimulation. The Prince de Condé appeared in friendship with the Duke of Guise, though, in fact, planning his destruction; and the King of Navarre, to favour the Roman Catholics, though secretly a Protestant, while Catherine's conduct was directly opposite.

1562.—The Prince de Condé concluded a treaty with Queen Elizabeth, who engaged to support the Protestants with forces from England. The King of Navarre, fighting for the Catholics, died of his wounds, after they had taken the city of Rouen.

At the battle of Dreux, the Constable is taken prisoner by the Huguenots, and the Catholics get possession of the Prince de Condé. The Duke of Guise is murdered by Poltrat, a Huguenot fanatic; whilst Admiral Coligni effects a masterly retreat. Condé was afterwards exchanged for the Constable.

1563.—The Earl of Warwick forced to capitulate at Havre; half his army perished, and the remainder took the plague with them to England.

1564.—Peace with England concluded.

The Queen-mother, aided by that admirable magistrate, Chancellor l'Hopital, fixed the commencement of the year at the 1st January, instead of Easter.

1569.—The Prince de Condé shot by the Baron de Montesquieu.

March 13th, the Huguenots defeated.

The parliament condemn the Admiral Coligni to death for high treason. A price is set upon his head.

The Admiral wounded in his left cheek by a pistol shot.

1570.—All parties become desirous of peace. The Huguenots are declared capable of filling all offices. This treaty redounds much to the honor of Admiral Coligni.

1571.—The marriage of the King takes place with Elizabeth of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II. The Admiral is received at court, and accepts a place in the council.

1572.—Preparations were making for a general massacre of the Protestants suggested by Philip of Spain, under the direction of Catherine de Medeci, the queen mother, who extorted from her son the order for it to take place. The Queen of Navarre, and her son, Henry, (afterwards styled the Great) were invited to court; but the Queen died of an abscess in a few days. Such, at least was the report. Sully justly terms the whole barbarous plan, "a most incredible prodigy of dissimulation." The wise and penetrating Coligni is deceived, the King styling him father, and loading all the Protestants with caresses, in obedience to his mother, who was his tutoress in hypocrisy.

Henry of Navarre, marries Margaret, daughter of Catherine, against her own consent.

August 22d, the Admiral wounded from a window, loses a finger. Catherine and Charles call loudly for vengeance on the assassins, whose escape they secretly aid.

St. Bartholomews day.—The moment was now arrived for the perpetration of one of the most coolly premeditated deeds of horror that ever stained the annals of history. Charles began to feel remorse, but Catherine called upon him to assert the claims of Heaven, and be the noble instrument

of its vengeance, "Go on then," exclaimed the King, "and let none remain to reproach me with the deed." The ringing of a bell was the signal, the young Duke of Guise, with a select party, issued forth to direct the course of Blood. Charles sent to countermand the act, but, alas! too late. Coligni, the facetious Duc de Rochefoucault, the elegant Teligni St. Martin, the gallant Piles, and about 6000 other defenceless Protestants fell a sacrifice to the fanatic zeal of the soldiers and the mob. Notwithstanding Charles's counter-order, he fired on them himself, from a window of the Louvre. At Rouen, Thoulouse, and in many other cities, the massacre was continued until 30,000 had perished.

The youthful King of Navarre, and the Prince de Condé, through the menaces of the King, abjure the Protestant religion.

1573.—The remaining Huguenots, being still powerful, project a revolution, and terrify the court: A third party, formed by the Montmorencis, called the Malcontents, is headed by the Duc d'Alençon, youngest son of Catherine. This Prince was exasperated that Henry, his brother, was crowned King of Poland, whilst he was refused the office of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom of France. He assists the Huguenot insurgents but soon betrays them.

May 30th, Charles IX. expired full of remorse and anguish in the 14th year of his reign, and the 25th of his age. Although he had disgraced the throne by his furious bigotry and cruelty, he possessed some good qualities. Was sensible, spirited and liberal. He was also an author, an

encourager of learning, and particularly eloquent. When under the influence of passion, which occurred daily, terrible were his oaths and imprecations. The vice of swearing he learned from his intimate companion, Marshal de Retz. In his cooler moments, he was a compleat adept at dissimulation, which, together with his atrocious crimes, he owed to the tutorage of his infamous mother, Catherine, who formed his court upon the most abandoned principles, which Charles's queen vainly endeavoured to reform.

1574.—Henry III. Charles's brother, found much difficulty in quitting Poland, which he at length effected by night. On his arrival in France, he perceived that the Huguenots and the Málcontents, equally despised him, as they considered him accessory to the massacres.

The Prince de Condé flies to Germany, to obtain succours for the Protestants, whose religion he again professes. He succeeds, and is declared head of the party.

News is brought to the King of a conspiracy of his brother, the Duc d'Alençon, against his crown and life. He pardons the Duke, and soon after marries Louisa de Vaudemont

1576.—The King of Navarre again declares himself a protestant. The Duc d'Alençon, makes his escape from court, and creates much alarm in the King and Catherine; but is shortly after reconciled, takes the titles of the Duke of Anjou and Monsieur. The celebrated Guise faction, now first styled the League.

1577.—A civil war continues above two years with various successes and defeats, between the

Huguenots and the Catholics, in which Henry, King of Navarre, particularly distinguishes himself. Both parties treat the King of France with contempt and neglect. The Catholics are headed by the Duke of Guise.

1581.—The Duke of Anjou is successful in repelling the Spaniards, under the great Prince of Parma, who, pressed by superior numbers, retreats in admirable order.

1583.—The Duke is disappointed in his expectations of marrying Queen Elizabeth of England.

He dies of chagrin, forsaken by his friends, after being repulsed by the Prince of Orange, at Antwerp.

1584.—Revolt assumes a menacing form even in the capital; and the weak attempts of Henry to suppress it, render him more contemptible than had his licentious and indecent love of pleasure. Application is made to Pope Gregory XIII. who granted a jubilee to the Leaguers, or Catholics, but would do little else for them.

A treaty of peace concluded, 17th July, at Nemours; it was agreed that the Catholic worship should be the only one permitted in France; that the Huguenot ministers should quit the kingdom.

Pope Sixtus V. the successor of Gregory, excommunicates Henry of Navarre, and the Prince de Condé.

1586.—Hostilities recommence between the Calvinist and royal party. The Prince de Condé passed into England. Where Queen Elizabeth caused some vessels to be fitted out for him, to convey him to Rochelle.

1587.—The King of Navarre, assisted by Turenne, the Princes of Condé and Conti, gains the battle of Coutras. The Duke de Joyeuse, the commander of the Catholics, was shot, whilst in the act of surrendering himself. Mary Queen of Scots is beheaded in England. Henry III. had made ineffectual efforts to save her. Henry of Navarre, weakened by desertion, and having given himself up to the embraces of the Countess de Guiche, sustains a defeat by the Catholics, under the Duke of Guise.

1588.—The Prince de Condé is poisoned. His wife is included in the accusation of those who were supposed to have done the deed, and after being imprisoned six years, was brought to trial, and declared perfectly innocent.

The Leaguers, determined to reduce Henry to the last stage of insignificance, enter Paris with the Duke of Guise; some blood is shed; Swiss guards are killed; Henry forsakes his palace.

July 21st. A treaty signed, by which Henry unites himself to the Leaguers, and consents to carry on the war with the Huguenots with additional vigor.

Dec. 23d. The Duke of Guise, stabbed by Loignac, by the King's order. "I am now a King," observed Henry to his mother, "for the Duke of Guise is no more." The Cardinal de Guise was slain on the following day. The first merited his fate by his boundless ambition; this excepted, he possessed all the qualities that constitute a hero.

At Paris the populace choose the Duke d'Aumale for their Governor, and the doctors of the

Sorbonne absolve Henry's subjects from their allegiance.

1589.—5th Jan. The atrocious Catherine de Medeci expired in her 70th year. With a heart full of bigotry, voluptuousness, malice, and cruelty, she possessed a head of unusual qualities for governing; was elegant, accomplished, and one of the most perfect mistresses of dissimulation that the world has produced. On her death bed she endeavoured to expiate her crimes, by conjuring her son to terminate the persecution of the Protestants, and to be reconciled to Henry of Navarre, the heir to the crown.

Factions were now carried to a dreadful excess. A party of sixteen, stirred up the people to a furious rebellion, and were backed by preachers, who, from the pulpit, denounced the King. Princes, prelates, and nobles, swore upon the crucifix, to revenge the death of the Duke and Cardinal de Guise.

Henry, excommunicated by the Pope, is reconciled to the King of Navarre, at Tours, through the great Sully, who defeats a part of the Leaguers near Bonneval; and the Duke d'Aumale is worsted at Senlis, by La Noue. The Duke de Maine hastened to the relief of Paris, where the Leaguers declare him Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

The King is stabbed by James Clement, a young Dominican friar, who, by dying for what he deemed a glorious deed, expected to be canonized. Henry was 39 years of age, and had reigned 15. He was adorned with good qualities, of which he made a proper use, when King of Poland; but succeeding to the throne of France, and becoming

like his brother, the pupil of the infamous Catherine, he was led into nearly all the vices that disgrace human nature. He became debauched, insensible to pity, irresolute, almost idiotic. He was the last monarch of the house of Valois. His Queen, Louisa, retired to end her days in tranquil privacy. The order of the Holy Ghost was instituted in this reign.

**THE FIFTH RACE OF KINGS:
BEING THE HOUSE OF BOURBON;**

*Descended from Robert, Second Son of
Lewis IX.*

HENRY IV. SURNAMED THE GREAT.

1589.—Henry de Bourbon was born at the castle of Pau, in the province of Bearn, 13th December, 1553, and, consequently, was 36 years of age when he ascended the throne of France, having previously filled that of Navarre:

The Leaguers declare James Clement a martyr. The Duke de Maine refuses the title of king, which he transfers to the Cardinal de Bourbon, then a prisoner to Henry, who now raises the siege of Paris, and goes to Normandy, where he could receive succour from England. The Leaguers take Rouen.

1589.—March 14th. The Duke de Maine attacked Henry in his entrenchments, where the King was more than once in danger of losing his life; but his enemies were repulsed with great slaughter. Sully shewed extraordinary bravery,

receiving seven wounds, and having two horses killed under him. Crillon scarcely less distinguished himself. The Duke de Maine and the Count of Egmont were compelled to fly. The King takes Dreux and St. Denis, and invests Paris.

The Cardinal de Bourbon, styled by the Leaguers Charles X. expires at the castle of Fontenay, in Poitou.

Paris, under the government of the courageous Duke de Nemours, contains 58,000 troops, besides a regiment of 1500 priests, scholars, and monks; who, armed with helmets and cuirasses, over their ecclesiastical habits, make a grotesque figure.

July 27th. The King carries the Faubourgs, and Paris is reduced to the last extremity; the inhabitants are obliged to eat dogs, cats, rats, and leather.

Gondy Cardinal De Retz, and the Archbishop of Lyons, in opposition to Nemours, propose terms to the King, who detains them, and rejects their proposition.

The Prince of Parma, from the King of Spain, effects an entrance into Paris with 15,000 men; and Henry again withdraws his forces. The Prince then resolving to return to the Low Countries, is harassed and defeated; and Henry takes St. Quentin.

1591.—Gregory XIV. now become Pope, proves an implacable enemy to Henry, whom he styles an heretic, excommunicates, and verbally deprives of his kingdom.

Jan. 13th. Henry, returning towards Paris,

caused sixty officers to be disguised like peasants, leading carts and horses, as if with a supply of corn; but suspicion having arisen, the gates are closed, and their plan frustrated.

The King, successful in the siege of Chartres and of Chateau Gaillard, a place of great strength.

July 17th. Henry orders the parliaments to proceed against the Pope's legate, who has been fulminating against him throughout France. The parliaments of Chalons and Tours declare the Pope an enemy to the church. That of Paris annuls this decision.

The young Duke of Guise escapes from the castle of Tours. Noyon, attacked by the Marshal de Biron, surrenders in the face of the Duke de Maine, who, returning to Paris, invites the party of sixteen to sup with him, and learning that they have intentions of dividing Paris into various factions, assisted by the youthful Duke of Guise, causes several of them to be seized in the night, and executed.

1592.—The King, being reinforced by the troops of the Queen of England, encompasses Rouen. Biron and the Earl of Essex greatly distinguish themselves; and advantages are gained over Villars, the governor.

Clement VIII. now mounted the Papal chair, and was as inveterate against Henry as his predecessor.

The Prince of Parma comes to the relief of Rouen, much harrassed in his journey by Henry, whose life is frequently in the most imminent danger.

The Prince, taking Caudebec, is attacked by

Henry, but escapes by crossing the Seine in the night, and effects an extraordinary retreat. Henry, being asked his opinion on this subject, replied, "I can give no opinion, because I am not used to retreats." The Marshal de Biron is slain in the act of taking Epernay. The King's generals are every where successful. Sully, though a staunch Protestant, advises his sovereign to conform to the established mode of worship, as the only means of terminating the civil war that shook the whole kingdom. The Prince of Parma, one of the first of generals, died at this time.

1593.—The States-General assemble at Paris, and propose a conference with the King.

July 25th. Henry's abjuration of the Protestant religion took place in the abbey of St. Denis. A treaty of truce was signed for three months, and afterwards prolonged.

An enthusiast, Peter Barriere, is foiled in his attempt to assassinate the King, and is burned.

Feb. 27th. Henry was crowned at Chartres, by the bishop of that city.

March 21st. The Duke de Maine, having retired with his forces to Burgundy, Henry, aided by the arts of the Count de Brissac, the governor, enters Paris. Rouen and other cities submit in consequence. The Duke of Guise is reconciled to Henry.

By the advice of the Duke de Bouillon, and contrary to that of Sully, the King declares war with Spain.

Dec. 26th. Henry had attached himself to Gabrielle d'Estrées, and in her hotel, at Paris, receive a wound in the mouth from John Chotel, a

jesuitical scholar, who perished in the flames; and the whole order of Jesuits were commanded to quit France.

1595.—The Constable Montmorenci, and the Duke de Bouillon, are successful for Henry, against the Duke of Savoy and the rebels.

The Spaniards defeat and take the gallant Villars, whom they assassinate in cold blood.

They also repulse the young Marshal de Biron, who, aided by the King, bareheaded and exposed in the heat of battle, retreats with honor. The King reduces Burgundy, but loses Cambray.

The Pope, finding Henry become formidable, absolves him from the former censures of the church.

1596.—The King grants terms to the Duke de Maine; who, received into his favor, vows a fidelity which he ever after inviolably preserved. The Duke of Guise also displayed by his achievements the sincerity of his submission.

The Spaniards take the City of Calais. Henry, that of La Fère, which had fallen into their hands. Biron shews great military skill.

Nov. 4th. The notables meet at Rouen, and the King, in an admirable speech, said to them, "My ambition aims at something higher than the art of speaking well. I aspire to the glorious title of Deliverer of France. At present I put myself into your hands, as my guardians." The Assembly, however, betrayed much ignorance; and after a few months of puerile debates and resolutions, offered to break up; when Sully, appointed Prime Minister, restored every act that was useful, and repealed those that were injurious

or superfluous, in a manner that astonished all Europe.

1597.—Amiens is lost to Henry by stratagem; and Philip of Spain's forces threaten the metropolis; but they are repulsed, and Amiens retaken.

1598.—Henry passed the famous Edict of Nantes, which secured protection to the Protestants, who had not, however, shewn him such implicit obedience as most of the Catholics.

May 2d. Peace signed with the Spaniards.

1599.—The Pope dissolves the marriage of the King and Queen Margaret, whose time was equally devoted to religious duties and sensual enjoyments. Henry designs to marry Gabrielle, on whom the titles of Marchioness of Monceaux, and Duchess of Beaufort, were bestowed. Margaret and Clement oppose the union.

The King's intentions were frustrated by the death of his favourite, Henry had left Gabrielle to the care of Sebastian Zamet, an Italian, for a few days, in whose magnificent house she partook of a sumptuous dinner; but was seized with excruciating pains, felt convinced that she was poisoned, and died in great agony. Henry abandoned himself to the transports of extravagant sorrow; but time, the remonstrances of Sully, and the beauty of Madame d'Entragues, soon recalled him to a sense of the uselessness of sorrow. He created her Marchioness de Verneuil. This artful and interesting beauty was the daughter of a more celebrated courtesan, Mary Touchet, mistress of Charles IX.

1600.—Sully, equally great in the field as in the

cabinet, after enduring incredible fatigue, and being thwarted by the treachery of the Duke of Biron, recovers from the Duke of Savoy the possessions he had wrested.

Dec. 9. Henry's ministers prevail on him to marry Mary de Medici, daughter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He meets her at Lyons, where the marriage is solemnized without any pomp.

1601.—The salutary arts of peace were now advanced by Henry and Sully; commerce was protected and extended, and the old manufactures encouraged. The latter, visiting Elizabeth, in England, is convinced that the energy of her government originates in herself. He was indeed lost in astonishment at her discernment and promptness. She was equally surprised to find that her plans and Henry's were precisely similar.

They both designed to check the growing power of Austria, to establish the independence of the Netherlands and of Switzerland, and to reduce the religions of the greater part of Europe, to three, viz. the Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic.

Sept. 17th. To the joy of all France, the Queen is delivered of a son, which prevented the probability of a disputed succession.

1602.—The Dukes of Bouillon, Epemon, and Biron, are guilty of seditious practices. The latter acknowledges his error and is pardoned; but again transgresses. Fanned by the breath of treason, the flame soon spread through numerous provinces. The conspiracy was betrayed to Henry, who promised pardon to Biron, to whom he was greatly attached, if he would confess his error; but Biron, meanly denying his designs against the

King, justice was allowed to take its course, and he was beheaded. The rest, on their confession and contrition, were spared, the Baron de Fontenelles excepted, who was a criminal of a deeper cast.

1603.—Elizabeth of England dies, and is succeeded by James I. who renews part of her engagements with Henry.

The Marchioness de Vernueil conspires with her father, her brother, and the Duke de Bouillon, against the King, whose vigilance again discovered the plot, and again their lives were spared.—Henry's weakness bringing him to the feet of his haughty mistress.

1604.—He recalls the Jesuits.

1606.—Sully, now created Duke, had by this time greatly improved the revenue and liquidated the public debts, although Henry was expensive in noble erections. The restless Duke de Bouillon twice more rebels, and is reconciled.

June 9th.—After celebrating the baptism of the Dauphin, the King and Queen, with three friends, were overset into the river Seine in their carriage from the ferry-boat. The King, who had been saved by the alacrity of his servants, plunged into the river to preserve the Queen. No lives were lost.

1608.—Henry is much tormented by the Huguenots, by the Jesuits, and by domestic broils. Mary de Medici, his queen, cold and reserved to him, was affability itself to some Italians, who had followed her from her own country. Henry's licentious amours gave grounds for her indifference to him; and Sully was provoked, at being

obliged to quit state affairs, at his command, to endeavour to terminate their incessant disputes.

1609.—The arrogance of his mistress, having at length disgusted Henry, he transferred his affections to the Princess de Condé, who, though not spared by the tongue of calumny, has, through the King's solemn assurances, been considered innocent by the generality of people. The Conchinis (Italians) persuaded the Queen to pretend jealousy, and to thwart Henry in his treaties with Philip III. King of Spain. The Prince and Princess de Condé fly from court, and take refuge in Spain, which brings Henry's misery to a climax, and fills him with rage.

1610.—Henry makes great preparations for the invasion of Germany, aided by England, Sweden, and several other powers, in furtherance of his grand designs to preserve a balance of power, and without any sinister views of conquest.

The Queen is equally eager to promote her own coronation, to which Henry was particularly averse. "This accursed coronation (said he) will be the cause of my death—they (meaning the Austrians) have no resource, but in my death." His melancholy daily increased. Sully at length, from him, requested her to relinquish the idea; but she persisted.

May 13th.—The Queen's coronation took place with unusual splendour; she was to make her public entry shortly after. The day previous, the King set out in his coach to visit the arsenal; in the Rue de la Feronnerie, it was prevented from proceeding by two carts, and Ravilliac, who had watched a favourable moment, got upon the

wheel, and pierced the King to the heart with a two-edged knife. He exclaimed "I am wounded," and expired. Ravilliac, a frantic visionary, declared he thought the King had neglected to convert the Protestants, and was going to wage war against the Pope. He thought he had done a glorious act. Although at his execution the most excruciating tortures were inflicted, the carelessness with which he was tried and guarded, induces a belief, that he was but the instrument of his superiors in station; Mary de Medici, the Austrians, and others, have been glanced at; but nothing criminal against them could be established.

Thus perished one of the greatest characters that has existed. Henry's love of fame, and his jealous honor, were happily blended with wisdom, justice, clemency, and fortitude. His candour, affability, and compassion, endeared him to all around him; whilst his firmness and talents rendered him the admiration of Europe. His passion for women, and for gaming, were vices that chequered his extraordinary merits, but which sullied not his public glory; as he never suffered them to interfere with what he considered his duty as a monarch. It were to be wished, that all potentates, who have acquired the title of Great, as fully deserved it. It might be equally applied to his friend and adviser, Sully, who was more faultless, but had far less temptation to evil. Henry had six legitimate children, one of whom became queen of Spain; and Henrietta, the third daughter, the consort and widow of the still more unfortunate King, Charles I. of England. Henry's natural children were eleven.

During his reign, duelling had become so much the fashion, that in 1607, 4000 men had, in this manner, met their death in France, since his ascension to the throne. He, at length, endeavoured to put a stop to it, by declaring the crime high treason. Laws against fraudulent bankrupts were very salutary. In order to prevent a scarcity of corn, he ordered many vineyards to be ploughed up, and forbad arable land to be converted to pasture. Such was his anxiety for the welfare and comfort of his subjects, that he used to say he should not be happy, till every peasant in his dominions could eat meat when he chose, and have a fowl on a Sunday. He built the hospital of St. Lewis, and endowed other charities; and laid the foundation of the vast success of the French manufactures of silks and stuffs. The kingdom of Navarre was irrevocably united to that of France, through an edict of Henry's in 1609.

LEWIS XIII.

1610.—Lewis XIII. was but 9 years of age, when called to the throne; and so eager was Mary de Medici to be proclaimed regent, that she prevailed on the Duke d'Epemon to draw out the soldiers before the parliament, to awe the members into compliance. Lewis, his mother, and the nobility met them the day after Henry's assassination, and nominated Mary to the regency. After which, she condescended to recollect, that some respect should be paid to his remains. His

body, opened and embalmed, was buried at St. Denis; and his heart was given to the Jesuits, who ultimately placed it in their college at La Flèche, which he had founded.

The Duke de Sully retired to his government of the Bastile; but, finding that the edict of Nantes, was confirmed, he returned to court, where he was well received.

The Italian favourites of the Queen, the Conchinis, who guide her in all her measures, and, in fact, rule the kingdom, reject the council of Sully, who advises that part of Henry's marshal plans and treaties should be executed. The Duke disgusted, retires to his estates.

1613.—Conchini, become marquis of Ancre, is made a marshal of France, without the smallest pretensions.

1614.—The nobility, and the people in general, discontented with the corruption of government. Many of the former retire to their chateaus and fortresses. The Duke de Bouillon is the chief promoter of the disaffection; and the Prince de Condé seconds his measures.

The King, having entered his 14th year, the term of the regency expires. He commences his acts with one of protection of the Protestants.

October 10th.—The States General are called together, and meet at the Augustines. The King informs them, his object in assembling them, is to hear and redress their grievance.

1615.—The result of their meetings is, that every defect in the government, and every cause of complaint is exposed, but none redressed.

Altercations arise among the clergy, and James I.

of England writes a book on the occasion, entitled, "The Rights of Kings, and the Independence of their Crowns." Pope Paul V. his cardinals, and the majority of Catholic priests, endeavouring to establish a right to depose them.

Charles Albert de Luines, joining Lewis in all his juvenile sports, gains a complete empire over his mind; and Marshal d'Ancre courts the friendship of the favourite.

Lewis, through his chancellor Sillery, prohibits the parliament from continuing their invitation to the nobility and others, to meet them for the purpose of promoting the relief of the subjects. They remonstrate, and are reprehended. Mary sends for some of the members, and says to them, "Lewis is your master, and will exert his authority, should his prohibitions be again set at defiance." The parliament present a spirited remonstrance to the King, in which the conduct of several of his ministers, princes, and nobles, is sharply censured. Mary, though very delicately treated, was not wholly spared, and her favourite Ancre, severely lashed. Her rage was unbounded. She condemned them in toto, and added, "France never knew a Regency so propitious as mine;" and the chancellor was so servile as to be her echo in this flagrant misstatement. After some forced concessions on the part of the Queen, the parliament also disgrace themselves by recalling many of their expressions, and by a mean adulation.

9th. Sept.—Mary and Lewis arrive at Poitiers with 12,000 men. He sends another army, under Marshal Bois-Dauphin, to oppose the Prince de

Condé, who had collected a powerful force, and had taken Chateau Thierry.

27th. Nov. The King is married at Bourdeaux to Anne of Austria, Infanta of Spain.

1616.—Ten thousand persons perish through the severity of the weather.

May. Peace brought about by James I. is confirmed by the parliament in Paris. An entire cessation of hostilities ensues. Condé is placed at the head of the council; Sillery loses the seals, which are given to Wm. Du Vair, of Aix. Marshal d'Ancre, finding Mary's influence over her son greatly diminish, becomes intimate with Condé, who soon shakes him off.

The Duke de Bouillon, acquires great power in the government, agrees with the Protestants in their religious persuasion, but differs from them in politics.

Dec. 1st. The Queen Mother, having heard that Bouillon and Condé designed to place the latter on the throne, arrests him; and his party, viz. the Dukes of Guise, Maine, Nevers, Bouillon, Sully, (who had returned to court, thinking it his duty to strengthen the cause of the Protestants,) with others, quit Paris precipitately. Du Vair is dismissed; Mungot takes his place as chancellor; the Bishop of Laon, afterwards the famous Cardinal Richelieu, is made Secretary of State; and Barbin, a favourite domestic of Mary's, is appointed comptroller of the finances. From this time it was apparent that the ruin of Condé, and of the other confederate princes and nobles, was planned by Richelieu.

Marshal d'Ancre, and his wife, who had lived

with extreme pomp, and whose house was pillaged by the populace, fled to Normandy, but soon returned to resume the direction of the affairs of state.

1617.—The Count d'Auvergne, natural son to Charles IX. had been imprisoned, but was released by Mary, who now sent him with an army to oppose the rebels, who had re-assembled under Bouillon. D'Auvergne is successful in reducing several towns, whilst Marshal de Morigni besieges Nevers, which is defended by the Duchess, against the Royalists.

Richelieu promises to betray to Lewis all the machinations of Mary's secret council, of which he is a member.

April 24th. Marshal d'Ancre is assassinated by order of the King, and of his favourite Luines; his body is seized by the mob, who, after many indignities, burn it, and sell the ashes by the ounce.

His wife is tried, condemned for witchcraft, and burned. She shewed great fortitude; and when asked what species of sorcery she had practised to influence the Queen, "That power," she replied, "which strong minds possess over those which are weak." Queen Mary retires to Blois, where she is strictly watched. The seals are restored to Du Vair; Richelieu loses his place, though the King had promised to retain him; and Barbin is imprisoned. All the discontented nobles return satisfied to court; but Condé is confined in the Castle of Vincennes, where his wife is permitted to remain, and the rigors of imprisonment are softened. Luines, without ability, wholly governs the King, directs state affairs, enriches

himself with the Ancre property, and marries a daughter of the Duke de Montbazou, afterwards well known as the Duchess de Chevreuse.

Luines bestows on his two brothers so many places that they are together, called the three Kings.

The King publishes an edict at Fontainebleau, subversive of the laws in favour of the property belonging to the Protestants. This is effected by Du Vair, the chancellor, who had long been anxious for a cardinal's hat.

1619.—21st February. Queen Mary makes her escape from the window, by a ladder of ropes, in the night, from her chateau at Blois, and accompanied by her long-trying friends Duplessis, the Duke of Epemon, and the Archbishop of Thoulouse, she arrives at Angoulême; to which she had been invited.

Richelieu offers his services towards an accommodation with her son; which he effects. They have an interview and are reconciled. The King treats with the Duke of Epemon for her, and presents her with Anjou. She remains at Angers.

Luines, now made duke, releases the Prince de Condé, and reinstates him in all his honors.

1620.—April. The King levies new taxes against the consent of his nobles; many of whom, retiring from court, visit Queen Mary at Angers, and promote discord between her, her son, and Luines.

July. The King acts as his own prime minister, raises an army which he leads into Normandy, and throws Mary's party into consternation. A

reconciliation again takes place, through Richelieu, at the Castle of Brisac.

The Protestants held an assembly at Rochelle, and through Duplessis, a man of inflexible integrity, and whom the Catholics style "the Pope of the Huguenots," they obtain some privileges of Luines, who admits two of their members into Parliament. He is made Grand Constable.

The Protestants, still continuing their meetings at Rochelle, in defiance of the King's command, he attacks them in their principal towns, some of which surrender to him; that of St. Jean d'Angeli, not till after a siege of thirty-five days. At Clerac, the King hangs the chief magistrate, and four ministers.

The Queen, and the Queen-Mother, are disgusted at the excessive arrogance of Luines; and the King begins to perceive it. "Look, (said Lewis, one day, as Luines entered the Castle of Cognac, with great pomp and a large train,) "the King is coming." Du Vair dying, Luines becomes chancellor, and thus excites the anger of the whole kingdom.

14th Dec. The Death of Luines, by a fever, probably prevented his assassination.

The Protestant chapel at Charenton, near Paris, is destroyed; and several Protestants are killed, to avenge the death of the Duke de Maine, who was shot by the Huguenots, before Montauban.

1622.—Luines, existing no longer, Mary, re-assumes a degree of influence. Cardinal de Retz, Count Scomberg, and De Vic, the new chancellor, chiefly govern the King. They reluctantly admit the Prince de Condé and the Duke of Guise into

their councils ; and these latter have also some weight with Lewis. They are afraid of Richelieu, and exclude him.

The war is carried on with great intrepidity, and acts of barbarity on both sides. The Duke of Soubise, flies to the little island of Rhé, near Rochelle, with 7000 men. The King, with great courage and difficulty, fords the small arm of the sea, and the whole of them are slain ; with the exception of Soubise and 400 followers, who owe their safety to good swimming.

The Duke de Lesdiguieres becomes grand constable, and confirms his renunciation of Protestantism.

19th October. Peace re-established at Montpellier ; a general amnesty and toleration is agreed upon.

1623.—Richelieu received a cardinal's hat from Gregory XV. and soon after, the Prince de Condé, disgusted at what he deemed a premature peace, quits the kingdom. The Duke de Bouillon and Duplessis expired at this period.

1624.—Mary vainly endeavours to join Richelieu in the ministry. The King's aversion to this ambitious prelate was now so great, that he styled him "the Cheat."

Sillery, who had again become chancellor, seeing his power over the King decline, resigns ; and Richelieu is to be allowed a small share in the transactions of the cabinet.

Richelieu, perceiving the King's dislike, feigns a passion for retirement, and is much ridiculed by the courtiers on the subject.

A marriage between Henrietta Maria, Lewis's sister, and the Prince of Wales, is negotiated by

Richelieu, who concludes the treaty. Vienville is disgraced, and Richelieu requires some ascendancy over Lewis.

11th May. The marriage takes place by proxy. Charles, when Prince of Wales, having first contrived in disguise, to see his bride at the Louvre. His father dying, he became King of England.

Lewis, now claiming the restitution of some forts, promised by Philip of Spain, but in the hands of the Pope, is refused ; and Richelieu sends the Marquis de Coeuvres with an army. He reduces several towns.

The second war of religion, as it was termed, during this reign, commenced by the Protestant Duke of Soubise, who took seven of Lewis' ships at Blavat : the King not having fulfilled his treaty with the Protestants.

1625.—Richelieu becomes prime minister ; his powerful mind having subdued the weaker faculties of Lewis to his purpose. The Cardinal, at the same time that he displayed first rate talents for governing, an intrepid courage, with just and comprehensive views, continued to excite the mirth of many of the courtiers and the hatred of others, by his pretensions to learning and wit, neither of which he possessed ; and still more, by his indecent amours. When he was paying his court to Marian de l'Orme, he threw off his dignified sacerdotal habit, and equipped himself in the dress of a cavalier, with a hat, sword, and feather. Such was his vanity and presumption, that he made love to Queen Anne, who was despised and neglected by Lewis ; but, who did not the less

hold the Cardinal in abhorrence. Richelieu was a generous patron of learning ; but had the meanness and insolence to offer Corneille a large sum to be supposed the author of the *Cid*. He formed the bold schemes of suppressing the powers of Austria, of the Huguenots, and of the French nobles. Gaston, Duke of Anjou, the King's brother, had at this time, a party at court of some power.

1626.—Feb. 5th. Another peace is granted to the Protestants ; and shortly after to the Spaniards. These are formed by Richelieu ; and though they seemed remote from the furtherance of his grand schemes, it was by this means he layed the foundation of them. His views not being perceptible, he lost much credit by them ; and the majority of the court strenuously endeavoured to effect his downfall. The wily minister, however, contrived so to connect this own interest with that of the sovereignty, that the one could not be attacked without invading the other.

Richelieu appoints Marillac chancellor, and d'Effiat minister of finance ; they are both his creatures ; he enters into the most infamous intrigues to disgrace Marshal d'Ornano, the favourite of the Duke of Anjou.

Richelieu is made high Admiral of France, and a guard, similar to that of the Royal family, escorts him.

He forms a tribunal, called the Chamber of Justice, which executes all that his envy, his policy, or his vengeance dictate, and deprives of existence even his own friends and instruments, when he thinks their candour or their fear may be likely to betray him. The Count de Chalais, is his first

victim, who is beheaded just after the marriage of his anxious friend the Duke of Anjou takes place with the Princess of Montpensier, to which union the Duke has a strong repugnance; but it suited Richelieu. The virtues of the lady attract her husband's regard after a time, and ultimately, his warm affection.

Richelieu had contrived that Chalais, before he died, should implicate the King's wife and brother, in a pretended design to depose his majesty. Queen Anne, is therefore tried by the council; and though no proofs of guilt appear, the King feels so convinced that she is not to be trusted, that he permits not any man to enter her apartments unsanctioned by himself.

July 20th. The English appear before Rochelle to assist the Protestants, and to avenge the loss of 120 ships taken by the French, in defiance of the last treaty. The King lays siege to Rochelle, where the Duke of Buckingham commits himself so frequently in military tactics, as to disgust his army; and he retires to his ships with the loss of 4000 men. Guitton, the mayor of Rochelle, threatens to stab the first man who surrenders. A Spanish fleet arrives to assist the King; but (Voltaire asserts) Don Frederic de Toledo, the commander, not being allowed to stand covered before his Majesty, returns without firing a gun.

1628.—May. Lord Denbigh brings a large fleet to the aid of the Protestants. He draws it off in the same inglorious way, and is disgraced in England. Richelieu, it is most likely was the private instigator of this strange conduct, as he had staked his administration, and even his head,

on the success of the sieges ; where he commanded in chief, with astonishing skill. An extraordinary dyke was formed, that blocked up the harbour, and the besieged were perishing with hunger. Women, children, and old men, who could be of no use in the defence, were sent out of the town, but driven back by the besiegers ; who, finding they lived on grass, ordered it to be mowed down. They were then received into the town. An English fleet again appeared ; but Lord Lindsay, its admiral, made such feeble efforts, that the Rochellers capitulated 23d October, when the conquerors found an immense number of corpses ; the poor, weak inhabitants, who looked like skeletons, not having strength to bury them ; 4000 persons only, remained living out of 15,000. Their bravery excited no praise, nor their misfortunes compassion, in the breast of Lewis or the Cardinal.

The King resolves to assist the Duke of Nevers in his claim to the Duchy of Mantua. Encouraged and followed by Richelieu, Lewis crosses the Alps in the middle of February, exposed to the severe frosts and snow ; takes Suza, and even, whilst negotiating a treaty, he and the Cardinal fight with unabated spirit. Marshals Bassompierre and Créqui particularly distinguish themselves.

A general peace ensues ; and the Duke de Rohan, who had been pronounced a traitor, is pardoned ; the rank of nobility had been publicly offered to any one who would assassinate him for his persevering attachment to the Protestants, whom he headed ; he retired to Venice.

1630.—The Emperor having broken the treaty by annoying the Duke of Mantua, Richelieu, at

the head of an army, enters Savoy in January; takes the town of Pignerol, which he fortifies with great care, and, together with Lewis, reduces all Savoy. Richelieu received the new title of Generalissimo on these occasions.

Through Julius Mazarin, Pope Urban VIII's agent, an armistice is agreed upon for a month.

Oct. 13th. A treaty is signed by the contending power at Ratisbon; Mary de Medici is deserted by her son. Her favourites are all disgraced, or imprisoned.

1631.—She is banished from court; her extreme partiality to her second son, the Duke of Anjou and Orleans, who had quitted court, and her late opposition to Richelieu, were the *real* causes, and her political intrigues and discontents, which were said to embroil the kingdom, the *ostensible*. She retires to Compeigne, with the utmost indignation, and is treated with respect. She soon after made her escape to Brussels.

1632.—Marillac, the late chancellor, is condemned and executed, to satisfy the vindictive spirit of Richelieu.

Gaston of Anjou and Orleans is provoked to rebel against Lewis; and his adherent, Montmorenci, is wounded and taken prisoner, in a hasty rencontre of the troops of the brothers.

The brothers are reconciled by the submission of the younger.

The Duke de Montmorenci, having excited the jealousy of Lewis, Queen Anne's picture being found upon him, and Richelieu fanning the flame, is tried, condemned, and beheaded; although the whole court exclaim against the sentence. They

kneel and weep at the feet of the King in vain. His Majesty and Richelieu are inflexible.

1633.—Gaston, incensed at the execution of Montmorenci, leaves France to join his mother, and to marry Margaret of Lorraine, against the consent of the King.

1634.—Richelieu prevails on the parliament to annul the marriage. Mary, offended with Gaston, endeavours to become reconciled with Richelieu, and afterwards with Lewis; but Richelieu has the inhumanity to reject her suit.—The Duke de Lorraine's dominions are conquered by France.

The King again received his brother into favor.

1635.—Richelieu, with a laudable view of perfecting the language, establishes the celebrated French academy.—Insurrections break out, which Lewis, at the head of his army, speedily quells.

The Pope censures Richelieu, for attempting to annul the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans; completely vexed, he wreaks his vengeance on the Duke's favorite Paylaurens, who is imprisoned, and dies; some say, by poison.

1636.—France is invaded by the Spaniards with success, and Paris thrown into alarm. Richelieu, blamed by the King, is on the point of offering to retire; but the Parisians becoming lavish of their money, his spirits revive, and he gives the command of a large army to the Duke of Orleans and the Count de Soissons, who plan his destruction, hold a council at Peronne, and by a majority of votes, it is decided that he shall be assassinated when leaving the King's Council-chamber; but the Duke not having courage to give the signal

the blow is not struck. The Duke and the Count repel the enemy in one quarter. and the Duke de la Valette and Marshal Scomberg, in another; equally successful are Cardinal la Valette (who imitated Richelieu, in becoming a general), Marshal Chatillon, and the Duke de Longueville, in Franche Comté.

1637.—Caussin, Lewis's confessor, inveighs against Richelieu, who banishes him.

1638.—In a prosperous war with the Imperialists, the Duke de Rohan is killed; as is Marshal Créqui before Brenca, in attacking the Spaniards. The Archbishop of Bourdeaux defeats the Spanish fleet, and the Prince de Condé their army; but the latter, committing an oversight, and the Duke de la Vallette losing Vercell, the French would have been worsted, had not the Duke recovered his credit by rallying them; he was, however, condemned, and beheaded in effigy, by Richelieu, for his loss of a small town. He escapes to England, where Mary de Medeci arrived, and prevailed on the Queen to write to Lewis, urging her recal; her own pathetic letters to Richelieu and the King, were added; but the Cardinal took care that they should be useless.—Mary, who had long been despoiled by his rapacity of all her possessions, was compelled, in her old age, to owe her subsistence to strangers. Ann, Queen of France, after a sterility of twenty-three years, is delivered of a son (afterwards Lewis XIV.) on the 1st September, to the great joy of the whole kingdom, and particularly of Richelieu; as the child excluded the Duke of Orleans from the throne.

1641.—The Count de Soissons, the Duke de Bouillon, Marshal Vitri, the Duke of Guise, and Cardinal Retz, indignant at the conduct of Richelieu, enter into a conspiracy; a civil war commences, and they defeat the Royalists, at Marsée, 6th July; but the Count being shot, the other nobles return to their allegiance, and are pardoned; Richelieu thinking them too formidable to be punished.

Richelieu, provoked that Mary de Medeci should still find a friend, prevails on Charles I. to deny her a retreat in England. She retires to Cologne, where she remained poor and forgotten.

Lewis, by the advice of Richelieu, endeavours to annex Roussillon to France, and lays siege to Perpignan, although Lewis and Richelieu are both in an ill state of health. Lewis soon returns to Paris, not having effected any thing; and leaves the Count de Grammont to resist the Spaniards, from whom he experiences a defeat.

July 2d. Mary de Medeci dies at Cologne, a prey to grief. Lewis, on hearing of his mother's sad termination, embittered as it was by the poverty and exile he had inflicted, feels, too late, the stings of remorse.

Richelieu's life is once more conspired against; and the Duke of Orleans, though an accomplice, betrays his associates, De Thou and Le Grand, who are beheaded on the

13th Sept.—On which day, the news of the surrender of Perpignan reached Lewis, who writes thus to Richelieu: "Your troops are in Perpignan, and your enemies in the grave."

Dec. 4th. Richelieu expires of a pleurisy and fever, miserable with the dread of assassination ; thus terminating a life of guilt, with the terrors that usually accompany its commission.

1643.—Richelieu had recommended that Cardinal Mazarin, his confidant, should succeed him, and Lewis complied.

May 14th. Lewis died of a premature decay of nature, having arrived only at his 42d year. No prominent features were discoverable in the character of this prince. He suffered himself to be made the instrument of the sinister views of his ministers and favorites. He appears to have been courageous, but cruel ; and ready to enter into every plausible scheme, however degrading and unprincipled its foundation. The epithet of Just, which adulation bestowed upon him, seems to have been grossly misapplied.

During this reign, the streets of Paris were covered with filth, and filled with thieves ; and the heavy imposts laid upon the people, filled them with discontent. Commerce was confined to a few persons, and the police of the kingdom wholly neglected, which reflected much discredit on the administration of Richelieu, who, intent on rendering France formidable, and aggrandizing himself, attended not to the internal comfort of the kingdom. Lewis XIII. ordered the fete of St. Lewis in August, to be annually observed.

LEWIS XIV. SURNAMED THE GREAT.

1643.—Lewis XIV. had just attained his 5th

year on the death of his father; and Ann, of Austria, the Queen-mother, hastened to proclaim herself Regent; the Duke of Orleans and the Prince de Condé assisting her, on the promise of rewards. She soon resigned herself to the influence of Cardinal Mazarin. This prélate, with less ambition, was still more avaricious than Richelieu. Mazarin was by no means inattentive to the preservation of his power; but what his friend accomplished by violence and terror, he effected by mildness and finesse.

The young Duke d'Enghien (afterwards styled the Great Condé), assisted by the celebrated Marshal Turenne, with extraordinary spirit and vigour, defeats the Spaniards, and takes from them the towns they had reduced.

1645.—Turenne sustains a defeat which disaster the Duke soon repairs.

1646.—The Prince de Condé dying, the young hero succeeds to the title. He takes the important fortress of Dunkirk. Mazarin becomes envious of him, and sends him into Catalonia, with a feeble and ill-provided army, where he fails in his endeavours.

1648.—He recovers all his glory in the North, against the Archduke Ferdinand; and, at the same time, Turenne is equally fortunate in encountering the Duke of Bavaria; and the Spaniards lost Roussillon and Catalonia.

Mazarin reluctantly concludes a peace with the Dutch and the Germans. Domestic disputes now engaged his attention. A Siennese peasant, named Emeri, having been appointed Minister of Finance, excites resentment by his pomp and debauchery,

The patents of nobility he exposes to sale, and creates places for his favorites, as " Comptrollers " of Faggots, Sworn Venders of Hay, &c." Marazarin, himself an object of jealousy, is obliged to banish his friend.

Condé gains a signal victory at Lens.

New taxes are levied; the parliament remonstrates; the Queen and Marazin seize three of the members; the people fly to arms; chains are placed in the streets of Paris. and " Liberty and " Broussel," (one of the members) is the unanimous cry. The Chancellor, Seguier, and the Duchess de Sully, are attacked, and escape with difficulty. The Queen, at length, releases the members. The spirit of rebellion is fomented by Cardinal de Retz, the first archbishop of Paris, who had become popular. He was a man of impetuous genius, fitted for camps and courts, rather than for the church; profligate in his morals, and licentious in his manners.

The Queen, and her court, fly to St. Germain; where several of the nobles are obliged to sleep upon straw, have no fire to warm them, and but little sustenance. The crown jewels are pledged to procure them necessities. Ann, whose goodness and accomplishments had been the theme of every one, was now obliged to entreat succour of the Prince de Condé, who undertook to appease the " fronde," as the opposition was called; from "fronder" to "censure." It was now headed by the Prince de Conti, and many of the nobles.

1649.—Condé invests Paris with 8000 men; and it excited much mirth to see the awkward evolutions of the unpractised Parisians, who were

beaten in every quarter. Turenne joins the fronde, but cannot prevail with his soldiers to follow him. Charles I. of England is at this time beheaded.

Condé brings back the court to Paris in triumph, and ridicule is the only punishment inflicted on the Parisians.

1650.—The Prince, however, dissatisfied with the Queen and her friends, forms a party, which his opponents call that of the “*Petits Maitres*,” and it is supposed that contemptuous application of this term to coxcombs, had thus its origin. De Retz forsakes the fronde, and joins the court, whilst Condé and Conti, his brother, are arrested, and imprisoned at Vincennes.

1651.—The populace, at length, compel Mazarin himself to open the prison doors for the Prince, and to retire from the ministry. Mazarin raises 7000 troops at his own expence.

1652.—Condé, leagued with the Spaniards, appears in the field; and Turenne espouses the royal cause. Lewis, having attained his 14th year, is declared absolute; but is still governed by his mother, and attached to Mazarin.

Condé, by prompt and successful measures, obtains the favor of the Parisians, and enters the metropolis; Turenne leads the royal forces to the gates of Paris; and in the suburb of St. Antoine the conflict begins. The young King, accompanied by Mazarin, beheld it from a neighbouring eminence; the Queen prostrated herself before an altar in the chapel of the Carmelites, and the Duke of Orleans, irresolute which party to favour, shut himself up in his palace of the Luxembourg; whilst his daughter, from the tower of the Bastile, per-

ceiving that Condé, the hero she admired, was losing ground, fired the great guns herself, and ordered the gates to be opened for him; by which she saved his army; and Turenne retired to St. Denis. Mademoiselle d'Orleans, Duchess de Montpensier, by this violent action, ruined her interest with the King; yet she had always a great anxiety to marry a crowned head, Mazarin therefore exclaimed, "These cannon have killed her husband."

Each party becomes impotent for want of resources; and the King, yielding to the entreaties of the people, banishes Mazarin to Bouillon, each Frenchman thinking it his duty to hate him. The King, invited by the Parisians, returns to his palace, and peace is restored. He banishes the Duke of Orleans to Blois, and Cardinal de Retz is imprisoned, though these two personages were merely passive. Condé wages an unsuccessful war with Turenne, in Champagne.

1653.—To the astonishment of all consistent characters, Mazarin is recalled, and enters Paris, amidst acclamations, as the father of the people, who regale him with a splendid banquet. He could not avoid betraying his contempt at their levity. Conti marries one of his nieces, whilst Condé is sentenced to die.

1654.—The King unites the two parliaments of Paris and Pontoise, whose decisions, during the troubles, had been opposite; during which, the Spaniards, through Condé, regain all the French towns they had before taken, and which Condé had himself wrested from them. The Duke of York, son to Charles I. fights under his banners.

1655.—Mazarin enters into an alliance with Oliver Cromwell. Charles II. offers to marry a niece of the Cardinal's, but is refused, until Mazarin perceives that the kingdom is likely to be recovered; when he presents his niece, and is rejected.

1656.—The French are successful in Italy.

1657.—Turenne endeavours to reduce Cambray; but Condé, with two regiments, cut his way through the besiegers, and entering the town, compels Turenne to abandon it. The latter attacks the strong fortress of Montmedi; Lewis joins him, and it is taken.

1658.—Lewis receives Lord Fauconberg, Cromwell's son-in-law, in the same manner as he would a foreign prince; and Mazarin sends an apology to Cromwell for not visiting London, to see "the greatest man of the world;" such he styles the Protector, to whom he assigns the town of Dunkirk.

August 15th.—The league of the Rhine is signed at Metz, by the King of Sweden, the Princes of Germany and France; promising mutual assistance. Leopold ascends the throne of Germany, on the death of Ferdinand III.

1659.—The King fixes his affections on Mary Mancini, Mazarin's niece, whom he is inclined to marry, but a spirited remonstrance from the Queen with the Cardinal, prevents the alliance.

1660, June 9th.—The King marries Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain; the nuptials are celebrated with much Spanish gravity, and the King

conquers his former passion : the object of it, marries the Constable Colonna.

The Duke of Orleans dies at Blois, where he had long lived in retirement.

1661.—Mazarin breathes his last, more like a philosopher than a christian, on the 9th March, aged 59. He left immense wealth to his relatives, and had bestowed enormous fortunes on his nieces ; to one alone he gave 1,160,000 pounds sterling. He was much attached to gaming, and scrupled not to win by unfair means ; he was, however, a great statesman ; not, perhaps, Richelieu's equal for policy, but not stained with so many sacrifices of his fellow creatures. He taught Lewis, during youth to act the king ; and, in manhood, to be a king in reality.

Lewis now took the management of affairs into his own hands. With more solidity than brilliance, he caught from others ideas and experience, without appearing a servile imitator ; and his disposition to improve, was met by a combination of happy circumstances ; his ministers were the most able, his generals the most deservedly renowned in Europe, and the grandest era of literature, that had yet been known in France, had commenced. The Queen-mother being devout, and the young Queen timid, the King sought amusement at the assemblies of the Countess of Soissons, niece to Mazarin, where the most accomplished persons of that, or of any age, met as a family party. Here it was the King acquired the politeness, gallantry, and spirit, blended with dignity, that obtained him the title of the finest gentleman of the times. On the death-bed of Mazarin, the King's plan of go-

vernment was decided; and, when the President of the Clergy enquired to whom he should apply on matters of business, "to me," was Lewis's reply. He affected to be his own prime minister, and transacted business with zeal; but saw with the eyes, and heard with the ears, of his most esteemed counsellors. Le Tellier, now secretary at war, was enterprising and courageous, firm and insinuating. Lionne, secretary for foreign affairs, was perfectly versed in the arts of negociation; and, when pressed by circumstances, effected what scarcely any other man could accomplish; and, Fouquet, in the finances, shewed a penetrating mind, and skilful arrangement. With such talents for the cabinet, these men possessed glaring faults. The first kept not his promises; the second had a violent attachment to play, and to the pleasures of the table; and Fouquet was so voluptuous and hypocritical, that when his levee-rooms were crowded with great men, and that he was supposed transacting business in his closet, and praised for his indefatigable spirit, he descended by a back door into his garden, where he indulged himself with his mistresses.

Monsieur, the Duke of Orleans, and the King's only brother, married Henrietta of England, the sister of Charles II. now restored to the throne. She was but 17 years of age, but the solidity of her understanding, and the sweetness of her manners, had already engaged every heart in her favor.

Fouquet's accounts not being accurate, Lewis is induced by Colbert to imprison him for life at Perpignan.

1664. —Colbert is appointed Comptroller General ; and though an austere character, commences his ministry by a repeal of taxes, to gain popularity. He proves an economical and valuable financier.

1665, June.—Lewis assists the Portuguese against the Spaniards ; and the united forces gain a decisive victory ; which secures the throne of Portugal to the house of Braganza.

1666, January 20th.—Ann, of Austria, the mother of Lewis, falls a sacrifice to a cancer. This princess had taken great pains to instil the seeds of virtue and religion into the heart of her son ; and during her life, restrained his early propensity to licentiousness, his vanity, and ambition.

1667.—Louvois, a man of powerful talents, but proud and abrupt in his manners, and son to Le Tellier, now became secretary at war, and instigated Lewis to seize on Flanders, Brabant, and Franche Comté, during the minority of Charles II. of Spain : Philip being recently dead. In defiance of his treaty, Lewis, aided by this minister's ingenious plans, for sending supplies of every kind, wherever they might be wanted : (a system, till now, much neglected in warfare) and by Colbert's multiplied resources in the financial department, led his troops to Lille, after having reduced several other towns. This important fortress surrendering, and the Prince de Lignes's small army being defeated, Lewis entrusts to Vauban, the repair of the fortifications ; and nominates him governor of Lille. That great engineer, reduced the fences almost to a level

with the surrounding country; the former elevated fortresses being too much exposed to the fire of the enemy.

1668.—Lewis, every where successful, adds greatly to his number of fortresses.

A treaty of peace agreed on at Aix la Chapelle.

1670.—Colbert and Louvois create a considerable naval force, and restore the sea-ports to their pristine splendour and strength.

The Duke de Beaufort is sent by Lewis with 7000 men to relieve Candia, but perishes in the attempt; and his successor in the command returns unsuccessful.

Lewis, bent on his project of making a conquest of the Netherlands, employs Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, to prevail with her brother, Charles of England, to detach himself from his alliance with the Dutch. She visits England for that purpose, and succeeds; but rather through the blandishments of a beautiful young woman, named Keroualle, whom Lewis sends over, than owing to her own influence.

June.—Henrietta was but just returned to France, when, attacked with excruciating pains, she exclaimed, "I am poisoned," and soon became lifeless. She judged rightly, though the cause is not mentioned. The nation shewed much regret, the husband but little. He married, shortly after, Charlotte of Bavaria.

1672,—Lewis's preparations for his expedition were immense. Thirty ships of war, of fifty guns each, were sent to join the English; who produced treble that number; and France had never before seen an army so well appointed and disci-

plined. Condé, Turenne, and Luxembourg, had taken infinite pains to render it compleat. Vauban was to conduct the sieges; the activity of Louvois was not wanting; and Colbert furnished £4,000,000, to defray these expences. Lewis's vanity was apparent in all that belonged to him. His household troops were splendidly attired; and Pellisson, the historian, was ordered to accompany him, to celebrate his achievements.—Such was Louvois's policy, that he contrived to buy a vast quantity of ammunition from the Dutch; thus replenishing his magazines, and depriving them of part of their stores.

The consternation of the neighbouring powers becomes general; and many governors of fortresses send the keys to Lewis in the track he has marked out.

Lewis crosses the Rhine, and finds it scarcely necessary to use his arms. He enters Utrecht in triumph; and fourteen stragglers from his army appearing before Muiden, the Governor sends them the keys; but a servant maid raised the drawbridge, and prevented their entrance. In the mean time, Admiral de Ruyter, opposing the immense fleet, shewed astonishing skill, and the famous battle of Sollebay was fought with such obstinacy, that the English and French, though possessing a great superiority, gained no advantage.

Lewis, finding he was not likely to extend his conquests any further, owing to the assistance the Prince of Orange suddenly obtained from Germany, and from other allies, returns to Paris;

where he was received as a great conqueror; though he had not fought one regular battle.

Marshal Luxembourg approaches the Hague, on the ice; a thaw ensues; his troops are surrounded by water, and must have perished, had not a dyke, that admitted but four men abreast, enabled them to escape. To compensate, the soldiers are allowed to plunder two rich burghs, where they commit such wanton barbarities, that the Dutch detested the name of a Frenchman for half a century.

Lewis, assisted by Vauban's consummate skill, takes Maestricht. The Prince of Orange, and Montecuculi, at the same time, cut off all communication of the French with Holland, by taking Bonne, and other places; and the triumphal arch of St. Denis, at Paris, was but just erected, when the conquests which it commemorated, were abandoned.

1674.—Lewis takes Besançon, and reduces the whole of Franche Comté, whilst Turenne becomes a conqueror wherever he appears, and with merciless zeal gives a loose to the fury of his soldiers, who commit horrid outrages. The Elector Palatine, at Manheim, beheld from his palace two cities and twenty-five villages in flames at the same time—70,000 German soldiers fly before the arms of Turenne. Condé is little less successful in Flanders. Scomberg is equally fortunate in Catalonia.

1675.—Condé, created generalissimo in Flanders, is provided with 60,000 men, and the King modestly confessing his inferiority, is determined to fight under him as a volunteer.

Turenne, who had performed the most extraordinary acts of generalship, receives a shot near Saltzbach, and instantly expires. General St. Hilaire, losing his arm at the same instant, his son bursts into tears, when the General exclaimed. "It is not the loss of me you should lament, but the death of that great man; your country will never meet with such another General." The Germans now caused the French to retire, to whose assistance Condé is sent, but the Emperor calling off his troops, the campaign ends; and this was the last directed by that intrepid general.

Marshal Créqui is taken prisoner at Treves, which surrenders to the Germans.

1676.—Admiral de Ruyter received a mortal wound, in an action at Messina, against the French and Spaniards. The Dutch retire in dismay, at the loss of their great commander.

1677.—Lewis, having sent out four armies on a fresh campaign, gains some successes. He is himself present at the taking of Cambray; and the Duke of Orleans, his brother, reduces St. Omers. This young prince, though of the most effeminate manners, displayed unexpected skill, and the most determined courage; and the credit he obtained is said to have roused the jealousy of the King. Créqui, who had been ransomed, defeats the Imperialists, and takes Fribourg.

1678.—Ghent surrenders to Lewis; as does Ypres; and Lewis assumes the haughty tone of a great conqueror,

August 10th.—A treaty of peace highly advantageous to Lewis, is signed at Nimeguen.

The Prince of Orange, professing not to be acquainted with the conclusion of the long-pending treaty, attacks Marshal Luxembourg, at Mons, and defeats him.

1680.—Lewis tyrannizes over his neighbours, and scruples not to dictate to the kings of Spain and Sweden. He seizes some small districts.—Condé dies under the tortures of the gout.

1681.—Louvois, by gold, terror, intrigue, and the sudden introduction of 20,000 men into Strasbourg, obtains that valuable city for Lewis, who employs Vauban's art to render it formidable. It becomes the strongest barrier in the French dominions.

1683.—The ministers of Lewis attend at once with comprehensive industry, to the extension of commerce, to the cultivation of all the arts and sciences, to the improvement of every fortress, and to the formation of a powerful navy. Lewis himself also exerts every nerve to render France the most formidable, secure, and brilliant empire in the world; and he succeeds in alarming all Europe, which cannot refuse him its admiration.

Lewis humbles the Genoese; and cruelly burns many of those manufactures, which had caused their capital to be styled the superb. The states of Barbary are also obliged to make him the most abject concessions; and he would, indisputably, have merited his appellation of "Great," had his power and abilities always been as justly exerted.

July.—The Queen dies, lamented by France,

but not so greatly by the King; whose mistresses had severally occupied the greater part of his attention. Among these, the Duchess de la Valliere, a beautiful and interesting woman, was possessed of virtues that would have entitled her to the praise and particular notice of the historian, had she not yielded to the wily arts of Lewis. Madame de Montespan long kept him in subjection, by the charms of her wit, and the accomplishments of her mind; but she was unable to subdue the arrogance of her temper. The King at length, shook off his chains, and submitted to the gentler guidance of Madame de Maintenon, who has been represented as one of the most perfect characters the world has produced, though not wholly free from error. She resisted his advances with firmness, yet was devoid of ambition to share his throne; and when, at length, she had the command of all the honors and treasure of the kingdom, she used her power for the greatest purposes; rewarding merit, and succouring the distressed.

1685.—Lewis now began the accomplishment of his long meditated scheme, the total extermination of the Protestants. They were peremptorily ordered, throughout the kingdom, to embrace the Roman Catholic religion; and, on their refusal, every description of persecution was levelled at them. Their places of worship were destroyed; the females sent to convents to be reformed; and many of the males imprisoned.

October.—The last blow was struck; the tolerating edict of Nantes, humanely published by Henry IV. was formally revoked and annulled.

The Catholics then set no bounds to their barbarity. The Protestants were stripped of what little property they had saved from the wreck; wives were separated from their husbands; children from their parents; several persons were loaded with chains; and others exposed to all the evils and pains the savage ingenuity of the guards could invent. Notwithstanding the peasants were ordered to attack them wherever they were met, above 500,000 of these wretched fugitives found means to escape to other countries. In England, and in Holland in particular, they were received with open arms; where they, and their descendants, became so incorporated with the natives, that all traces of distinction were at length disregarded.

1686, January.—Lewis was married to Madame de Maintenon, by the Jesuit La Chaise, in her 52d year. By her talents and virtues, she acquired such an ascendancy over the mind of the King, that he ultimately became an altered man. She lived in retirement, and the King could not prevail on her to appear with royal splendour.

1688.—The greater part of the nations of Europe enter into a league against Lewis, for his detestable conduct; and, at the same time, James II. is expelled from England, and is received by Lewis, who assigns him the palace at St. Germain, and 25,000 pounds per annum, for his support; whilst the Prince of Orange is called to the throne of England.

1689.—Lewis lays siege to and takes Phillipsburg, and his fleet is successful in attacking the

English; James lands in Ireland, but the battle of the Boyne, crushes his hopes, and he returns to France.

Lewis makes formidable efforts to resist the hosts that threaten him. He employs 450,000 men in his armies and navies; and commences the attack, by reducing a great number of towns. His troops lay waste the countries of Flanders, and West Germany, with fire and sword; the inhabitants perish in the field; and at Manheim, and Heidelberg, the Elector's palaces are demolished, and their tombs profaned.

At an assembly at Ratisbon, Lewis is styled the enemy of Christendom; and war is declared against him by all the surrounding powers.

1690.—Luxembourg, who had been unsuccessful in Flanders, gains a complete victory on the 30th of June, over the Prince of Waldeck; and observes, “Waldeck, must always remember the French cavalry, and I shall never forget the Dutch infantry.”

In Piedmont, Marshal Catinat, sent by Lewis, beats the Duke of Savoy. To support his expences, the King and all the Princes send their plate to the mint, and order every person in the kingdom possessing any, to sacrifice a portion; there being no parliament to remonstrate; or any opposition.

1692.—Lewis's Fleet is dispersed by the English, and part of it destroyed at La Hogue.

August 3d. After many successes, Luxembourg, is surprised in his camp, and saves himself and his army by the most dexterous manœuvres. The Duke de Chartres, (Orlean's eldest son,) but

15 years of age, distinguishes himself in the manner of a veteran, although he had received a severe wound. Dreadful slaughter ensues, and William III. of England, who commanded the enemy, retreats. In Germany, Lewis's arms continue successful, under Marshal de Lorges; but in Savoy, they are so far otherwise, that the Duke, with Prince Eugene, invades Dauphiné. Luxembourg taken ill, he retires, after committing much devastation. The French gains the battle of Steinkirk.

1693.—The supplies for the army produced a famine in France, particularly in Normandy; and many families emigrated to procure food. Paris also severely suffered.

Catinat acquires much glory in Savoy, where he shews himself a humane conqueror.

June 17th. The French fleet take and destroy a great number of merchantmen, belonging to the Allies, besides two Dutch men of war, and one English.

1694.—Marshal Noailles defeats the Spaniards, and takes several of their towns.

The English lose 1000 men under Talmash, at Camaret Bay, and a Dutch frigate is taken. The English burn part of Dieppe, and Havre; but are unsuccessful at Calais and Dunkirk.

1695.—The French experience great reverses; Lewis no longer heads his army; Luxembourg and Louvais expire; and Barbisieux, the son of the latter, who succeeds him, excites great discontent. A poll-tax is raised, and compulsory enrolments in the army take place.

Sept. 5th. Marshal Boufflers, after defending

Namur, with great spirit, is obliged to abandon it with the loss of 10,000 men. Lewis, tired of war, commences indirect negotiations for peace.

1696.—A treaty is signed with the Duke of Savoy.

The English fleets annoy the French coast ; but a squadron under Pontis, take Carthagena, which produces to Lewis a prize of 8,000,000 crowns. John Bart and Trouin take several French and Dutch merchantmen.

1697.—The French take Barcelona. The King makes a vain effort to place the Prince de Conti on the throne of Poland.

A treaty of peace between all the powers and France, is signed at Ryswick ; but deprives the latter of so many of the advantages she had gained by the long and expensive war, that the ministers were for some time afraid to appear in public.

1700.—Charles II. of Spain dying, and having by his will bequeathed his crown to the Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin of France, the new King, styled Philip V. arrives in his dominions. The artifices of Lewis, through the medium of Pope Innocent XII. caused this bequest to the exclusion of Leopold, of Germany, and in contradiction to a treaty between William of England and Lewis.

1701.—Prince Eugene, sent by the enraged Emperor, defeats the French in Italy, who were under Marshal Villeroy ; this favourite of Lewis, having superseded the gallant Catinat. England and Holland agree to second the efforts of the Imperialists.

James II. terminates his life in exile at St-Germain. Lewis, instigated by his wife, proclaims James III. the eldest son, King of England; by which Lewis violates the treaty of Ryswick, wherein he had acknowledged William his sovereign.

1702.—William III. falls from his horse, which brings on a fatal disease. Anne, James's second daughter, peaceably succeeds, and sends the Duke of Marlborough to assure the Dutch of her support.

Chumillard, having taken Colbert's place at the helm of government, proves an honourable man; but by no means a good substitute for one of transcendent ability. His feeble administration and Lewis's present supineness, together with the formidable alliances against the kingdom, cause the greatest consternation throughout France.

Marlborough surprises the French, by the celerity of his movements; takes Liege, and other towns, and obliges Marshal Boufflers to retreat. The Duke of Vendome, gains some advantages over Eugene.

The Elector of Bavaria declares for France, is one of the best generals in their cause, and beats the Prince of Baden; whilst the English fleet was defeated under Benbow, who died of his wounds, and some of his officers were shot in England, for cowardice.

1703.—The Elector continues his successes, and effects a junction with Marshal Villars, at Dettingen. Marlborough advances; but the Duke of Burgundy, Lewis's grandson, takes the town of Bisac, and returns triumphant to Versailles. Marshal Tallard is so successful, that he writes to

Lewis, "Your army has taken more standards and "colours than it has lost private soldiers;" this may be considered as an exaggeration; but this victory, obtained over the brave Prince of Hesse Cassel, was very compleat.

1704.—Marlborough gains the battle of Blenheim, in which 10,000 French and Bavarians fall, and Tallard is taken prisoner. Madame de Maintenon, undertook the task of informing Lewis, that he was no longer invincible. In Italy, Vendome, meets little opposition, and the French fleet, encountering the English, the engagement is so equal, that each side claims the victory.

1705.—The French lose the greater part of their fleet near Gibraltar.

1706.—Villeroy injures his reputation by an unskilful position at Ramillies, where Marlborough gains the victory and acquires the summit of renown. The French lose 20,000 men, the allies, not a fourth of that number. Marlborough conquers the whole of Brabant, for the Archduke Charles. Lewis recalls his favourite; but kindly observes to him, "Villeroy, fortune, it seems, is "not the friend of old age; you and I must console each other for her caprice."

Vendome, checks the progress of Eugene, in Italy, and gaining a complete victory at Cassinato, is appointed to the command of the army in the Netherlands.

Eugene defeats the Duke of Orleans at Turin, after a most desperate engagement, in which the Duke is severely wounded, and shews great intrepidity. The French are deprived of nearly all their Italian conquests.

1707.—Villars succeeds in dispersing the Im-

perial army: and Admiral Fourbin, through the ill conduct of Austria, England's ally, prevents the English from taking Toulon, takes two ships of war and twenty merchantmen, and burns twenty-two more.

The allies are beat by the Duke of Berwick, upon the plains of Almanza; and Lewis, flushed with these successes, resolves to invade Scotland, to favor James, the pretender; but the fleet, after a slight engagement, is driven back by Admiral Byng.

1708.—The battle of Oudenarde is fought, and the French are defeated; owing, in a great measure, to the perplexity and indecision of the Duke of Burgundy. Their immense army, 100,000 strong, would have been cut to pieces, had not the skill of Vendome saved them.

The Duke of Burgundy, who is treated by Vendome with shameful insolence, continues unsuccessful; and being a man of great virtue and piety, Count Gamache once said to him, "You will obtain the kingdom of heaven, but the kingdoms of the earth, Eugene and Marlborough know best how to secure."

Marshal Boufflers distinguishes himself in a most exemplary manner in the city of Lille, which sustains a long siege. He refuses all luxuries, sleeps in his cloaths, liberally rewards his officers for their bravery, and displays so much simplicity, vigor, and perseverance, that when Eugene ultimately took the town, he remarked to the Marshal, "I take glory to myself for having reduced Lille; but I would rather have defended it like you."

1709.—France is reduced to a state the most deplorable; its resources exhausted, its credit annihilated, and its armies conquered. The King, in his old age, deprived of his popularity, and the people dying of cold and want; one of the most severe frosts ever known visiting the kingdom in the early part of this year.

Lewis humbles himself on this occasion, and acts a noble part. He submits his difficulties to the nation at large; thus regaining their esteem, and obtaining from them a determination to expend their whole substance in maintaining their interests and honour. The peasants leave the plough for the sword; and Marshal Villars obtains the command of a vast army.

In the battle of Malplaquet, lost by the French, Villars and the Pretender are wounded; but Boufflers effects an admirable retreat.

1710.—Marshal Dubourg defeats the Imperialists, under Count Merci; and the French armies are successful in Italy and Spain.

Negotiations are opened at Gertrudenburg, and Lewis sends Marshal d'Uxelles, a man of much prudence, and the Abbé Polignac, one of the first orators of the age, graceful, witty, and persuasive, to subdue the obstinacy of the Dutch, and the artful policy of the other allies; who having the indecency to require Lewis's expulsion of his grandson from the throne of Spain, the conferences are soon terminated without effect.

Lewis, assisted by the trading part of his subjects, who had gained immense profits in South America, is again enabled to send out a large army under Villars, who acquires no advantage during

this campaign; but Vendome and Noailles reduce the whole of Spain for Philip.

1711.—The Dauphin, a prince of amiable disposition and considerable talents, dies of the small-pox, and is soon followed by the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy and by their eldest son; they are all buried in the same grave. The Duke of Anjou, their second son, then became Dauphin. The Emperor Joseph dying of the small-pox, Charles VI. his brother succeeds him.

In the midst of negotiations for peace, Marlborough takes the town of Bouchain, a place deemed impregnable.

1712.—The Imperialists ravage the province of Champagne, and burn several towns and villages; and the King, alarmed for his own safety at Versailles, fills the place with troops. The English, in consequence of the preliminaries for peace, desist from hostility. The Duke of Vendome dies at this time in Spain. Eugene advances towards Paris. Lewis, though arrived at the age of 74, declares that he will lead on his army and perish at their head; such was the terror the German prince inspired. Villars, however, by his excellent generalship, saved the country, took advantage of Eugene's mistake in extending his lines too far; and retook Bouchain and other strong places.

1713.—Peace is concluded with all the powers except Austria; and Lewis is obliged to desert the Pretender. Villars takes the strong fortress of Landau, makes a rapid progress in regaining the towns that had been reduced, and becomes master of Fribourg, the capital of Upper Austria.

1714.—March 3d. The treaty (styled that of

Utrecht) with the Emperor is signed; and France enjoys a perfect tranquillity. Lewis and Madame de Maintenon have leisure to indulge themselves with the society of the great characters that adorned their court, and which have since gained the admiration of the world. These, formed their happiness, directed their taste, and pointed out the path to greatness; but these enjoyments were of short duration; domestic broils rendered Lewis morose; he shunned the world, and shut himself up in close retirement with his wife.

Philip, of Spain, prevails on Lewis to send troops to his assistance, and the Duke of Berwick secures Barcelona. Queen Anne, of England, dying, George, of Hanover, is her successor, and accedes to the terms of the late treaty.

1715.—The latter days of Lewis were embittered by the importunities of his natural children, the great part of whom he had legitimated; and without opposition from a nation by whom he was now almost adored, he declared them heirs to the crown in default of a regular succession. His speech, in private, to the president of the parliament, on this occasion, was remarkable. “Here is my will; I know what will result from it from the example of my predecessors; but they tormented me till I had signed it. Let what will become of it I shall at least be at ease, and hear no more about it.”—Not all his early proofs of courage, the success of his arms, his spirited measures for the promotion of the Arts and Sciences, or his stupendous naval and military appointments, and his vast augmentation of manufactures, made so complete a conquest of the

hearts of his subjects, as his recent public acknowledgment of his errors; and the sincerity of his compunction. To the persevering efforts of De Maintenon he was indebted for these latter traits of his character; which, effacing the memory of his ambition, bigotry, and cruelty, are considered by many foreign writers as justly entitling him to the appellation by which his countrymen distinguish him. The indignation with which other historians are filled at the crimes that disgraced a portion of his years, induces *them* to reject the proud term as inapplicable.

In the month of August, his maladies increasing, he prepared to meet his doom with a fortitude wholly devoid of ostentation. To his tender, consoling, but afflicted companion, he observed, "I thought it was more difficult to die." To his domestics, "Why do you weep, did you think me immortal." Taking his infant successor in his arms, he thus addressed him before his court: "Never forget the obligations you are under to God; endeavour to preserve peace with your neighbours. I have been too fond of war. Take advice on all things, try to chuse the best, and invariably adhere to it. Ease your people of burthens as soon as you can; and do that which I, unhappily, have not been able to do."

Sept. 1st. Lewis expired in his 78 year; and a grateful people mourned unaffectedly. They had just sustained a loss, generally irretrievable—a monarch, originally possessed of good abilities and many virtues, who was conscious of his errors and had the candour to confess them. The love of

simplicity had entered his heart, and, gifted as he was, true greatness could not be far behind. His reign attained the extraordinary length of 73 years; during which, the prosperity and aggrandisement of his people were his constant anxiety; in this pursuit he found assistants of minds sufficiently capacious to conceive grand and apposite designs, and of an ardent willingness to execute them.

Lewis established schools for Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; at a vast expence procured instructors from Italy; and liberally rewarded the successful efforts of their pupils. Colleges for Literature were erected, and the French language acquired purity and elegance. He gave energy and strength to Commerce, foreign and domestic; established a company for India; rendered rivers navigable and roads passable. He introduced the Manufactures of Plate Glass, Tapestry, Carpets, and Lace. He reformed the Laws, encouraged Agriculture, and repressed Duels. To him Astronomy was indebted for her observatory, the Louvre for its exquisite péristyle, Paris for its Police, the troops for their discipline, the coasts for commodious harbours, the frontiers for protecting fortresses, and the whole nation for the Hotel des Invalids, a monument of humanity, where the victims of their country enjoy repose, and bless the memory of its founder. With such claims, the gratitude of the French in styling him "Lewis the Great," is surely excusable.

Some account of the numerous literatŭ and

others that embellished this splendid epoch, will be found in the Biographical Dictionary that follows these Sketches.

LEWIS XV.

1715.—The infant Monarch, Duke of Anjou, son of the late Duke of Burgundy, was placed, by the will of his grandfather, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, Lewis XIV's nephew, who was assisted by a council. Marshal Villeroy was appointed governor to Lewis XV. but subject to the authority of the Duke de Maine.

Sept. 2d. The Duke of Orleans declares himself sole regent, with the right of choosing his council. The parliament acquiesce in this deviation from the intention of the late King ; and they obtain from the Regent an edict restoring to them the right of remonstrating against the decisions of the crown, and many other salutary laws.

The Count de Maurepas, though but 17 years of age, is appointed Minister of the Marine. His neglect of the navy may be judged by Villeroy's impressive description of Toulon. " I found " thirty vessels totally abandoned ; like floating " citadels, (some carrying 120 guns,) which had " formerly borne the glory of the King and of " the nation, and the terror of our arms, to the " farthest extremities of the earth.—The Abbé Dubois, the Regent's late tutor, acquires much power over his mind, and being paid by the English, favors their interests.

1716.—Numerous public defaulters are impris-

soned, and one of them, Bernard, is executed; he offered to pay a fine of £250,000 to save his life.

1717.—The Regent's extreme dissipation and aversion to business, a derangement in the finances, (which Lewis XIV. had left in an ill state) and the dissensions among the clergy and magistracy, rendered the first years of the regency confused and unprosperous.

The violent antipathy of the Regent to the late King's natural children now became publicly apparent. "He has," said Madame de Maintenon, "the same aversion to them, as some people have for particular animals." He could not bear their presence; and on the 2d July a royal declaration was published, annulling their titles and privileges as princes of the blood; the same parliament that legitimated them, were so venal as to register their disgrace.

1718.—Aug. 26. The Regent pursues his vindictive spirit still further, and deprives the Duke de Maine (one of the late King's sons) of his right to sit in parliament, and of his superintendence of the young King; by which, the Duchess is so irritated that she breaks all the mirrors and fixtures in the apartments consigned to them with this office; which they were summoned to quit. The Duke had too much fortitude to suffer his various degradations to disturb his repose. The Duke de Bourbon constitutes himself superintendant of his Majesty's tutors.

The numerous malcontents, with Cardinal de Polignac, at their head, flocking round the Duchess de Maine, who was a legitimate princess of the

the house of Condé, form a project to dispossess the Duke of Orleans of the regency; in which they are so warmly seconded by Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister, that he permits them to forge letters, as from Philip V. uncle to Lewis XV. to the parliament of France, to demand the deposition of the regent. Cellamari, the Spanish Ambassador's courier, being intercepted, the plot was discovered and the whole party arrested. They were so numerous, that they filled the prisons, which excited universal murmurs; but no proofs of their criminality appearing, they were all set at liberty.

1719.—The intrigues of Cardinal Alberoni with the nobles of France, cause four of them to be decapitated.

War is declared against Spain, the Regent professing that it is merely the arrogance of the meddling Cardinal that he wishes to chastise. Peace, however, is speedily restored, and Alberoni disgraced. He wanders about many years, being refused an asylum in all the southern countries. Madam de Maintenon expires at St. Cyr, a foundation for the instruction of young ladies. Her age was 83, and her great charities rendered her universally regretted. She has left some admirable letters for posterity.

1720.—Speculations in the stocks had now become the mania of the French; fortunes were made and lost by the same person in one day. Quinquempoix, a long and narrow street, in Paris, was the theatre of their transactions; and was so crowded, that some persons, anxious to be the first to gain the news of the hour, were

crushed to death. The enormous fortunes that had been made by a few of these speculators, caused each man to imagine he should prove equally successful. At the head of these wealthy brokers was John Law, a Scotchman, who had formed a new bank for government to pay off the national debt, which he effected, at the expence of numerous individuals who suffered themselves to be ruined by delusive hopes of gain. Suicides, assassinations, and all the crimes that avarice and despair produce, became prevalent. John Law acquired one of the most enormous fortunes that was ever gained by calculation; he bought estates, the splendid Hotel de Soissons, the county of Tancarville, &c. and was now placed at the head of the public finances.—But the charm was soon dispelled, the government lost its credit; its notes were issued in vain; no individual would receive them. A multiplicity of edicts were passed to prevent persons from retaining cash, plate, or even jewels, in their houses; but the result, instead of a free circulation, was a concealment of these valuables. In the midst of the consternation and misery of the people, John Law was executed, and his life sought; but he escaped to Venice, and died in a situation not very remote from indigence; although he had, throughout, been under the especial protection of the Regent. Such was the power of this mistaken financier, that he procured a royal edict for banishing the parliament, which had not agreed with him.

1721.—The parliament is recalled to Paris, from Blois, and public credit revives; but nearly

all the stockbrokers, and many other families, were ruined.

The Abbé Dubois become Cardinal, and Archbishop of Cambrai, takes the weight of government from the Regent, who, desiring only sensual gratifications, is delighted to find a person willing to relieve him, whilst he can himself retain the dignity and splendor attached to the office.

The Regent contracts an alliance between Lewis, now fourteen, and the Infanta of Spain, but five years of age.

1722.—Cardinal Dubois is formally presented, by the King to the Regent, as Prime Minister. It is singular that this man, who was known as a hypocrite, as being malign, and envious of his friends; choleric; destitute of feeling, probity, and gratitude; should have begun his administration by courting the acquaintance and approbation of the most virtuous of characters, and inflicting punishment on those of a contrary disposition.

1723.—Feb. 2d. The King being on this day declared of age, the Duke of Orleans asked him what orders he would give respecting the persons who were banished. "*I banished no one,*" he replied. The legitimated princes were recalled and restored to their rank and privileges, the succession to the crown excepted.

Aug. 10th. The Cardinal having surprised and rejoiced all France by his wise and just measures, was looking forward to a long and prosperous government of the people, when he was suddenly cut off, by an abscess and a mortification.—His revenue was above £60,000 per ann. and he was on the point of encreasing it greatly.

France had lately been astonished by a revolution in the conduct of a cardinal; a greater miracle now offered itself to them—the first prince of the blood, a man naturally indolent and averse to every sort of business, proclaiming himself Prime Minister, (a kind of epitome of all businesses), and entering upon its duties with determined industry. The Duke of Orleans enchanted every person, with his manners; patient, affable, mortified when he could not comply with a request; in short, the Parisians almost worshipped him. He shewed much prudence and address, and was like his predecessors, promising great things for the nation, when he also suddenly expired, after four months direction of its affairs. The Duke de Bourbon, a prince who possessed much wealth, and had shewn shrewdness, economy, and a talent for turning all things to advantage in his own private concerns, inspired hopes that he would prove an admirable successor to the late royal minister; but the French were again deceived.

1724.—A severe edict against the Protestants. They are prohibited the exercise of their religion.

A tax of a fifteenth part of all property is levied, and without any apparent cause.

Lewis, disliking the Infanta, she is sent back to Spain.

1726.—The King, finding that the Duke's administration disgusted the people, dispatched a *lettre-de-cachet*, banishing him to Chantilli; and Cardinal Fleury is presented with the management of the kingdom. The nation had been clamorous for this election, and the Cardinal, now 73 years old, with great reluctance, consented to

forsake his retired habits. His probity, his simplicity, his modesty, and his wisdom, had long been the theme of France; and he now ruled without the title of Prime Minister. He has been considered as not free from bigotry, and as being influenced by the Jesuits; but he would never suffer himself to be directed against the dictates of his conscience.

1727.—Fleury, struck with the mental endowments of the Princess Mary, daughter to Stanislaus, the deposed King of Poland, points out to Lewis a partner for his throne, and they are married with royal magnificence. George I. dying, George II. becomes King of England.

1728.—A Dauphin is born.

1732.—Fleury, by preserving peace with other kingdoms, has leisure to attend to the welfare of that which he governs: he enriches it by an extensive commerce, without innovation, and he gains universal esteem, without aiming at popularity. He treats the state like a robust body, which recovers by the vigour of its own constitution.

1733.—Stanislaus, regaining the crown of Poland, which Russia, Germany, and Prussia, endeavour to wrest from him; Lewis assists him with troops under the Duke of Berwick and Marshal Villars; who are successful in producing a division in Germany and in Italy.

1734.—On the Rhine, the French arms prove irresistible. Bearing down all before them, they compel Prince Eugene to retire.

In Italy, the noble veteran, Villars, after com-

selling the towns he visits to open their gates, falls a sacrifice to the heat of the climate; but the French arms, under Broglio and Coigny, lose none of their reputation. Fleury restrains the luxury of the officers, by reducing the number of their horses and carriages.

1735.—A cessation of arms is agreed upon.

1738.—Nov. A treaty of peace is signed at Vienna, Stanislaus having made no material progress in Poland.

1741.—Lewis, according to an agreement, equips a large army and sends it under Marshal Broglio, to support the claims of the Elector of Bavaria to the Imperial throne. They take the city of Prague, where he is crowned King of Bohemia. It was here that Marshal Saxe, by his valour, first attracted notice.

1742.—The French army, by fatigue, sickness, and famine, was reduced to 15,000 men; the greater part of whom were shut up in Prague, where the dearth of provisions was such, that horse-flesh was served up at the best tables.

Prince Lobowitz expels from Bohemia the French troops sent to relieve their countrymen in Prague.

Marshal Belleisle, disappointed of the expected assistance, quitted Prague with his army, with such secrecy, that his departure was not perceived till he gained the borders of Germany, and he finally escaped to Alsace with the loss of several hundreds of his soldiers, by the cold and various hardships.

1743.—Cardinal Fleury dies at the age of 88; the decisions of his latter years being unmarked with the degree of imbecility that might have been

expected from the decay of nature; though not wholly free from symptoms of its approach. Lewis XV. becomes sole manager of state affairs.

The battle of Dettingen; in which George II. of England (who had joined the allies) defeats the French; the bravery of whose officers was ill seconded by the efforts of the soldiers. The Count de Boufflers in this action, but ten years and an half old, seemed inspired with the same spirit as his intrepid relative; not suffering a murmur to escape him when his leg was wounded with a cannon ball, or when it was subsequently amputated. He met his death, which was the result, with equal fortitude.

1744.—Charles, the son of the Pretender, lands in Scotland, and assisted by a few French troops, and the numerous bands that join him, advances within 90 miles of London, but is soon compelled to retreat.

Lewis is seized with a disorder that threatens his life, and it was at this time that his people, plunged in unaffected grief, styled him the “Well beloved,” a title hitherto applicable.

1745.—Francis I. is elected Emperor. Marshal Saxe, accompanied by Lewis and the Dauphin, defeats the English and Dutch at Fontenoy, and takes a number of Fortresses.

Lewis returns to Paris in triumph.

The French lose a great number of vessels, laden with merchandize; the English, destroying their convoys and taking from them the important fort of Louisbourg.

Saxe takes Brussels and Antwerp.

The beautiful Madame d’Estiotes fascinates the

King; obtains the title of Marchioness de Pom-podour, and becomes the only channel through which honors and pension are suffered to flow.

Lewis is now master of Flanders, Brabant, and Hainault.

The French gain a dear-bought victory over Prince Charles of Lorraine.

1746.—The battle of Culloden lost by Charles; the French surrender themselves to the Duke of Cumberland.

1747.—The Dauphin marries Maria Theresa, daughter to Augustus, King of Poland.

Count Lowendhal is dispatched with 27,000 men towards Holland, and alarms the Dutch by his reduction of their frontier-towns.

Lewis and Marshal Saxe, defeating the English near Maestricht; the King treated his prisoner, Sir John Ligonier, with great respect, and said to him, "Would it not be better to think seriously of peace, than to occasion the death of so many brave men?"

The eyes of all Europe were now turned towards the siege of Bergen-op-zoom, surnamed the "Maid," because it had never been subdued. Mines were sprung by the French, desperate sallies made by the besieged, and the slaughter was dreadful. The town was reduced to ashes, the garrison surrendered; but two Scottish troops opposed the French in the streets, and succeeded in carrying off the governor in safety. At the same time, Belleisle fought in Italy, with great success.

Anson takes a French fleet in North America, and Hawke defeats a second near Belleisle.

1748.—Treaty of peace signed at Aix La Chapelle, between all the powers, wherein Lewis engages to expel the Pretender from his dominions.

1753.—After a long period of tranquillity, France is disturbed by the disputes of the ecclesiastics, and the secular jurisprudence.

Feb. 22d. Not acceding to the wishes of Lewis, the Parliament is banished to Poulouise.

Anarchy succeeds, and Paris, in a state of alarm, presses the recal of parliament.

1754.—The King acceding, the parliament returns in triumph.

1756.—A treaty of union is agreed upon between Austria and France. Madame de Pompadour, the actual ruler of that kingdom, received on this occasion, a polite note from the Empress Maria Theresa, who reluctantly consents to correspond with this haughty courtesan.

The French maintain a superiority by land, and the English by sea, in America.

Admiral Thurot is killed, and his fleet taken, in a descent upon Scotland and Ireland.

The English fleet is dispersed near Minorca, which submits to France; Byng, the British Admiral, is shot in England for misconduct.

The Count d'Argenson, is at this time secretary at war, Sechelles, has the direction of the finances, and Machault, of the marine. The secretary is anxious for a renewal of the war, to serve his private interests; and the council is divided by intrigues, and by the sinister views of its members. Rouillé, though prime minister, enjoyed but the title; the Count de Bernis, the favorite of Pom-

padour, possessing the power and influence of that exalted station.

1757.—Lewis, tormented by the animosities between the clergy and the parliament, applies to the highly venerated Pope, Benedict XIV. who dispatches circular letters to the French Bishops, enjoining lenity; but still an obedience to the long-disputed bull, *Unigenitus*.

The parliament condemn the Pope's letters; and Lewis reads to the members an edict, by which he endeavours to reconcile the parties to each other; but fails; 15 judges and 180 members resigning their seats the next day.

Jan. 5th. The King is slightly wounded by Damiens, a fanatic, as he prepared to enter the carriage at Versailles. The assassin would have escaped in the crowd but for the distraction of his countenance. He suffers torture on a frame of steel, and is subsequently consigned to the executioner.

The Archbishop of Paris is banished for violating the laws, by electing the superior of a convent.

Feb. 2d. D'Argenson and Machault, are dismissed, and at a time when their country stood in great need of their talents and experience; which were by no means inconsiderable.

June 26th. Marshal D'Etrées obtains a complete victory over the Hanoverians and the English, at Hastenbach, and reduces several towns. Marshal Richelieu, the commander in chief, waiting for his mistress at Strasbourgh, missed the honor of this action; but in the true spirit of avarice, resolved to profit by the advantages to be reaped from

it, and gained immense sums by contribution and by violence. Devoid of humanity, he suffered his men to follow his example, and was known by the title of "Father Plunderer."

Sept. 8th. Richelieu concludes the convention of Closter-Seven, with the English and Prussians, by which the French obtain Hanover, Bremen, and Verden.

The weak conduct of the ministers is the universal theme; but Madame de Pompadour will not allow the Duke de Nivernois, a man of acknowledged talent, to be placed at the head of affairs; simply, because she has an aversion to his relative, the Count de Maurepas, who has long been displaced.

1758.—The English land near St. Malo, and at Cherbourg, and commit several depredations. At the latter place, the French follow them into the sea, where they fight up to the waist in water. They are ultimately taken.

Bernis becomes premier, and soon after receives a cardinal's hat. He is anxious for peace; but is opposed by the Duke de Choiseul.

1759.—Marshal de Contades is beaten by Prince Ferdinand at Minden.

1760—July 10th. The hereditary Prince of Brunswick, a young hero of great promise, but as yet too impetuous, sustains a total defeat by the French under Marshal the Duke de Broglie.

1761.—After several successes, Broglie disputing with Soubise, (the latter having interest with Pompadour) is recalled and banished to his estates, carrying with him the esteem of the people.

Admiral La Clue, after shewing the most intre-

pid courage, is defeated by the English fleet. Hawke and Rodney, harass the French on the coast, and the former disables the French fleet, under Conflans. George III. is crowned King of England.

1762.—The Duke de Choiseul, besides the administration of foreign affairs, obtains that of the war and marine departments. He signs a treaty with Spain, by which that country is to consider all the enemies of France as her own. This was styled the Family Compact, as the Bourbons sat upon the throne of Spain.

Nov. 3d. Peace concluded at Fontainebleau.

1764.—April. The Marchioness de Pompadour expired, having retained her influence to the last.

Nov. The order of the Jesuits abolished by a Royal edict.

1765.—June. The parliament of Paris is dissolved and re-incorporated by the Duke de Choiseul.

Dec. 20th. The Dauphin dies, aged 36. He was a Prince of enlightened understanding, possessing a feeling heart, and a mind decorated with more virtues than are generally united in the best of men. A man more faultless, perhaps, never existed. His sons were, the Duke de Berry, afterwards Lewis XVI. the Count de Provence, since Louis XVIII. and the Count d'Artois.

1766.—The island of Corsica is reduced by the Count de Vaux, and Gen. Paoli, compelled to fly.

March 3d. The King holds a session of parliament in Paris, named by the people, the "Flag-

"gellation," in which he declares, that he holds his crown of God alone, and compels the other parliaments to attend him, that they may register the same arrogant assertion.

1768.—The Queen of France dies.

1770.—The Duke d'Aguillon, is tried by the parliament for acts of violence in Brittany, of which he was governor; but the King, anxious to favor the Duke, puts a stop to the trial, at a Bed of Justice, held 27th June. The parliament issues an edict against the Duke; and the King, in consequence, forbids the Princes of the blood to join their conferences. The Princes (more particularly the Prince de Conti,) remonstrate, and declare their honor sacrificed.

May 30th. The young Dauphin, receiving the hand of Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, the Parisians, overjoyed at the prospect of a happiness this union portended, provided a brilliant illumination and a display of fireworks in the square of Lewis XV. On this occasion between eleven and twelve hundred persons were crushed to death by falling over some stones and being unable to recover themselves or to resist the crowd behind them. An immense subscription set on foot by Marie Antoinette, was raised for the families of the deceased. This Princess, by breaking through the usual formalities and etiquette of the court, enchanted the King and the Parisians by her benevolence, her gaiety, and wit.

Lewis, finding it out of his power to terminate the prevailing dissensions, resigns the reigns of government to his chancellor Maupeou, who re-

solves to establish the despotic power of his Sovereign, by the dread of punishment and the hope of reward.

Maupeou enforces his commands to the parliaments of France, by producing bands of soldiers; and the populace begin to execrate him. A dearth of provisions also increases this clamour.

The Countess du Barry, the new favourite of the King, urged by her friend, Maupeou, induces him to make promises in his hours of dalliance, which, on reflection, he frequently revokes. His Majesty is, however, persuaded to dismiss Choi-seul, whose sister, the Duchess de Grammont had vainly endeavoured to supplant Du Barri, and thus excited her vengeance. The Duke retired amidst the acclamations of the people, which he does not appear wholly to have merited.

The Parliament of Paris is at length roused into spirited measures by the despotic edicts of Lewis, "your edict sire," they remarked, alluding to that of the 3d March, 1766, "is destructive of all law; your parliament is charged to maintain the law; and the law perishing, they should perish with it."

1771.—The members of parliament are banished.

A new parliament reduced to 75 members is formed from the grand council; to whom the King made this singularly arrogant and laconic speech. "You have just heard my intentions from the Chancellor; it is my will, that you should conform to them. I forbid all deliberations contrary to my will; and all representations in favor of the ancient parliament; for I will never

"change." To this speech and to the arbitrary acts of the latter parts of this king's reign, may be traced the origin of the future revolutions in France.

Madame du Barry observed to the Duke de Nivernois, one of the thirteen protesting peers, "Well Duke, I hope you will give up your position, as the King says he will *never* change." "But he looked at you at the time," retorted the Courtier. And she said to Lewis, pointing to a picture of Charles I. of England, "If you had not a minister sufficiently courageous to resist the efforts of your parliaments, and to brave their threats, they would treat you, as he was treated."

Maupeou issued letters de cachet in abundance; imprisoning for life, or banishing all who opposed him, when he could get them in his power; and the national gazettes were rendered the organs of falsehood and calumny. Courts of justice were suppressed and re-composed by him. New taxes were levied with such extraordinary haste, that twelve edicts for levying them, were issued in one day. People observed that Lewis XV. imposed more taxes than his 65 predecessors altogether. Funds belonging to public bodies were pillaged.

Several hundred magistrates remonstrating, are exiled; and the Duke d'Aiguillon, a tyrant, and the friend of Maupeou, is appointed minister for foreign affairs.

1772.—The Princes of the Blood, all of whom had protested against the King's measures, and were banished from court, are permitted to re-

turn, and become reconciled with His Majesty; with the exception of the Prince de Conti.

The Jesuits are protected by Maupeou, but are extirpated by a bull from Pope Ganganelli.

1774.—The Bishop of Senes had the courage to deliver a sermon before Lewis, that awakens remorse. He reminded His Majesty of his former title, the “ Well-beloved,” now discontinued ; and the nation, sinking under the evils by which it was oppressed ; that his best friend ought to be his people ; that he should exert his own judgement, and not place a blind confidence in ministers. Lewis had the good sense to receive the Bishop as a friend ; but the Courtiers and his mistress, reassumed their empire ; and, it is highly probable, this would have been the period of revolution, and Lewis XV. sacrificed, instead of his more amiable and virtuous successor, had he not fallen a victim to the small-pox, on the 10th May. His age was 65, and he had reigned 59 years. The vices attributed to this prince, could scarcely be deemed his own, with the exception of his extreme licentiousness, and his late indifference to the fate of his people. His tyranny, and the long catalogue of errors that marked the latter part of his reign, were entirely the suggestion of his ministers and favourites, to whom he gave up the management of himself and of his kingdom.

Some few advantages accrued from the reign of this weak monarch. Agriculture was improved, a spirit of emulation excited among the officers of the army, by an augmentation of their emoluments ; a check given to the increase of religious establishments ; the exportation of corn facilitated ; the

noble manufacture of porcelain at Sevres founded, and liberally encouraged; a military school established; and a veterinary society, on an admirable plan. True and false philosophy made rapid strides at this period. Although Lewis was no great patron of the arts, many of the professors acquired a high eminence, and Voltaire and Rousseau, (commended and execrated as they have been) will, probably, be the theme of ages, when his own name will be heard no more.

LEWIS XVI.

1774.—The commencement of the reign of Lewis XVI. was most auspicious, and filled the people with joy. Maupeou was banished to his estates, and the reform of abuses occupied the time and attention of the young King (now 20) and his new ministry, which consisted of M. Miromenil, as chancellor; Count de Vergennes, for foreign affairs; Count de Mury, secretary at war; and M. de Maurepas, though declining any title, became, in fact, prime minister. The Duke de Choiseul was carefully excluded from state affairs.

Nov. 12.—The ancient parliament is restored, but its privileges are very confined.

1775.—Turgot, a man distinguished for integrity and talents, becomes comptroller of the finances; but a scarcity of provisions occurring soon after his nomination, he loses his popularity; his removal of some restrictions with regard to corn, being considered the cause. He called in to his assistance Lamoignon de Malherbes, whom he had

summoned three times in vain, to join the ministry ; but who, at length, yielded. Though diffident of his own powers, Malherbes possessed such as were calculated to serve the best interests of government ; he had far more respect for those of his friend Turgot.

Lewis abolishes the punishment of death for deserters. They are in future, to work on the high roads. His plans of economy also gain the approbation of the people. Urged by his new minister at war, Count St. Germain, he suppresses the mousquetaires, (guards of his person) as an unnecessary expence.

1776.—The Queen and the court indulge themselves with splendid fetes, in which the King takes no part, but endeavours to repress them. Gaming is introduced ; the Queen and the Princes lose, the Duke of Orleans wins ; and the King, attached to his studies, and shut up with his ministers, and men of science, deeply laments the dissipation of his court, but has not the resolution to check its progress more effectually than by his sarcasms and displeasure.

Sartine, in the marine department, fulfils the expectations to which his excellent management of the police had given rise.

The parliament, consisting of nobles and “ les privilégiés,” (privileged men) finding that Turgot and Malherbes desire that they should share the burthens of the times, procure the dismissal of these ministers, who are still referred to by Lewis in private, in all cases of intricacy. Neckar, the late envoy from Geneva, is recommended by Maurepas, to settle the public accounts ; as being a man

who had shewn considerable talent on the subject of finance, on minor occasions. In his profession as banker, he had acquired a large fortune, and preserved a character of probity. His splendid abilities, and his goodness of heart, gained him, though a Protestant, the esteem of ministers. His plans, however, proved more seductive than successful.

Duval d'Epr smeuil started the idea of calling together the States-General, on Neckar's proposition for trying the experiment of Loans; but, at this time, d'Epr smeuil was disregarded.

1777.—The French seeming inclined to favor the Americans in their contest with the English, Dr. Franklin is sent as a negotiator to Paris, where he is received as something superhuman. The philosophers flocked round him; and, happy were the populace, if they could get a sight of him at his house at Passy. "He joins," said the Parisians, "the deportment of Phocion, to the wisdom of Socrates." The courtiers were struck with admiration at his simplicity, and the statesmen delighted, with him to solve political problems. Among his warmest admirers, was the spirited Marquis de la Fayette, who, glorying in the very sound of liberty, fitted out a vessel, and flew to the assistance of Washington, in America. He became the friend of that great man, and proved himself worthy of the title.

1778.—Lewis concludes a treaty of amity and commerce with America; which is considered by the English as a declaration of war against them. Neckar, instigated by the pressing remonstrances of Voltaire, persuades the King to abolish the pri-

village of the lords de fiefs à mainmorte, to claim the inheritance of all men born on their respective lordships; until now, in force.

Voltaire arrives at the age of 84, in Paris, and is warmly greeted by all the literati, and the philosophers; but the king takes no public notice of him, in consequence of his deistical opinions. He expired shortly after. Jean Jaques Rousseau died in the same year, at Ermenonville, near Paris, in a degree of poverty in which he gloried.

1779.—Count d'Estaing, who had been sent to the relief of the Americans, returned to France, wounded and defeated, but not till he had greatly signalized himself. Neckar prevails with the King to discharge him and the Prince de Montbarey, who had succeeded St. Germain, but proved to want energy in the war department. The brave Marquis de Castries, and the Marquis de Segur occupy their places.

France and Spain send 66 sail of the line to the British Channel, and capturing one from the English, return to their ports; the sailors bringing them a pestilential disease, that raged for some time in France. In the midst of the preparations for war, Lewis shewed his regard for science, by issuing a circular letter to his officers, to suffer the vessels of Captain Cooke and Clarke, then on discoveries, to pass unmolested. "I am not at war," said he, "with human nature." His letters also mentioned Captain Cooke in the highest terms of respect.

1780.—Neckar is indefatigable in his reform of the financial department; not a single agent escapes

his vigilance; and rigid economy precludes the necessity of additional imposts.

1781.—One thousand Frenchmen are taken prisoners, in attempting to subdue the island of Jersey.

Neckar presents the public his famous "compte rendu," (the state of the finances of France,) a measure that excited great astonishment, as the strictest secrecy had hitherto been preserved on this head, by his predecessors. The whole kingdom decided, that in this interesting document, he evinced the wisdom of a great statesman, the benevolence of a good man, and the enlarged views of a sincere patriot. The war prevented the accounts from appearing prosperous. The praise Neckar acquired, aroused the envious, and gained him many enemies; whom his very austere manners tended not to conciliate.

The Count de Grasse obtains some advantages in an engagement at sea with the English; and a more decisive victory on the 13th October.

The Courtiers persuading the King that Neckar's candour was inconsistent with the dignity of the crown, induce him to discharge this upright minister, and to accept Jolly de Fleury as a substitute.

A Dauphin is born.

1782.—Minorca is taken by the Duke de Crillon.

Admirals Hood and Kempenfelt are successful in encounters with the French fleets.

April 12th,—The French totally defeated; Count de Grasse taken with his fine ship, the *Ville de Paris*, and several others, by Admiral Rodney, who

showed every mark of respect to this truly valiant commander.

September 13th.—The French and Spaniards endeavouring to block up the harbour of Gibraltar, sustain a terrible defeat.

1783.—Fleury supersedes many of Neckar's judicious reforms, and restores some of the abuses that minister had destroyed. The expences of the war being ill supplied, a large subscription is set on foot, and the clergy contribute above £500,000, and £50,000 for the wounded, and for the families of those who have fallen.

September 3d.—Peace is concluded at Paris between England and France.

1784.—M. d'Ormesson had followed M. Fleury in the management of the finances, and M. de Calonne, the former. Though possessed of more talent than his two predecessors, he had not sufficient to disembarass the kingdom, which now smarted for its error in the dismissal of Neckar. The court became daily more voluptuous, the King's remonstrances, less regarded than ever, and the public credit almost lost. De Calonne, disliked by the Parliament, was highly acceptable to the court. If the King expressed doubts on the subject of the finances, he had always encouraging views. If the Queen, or her friends, desired places for their favorites, he had them always ready to bestow. It might easily be foreseen, that this could not last; but De Calonne began his administration by some spirited and partially-successful measures.

1786.—Frederick the Great of Prussia expires.

The public burthens increase; the discontent of the people becomes clamorous. The King, in

hopes of alleviating their distresses, by setting a laudable example to his court, curtails his expenditure, and reduces his household.

1787.—France loses an able minister, by the death of the Count de Vergennes; whose ministry of foreign affairs is given to the Marquis de Montmorin, his confidant.

February 22d.—The King meets the notables whom he had convened; a body, consisting of 144 members, viz. princes, nobles, prelates, magistrates, and lawyers. M. de Calonne's discovery of the immense deficit in the public funds, occasioned such strong disapprobation, and the Count de Mirabeau was followed in his keen invectives against the ministers, by so many voices, that De Calonne, shortly after, sought refuge from such a torrent of reprehension in England. All was now confusion, each self-sufficient statesman offered his plan, and there was a war of ciphers. It terminated in the appointment of Lomenie de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, as Prime Minister. This prelate, with a large share of benevolence, possessed no other quality requisite for his situation. Feeble and irresolute, he formed plans with much mystery, and divulged them before they were executed; with an appearance of finesse, he deceived no one. He afforded a proof, that it requires something more than goodness of heart and profound learning to govern a state. He gave the war department to the Count de Brienne; and to La Luzerne, the marine. Lamoignon became Chancellor.

The notables continued their sittings till the 25th May, when the King dismissed them, having

been unable to obtain from them a supply for the pressing wants of government, or a feasible plan for raising it. He is, therefore, under the necessity of raising imposts. This is resisted by the parliament; the King orders them to register his edicts; the parliament enter a protest; and the members on the next day are separately ordered to proceed to Troyes, there to hold their deliberations. A guard of 12,000 men, quells the disorders that arose in Paris.

The King is reconciled to Parliament, and relinquishing his new taxes, recalls the members to Paris, where he meets them on the 7th November; and proposing a loan to suit the present exigency, is detained nine hours by their debates. Fatigued at length, and conscious that something decisive is necessary to obtain a supply, he suddenly rises, and orders the edict for a loan to be registered immediately. The Duke of Orleans protests against it in his presence, and is the next day ordered to repair to one of his estates, whilst two other members are imprisoned, which sentence, was soon after commuted to exile, at the remonstrance of the parliament.

1788.—Lamoignon reformed the civil and criminal justice, which had long needed the interference of an able minister. Lewis again reduces his household, which consist of 400 less attendants than when he came to the throne.

Lewis publishes an edict, bestowing the rights of citizens on Protestants.

May 8th. The King again assembles the notables, and complains to them of the unconstitutional conduct of the parliament. The speech expresses

that love for his people which his actions had ever evinced; his intention to reform such abuses as still existed, and to govern by a series of rules which he now presented to them. These were so voluminous that they filled 400 quarto pages. The Assembly protest against them; and, not satisfied with the King's vast sacrifices, demand that he should still reduce his expences; a demand with which he instantly complies. The notables ultimately give a tacit approbation to the Land Tax, which relieves, in part, the embarrassment of the state; but the public discontent was too firmly fixed to be eradicated. It became the desire of the people, that their constitution should be more similar to that of England.

July 13th. A total darkness, without an eclipse, overspread great part of France at nine o'clock in the morning, which was succeeded by so dreadful a storm, that persons on their way to church, were thrown down; and the damage done to the corn and general vegetation, was estimated at £3,000,000. The King remitted all taxes for one year, and presented the people £50,000.

Lewis is obliged to relinquish his design of a new code of laws and re-organization of the state; and finding the demands on the Treasury could no longer be paid in cash, he issues Bills. Paris is threatened with a scarcity of bread, public calamity and murmurs rend the heart of Lewis, and his Prime Minister, at this period of misery, deserts him; seeking a peaceful retirement in Italy, with the title of Cardinal, and extracting from France the immense church revenue that he had secured to himself. Lamoignon finding his schemes

for the public good rejected, and that he shares, unjustly, the disgrace attending Cardinal de Brienne, also resigns. The King perceiving that his measures (calculated, as he thought them, for the promotion of his country's welfare) are wholly rejected and disliked, inclines towards the popular party, and yields to the pressing entreaty of the nation, that Neckar should be recalled. The Queen wrote to him on this occasion.

Neckar was received, as if after some great triumph; the funds rose, and delays of payment were patiently endured under him.

The parliament resuming their sittings, burn the King's decrees for their suspension, and prevail on his Majesty to convene the States-General. The notables are again assembled as a preparatory step.

1789.—Jan. 24th. Letters were issued to every part of the kingdom, to desire the attendance of the nobility, clergy, and commons.

April 27th. The deputies arrived at Versailles. They divided themselves into three parties, the aristocratic, the moderate, and the democratic; the latter headed by a man of powerful eloquence but, of profligate life, the Count de Mirabeau, who was seconded by Talleyrand Bishop of Autun, and the Abbé Gregoire. The Duke of Orleans bestowed on Mirabeau the sanction of his patronage. The prince, aiming at great popularity, had made liberal donations of money and corn, which his immense fortune (above £200,000. per ann.) enabled him to do; he also employed the Abbé Sieyès, who possessed the esteem of the philosop-

phers and patriots of the day, to assist him in his career.

The eyes of the whole nation were now cast on the approaching meeting, when the wisdom and ability of the kingdom would be concentrated under one roof. De Lally Tollendal wrote on this occasion, "The Commons wish to conquer; the nobles to preserve what they already possess; the clergy, to see which side will be victorious; in order to join the conquerors; and if any one sincerely wishes for peace, it is the King."

May 4th. The States-General were opened at Versailles, by the King. Much was expected from M. Neckar, but his speech was so ambiguous that his sentiments could not be gained from it, and it created much dissatisfaction. The Commons were desirous of acting with the Nobles, as one body, which the latter oppose; and this question occupied the chief part of their attention at their first meetings.

May 7. A paper, edited by Mirabeau, suspended by the King. 8, A deputation of the clergy to the nobility, for the union of the three estates. 13, The noblesse refuse. 19, The King permits the publication of the proceedings of the States-General in newspapers. 20, The clergy renounce their pecuniary privileges. 23, The nobility do the same.

June 16. Abbé Sieyes proposes that the third estate, the Commons, neglected as they are, and conscious of being the representatives of the majority of the people, should constitute themselves a National Assembly. 17, His proposal adopted; which resolution, was the commencement of the re-

volution. 20, The hall of the N. As. closed by order of the court and of the nobility, who plant soldiers at the door ; but the deputies of the Commons assembling in the Tennis-Court, swore never to dissolve till they had given a constitution to France. An uncommon enthusiasm prevailed. Crowds shouted their joy and gratitude, and the very soldiers on guard forsook their posts to obey the N. As. 23, The King meets the Senate and declares null all decrees of the N. As. which he dissolves ; but at his departure, they continue their sitting, and Mirabeau made the following celebrated reply to the Master of the Ceremonies, who was sent to disperse them. " Tell those from whom you come that we are here by the will of the people, and that we will not quit our places unless compelled by force." Neckar, who did not assist at the King's sitting, offered his resignation, but the people, with one accord, desiring his retention of the porte-feuille, he consented. 24, The majority of the clergy unite themselves to the N. As. 25, Forty-seven of the nobility (among whom is the Duke of Orleans) follow the example of the clergy, and are despised by the remainder of the nobles, who declare their patriotism a disgrace. The King and the Count d'Artois at length induce them all to unite and hold their sittings together. 27, The united States-General transact business in one common-hall, under the title of the N. As. and the cries of " Vive le Roi," every where resound. In the evening Versailles was illuminated, and all was hilarity, except among those who dreaded that the sources of corruption would be drained, and their sinister

views closed for ever. They meditated the destruction of the N. As. At Paris they had their agents—the bread was dear and bad. It was contrived that strange troops should surround Paris and Versailles. Marshal de Broglie commanded them. Orators of all parties were clamorous in the Palais Royal. The sword and famine seemed to threaten Paris. The French soldiers rebel from their commanders, and join the cause of the people.

July 10, The N. As. request the King to send back the troops, who every day wear a more menacing appearance. 11. A refusal was advised, and adopted by the King. His evil advisers began to acquire an unfortunate ascendancy. 12, Neckar is dismissed and ordered to leave the kingdom secretly, which he effected. 13, Some Brigands having pillaged the house of St. Lazarus, the mob pursued them; the tocsin (an alarm bell) was sounded. The Garde Meuble was forced and the ancient armoury seized, together with 30,000 muskets from the invalids, and six pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand Parisians were armed and distributed into companies. The N. As. sent to the King to represent the public danger, and offered to send deputies to interpose between the foreign troops and the Parisians, and to order the former to withdraw. His Majesty replied that he was the best judge of the necessity of those troops. 14, The Parisians became desperate. The cry that there would be no liberty while the Bastille stood, was followed by half Paris running to the place; and ordering the Governor Launay to surrender the fortress; he feigned compliance, suf-

ferred a few citizens to enter the court-yard, then closed the gates and had them shot. This cruelty rendered the mob furious, and with infinite courage in a few hours they took that place which the great Condé vainly besieged for twenty-three days. Launay and De Flesille were massacred, and theirs were the first heads that were paraded in the streets. The Bastille was razed to the ground, and the prisoners set free. It was reported that soldiers were arriving to fire on the mob, who go to the barriers ; discharge cannon ; unpave the streets ; and carry the stones into the houses to crush the expected soldiers, who dare not approach. 13, The N. As. sit all night. Mr. De la Fayette, President. They prepare, indefatigably, a plan of constitution. 14, Determined not to part till their object is obtained, they sit through another night. Mr. De Liancour, Grand Master of the Wardrobe, an excellent man, came to the King in the middle of the night, when all his evil counsellors were absent, and related the real situation of the kingdom ; Monsieur (the King's second brother, since Louis XVIII.) assisted the good deed of the patriot. 15, The King went to the N. As. without pomp or ceremony, and declared he was now fully apprized of all that had passed ; that he had removed the troops ; and with pleasure granted all that the representatives of the nation required. He left the hall, followed by the deputies, who loaded him with blessings. Baillie and La Fayette, the friends of the people, were named Mayor of Paris and Commandant General of the National Guards. The N. As. sent deputies to Paris to announce the

excellent news ; the streets and windows were filled with people, who strewed flowers in the path of the welcome messengers. "Vive le Roi," "Vive la Nation," was echoed every where. The obnoxious ministry that succeeded Neckar and his friends, resigned. An emigration of princes and nobles took place. 18, The ministers disappeared ; Foulon, one of them, had it reported that he was dead. The Prince de Condé and the Count d'Artois also left France ; but Monsieur remained. 19, Great commotions in the provinces ; but appeased by the improved state of affairs. 20, Addresses of thanks from various parts of the kingdom to the N. As. for its dignified, firm, patriotic conduct. 22. Messrs. Foulon and Berthier, (his son-in-law) being arrested, and conveyed to Paris, are barbarously murdered by the mob. 26, Paris feels the effects of a great scarcity. 29, Neckar arrives, and is received with the liveliest acclamation.

Aug. 4, It was an interesting and curious sight to perceive on this day such noblemen as were present, as well as the clergy, give up their privileges willingly in the N. As. and remove most of those burthens of the people which had benefited themselves. In one night France seemed regenerated at the instance of Neckar and M. d'Aiguillon. 13, The title of restorer of French Liberty was decreed to the King, and accepted by him. Te Deum sung. 20, The liberty of the Press having been decreed by the N. As. abusive pamphlets were sold at the very doors of the Hall. This did not induce them to alter their decree.

21. Rice distributed instead of bread. 23, Religious toleration decreed.

Sept. 7, Ladies offer their jewels to the Assembly for the wants of the state, 9, The N. As. declared permanent. 12, The duration of each session is fixed at two years. 13, The inviolability of the King, the indivisibility of the Crown and its hereditament decreed. 21, The King's veto, viz. his power of refusal to sanction, to be in force two years. 22. The king sends his plate to the Mint, to be melted for the exigencies of the state. 24, Neckar presents a frightful account of the state of finance. Patriotic gifts multiply. 26, The Assembly adopt his plan of finance.

Oct. 2, The increased scarcity distracts the multitude. The females, unable to give food to their children, went in multitudes to the Hotel de Ville, (Town Hall,) seized the arms, drove along the cannon, and forced with them all the people they met. What would have terminated their caprices it is impossible to judge, had not Maillard, a citizen of some talent, put himself at their head, appeased and directed them with admirable presence of mind. The women insisted on being led to Versailles and to the Assembly. When arrived, Maillard, in their name, stated to the Senate, that they had two objects, a supply of bread, which had ceased for three days, and a cessation of the contempt of the national cockade. The Assembly sent out a deputation to the King, who agreed to sanction every constitutional article. 6, An immense multitude of men, among whom were many national guards, armed with all kinds of instruments, followed the women to Versailles. The King arrived

from hunting at the time they came altogether to the castle. Carriages were prepared for the King's flight by his courtiers; but he was inflexible; he would not move. La Fayette, with 1500 men, restored tranquillity. The national and the body guards embrace, the King promises to return with his family to Paris, the soldiers exchange cockades, hats, and swords, in the midst of their enthusiasms. 6, The King and family go to Paris. 19, The first sitting of the N. As. at Paris. 27, Bankrupts deemed ineligible to public functions. At this time the As. abolish lettres de cachet; fix the quality of citizens; organize the municipality; regulate criminal jurisprudence, the army, (whose pay they augment) and the marine.

Nov. 7, Decree to exclude the members of the N. As. from the ministry. 8, The scarcity diminishes. On a plan of Sieyes, France is divided into eighty-three departments. 14, Neckar presents a plan of a national bank.

Dec. 5, Decreed, that there shall be no distinction of orders.

1790.—Jan. 14, The decrees of the As. to be translated into all the idioms. 26, No member of the As. shall accept a place or gift from government.

Feb. 13, Monastic vows suppressed. 19, Mr. de Favras executed, for laying a plan to convey his Majesty out of the kingdom. 24, Abolition of titles, heraldry, and liveries.

March 21, Suppression of the excise.

April 3, The Prince de Conti, took the civic oath. 6, Institution of Juries. 17, Decree as to

the number, form and fabrication of assignats (paper money.) 26, The Regency of Algiers gives liberty to the French slaves in their states, at the instance of the King.

May 22, The right of peace and war belongs to the nation. 30, Decree on the extinction of mendicity and the formation of workhouses of charity.

June 5, The mayor of Paris communicates to the As. the project of a general federation. 8, The federation fixed for July 14. The Parisians worked hard at the Champ de Mars, where it was to take place—all ranks assisted, so great was the fear of not being ready. They thought 12,000 workmen insufficient. Delicate women, as well as others, with their children, dragged wheelbarrows and loads, and said to them "You will one day be able to say to your offspring, that *your* hands have contributed to raise the altar of your country." 9, Lewis XVI. fixes his expences of the civil list at twenty-five millions of livres—they are instantly granted. 10, Decree of 4,000,000 livres as the Queen's dowry. 11, Mirabeau announces the death of Franklin, and the As. go into mourning.

July 10. The Protestants shall be restored to the property of their ancestors, who emigrated through the revocation of the edict of Nantes. A great number of Americans, among whom was Paul Jones, present themselves to the As. to thank them for the great example they have afforded the world. General Luckner does the same. 11, The deputations for the federation arrive from all parts of the kingdom. 14, The general federation of

the French people in the Champ de Mars; where a large theatre was erected. Troops of every kind, formed path-ways for the immense multitude. Paris was deserted; enthusiasm at its zenith. The King and the As. took the oath to maintain the constitution. The armed citizens repeated it, and all the soldiers and spectators swore to live free or to die. On the same day this oath was repeated throughout the kingdom.

August 27, The King gives up several houses of pleasure that he possessed.

Sept. 4, Neckar announces his dismissal from the ministry.

1791.—Feb. 9, A vessel to be sent to search for M. de la Perouse. Foreign troops now appeared on all the frontiers; and England prepared fleets. The plot of the malcontents began to ripen. They wished the King to go to Metz, from which, with part of the army, he might dictate to France, under the Emperor of Germany's protection. It was thought requisite that by degrees the Royal family should leave France, to be out of the reach of vengeance when his Majesty was gone. 20, The King informs the As, that his two aunts have left France for Rome. 24, The King's aunts stopped by the Municipality of Arnay le Duc.

March 3. The superfluous plate in the churches sent to the mint. 14, M. Gobert appointed Archbishop of Paris. 20, M. Charles Lameth presents the As. 60,000 livres for patriotic purposes.

April 2. Death of Mirabeau, the eloquent defender of liberty. The As. to be in mourning eight days. 3, The new edifice of St. Genevieve (the Pantheon) to receive the ashes of great men.

4, The magnificent funeral of Mirabeau, in St. Genevieve. His body the first there placed. 18, The King being on the point of going to St. Cloud, to keep Easter, the mob fancied he was quitting France, and all the efforts of La Fayette and Baillie could not procure liberty for his Majesty. The King and Queen returned into the Tuilleries. Emigrations redoubled. The King was much alarmed and offended at the compulsion exercised against him by the people; not till then it is supposed did he listen to those disaffected to government. Conscious of having acted right and cheerfully sacrificed luxuries and pleasure, he was much irritated when liberty was establishing itself, at being deprived of his own. His mistaken friends completed his ruin, by taking advantage of the moment; and the Queen, still more alarmed, warmly seconded his advisers. The King's flight was now determined upon, and all France expected it daily. 400 men arrive at the Tuilleries, to defend the King, with poignards, which he orders them to give up. 19, The King comes to the As. to complain of his being prevented going to St. Cloud. 21, La Fayette, commandant of the national guards, desires his dismissal. The sixty battalions lament his secession with loud cries, and he consents to remain. 23. The King notifies to the foreign powers that his oath to maintain the constitution is irrevocable.

May 16, The members of the present As. not to be re-elected at the next session.

June 1, Abolition of torture in France. 9, The edicts, bulls, excommunications, &c. of the Pope relative to the French to be null, unless

approved by the legislative body and by the King. 20. The King eludes the vigilance of the Municipality, and leaves Paris by night with the Royal Family. They take the road to Montmedy. Monsieur that of Mons. Couriers are dispatched to all parts of the kingdom. A universal consternation prevails. France takes up arms. The N. As. continue sitting, and give the ministers the executive power. 21, The postmaster of St. Ménehould, Drouet, thought he recognized the King, whilst horses were changing. He informs the Municipality, who sends to Varennes; where the national guards assemble, disarm the hussars, and stop the King's carriage. 23, Messrs. Latour Maubourg, Petion, and Barnave, are sent to accompany the King on his return. 25, The King and family re-enter Paris with a numerous escort. An immense mob, silent and motionless, receive them. 26, The N. As. sat seven days and nights that they might be ready, by their decrees, to preserve peace in the metropolis. 27, Three commissions sent by the As. to receive the King and Queen's declaration as to their flight. The King replies, that he was desirous of going to Montmedy, to shew foreign powers how he should act when at the place he had chosen, and where he could be free; that he hoped to prevent the threatened invasion. As his disposition was amiable, and as he had demonstrated his love for his people by various sacrifices, many gave him credit for sincerity.

July 1, The assembly learn that Monsieur and Madame arrived at Brussels. 6, The workhouses closed; the abuses having proved monstrous.

7, The King, hearing that the Count d'Artois made engagements in his name, sent word to the Assembly that he disavowed them. 11, The remains of Voltaire transported to the Pantheon. 16, Troubles in La Vendée. 28, Les dames de la halle (the market women) offer the nation the ornaments that served them at the feast of St. Lewis.

Sept. 3, The constitution is completed, and 60 members present it to the King. 13, The King writes his assent to the constitution. Decreed, that all proceedings relative to the events of the revolution, and of the King's departure, be annulled. 14, The King visits the Assembly to sign the constitution; which he swears to maintain and defend with all his power. 15, All prisoners set free. 17, Decree to encourage artists. 18, National fetes and illumination. 30, The last sitting of the National Constituent Assembly. The King dismissed it by a speech.

Oct. 1, The new Legislative Assembly opens its session. A republican spirit begins to shew itself. 13, The Protestants celebrate the formation of the constitution. 16, All men of talent are invited by the Legislative Assembly to present their opinions on the civil code. The Minister at War announces that 1900 officers have deserted. 31, Proclamation throughout Paris against Monsieur and the emigrants. The King puts his veto against a proclamation of great severity towards the latter; and it is consequently not put in force.

Nov. 4, Report of dreadful massacres at Avignon. 8, The reign of tyranny, insolence, folly,

and anarchy, begins at Paris in the L. As. which, far from following up the wisdom of the decrees and constitution, left by its predecessors, irritates the disaffected by severities, and introduces its republican sentiments with a despotism that is as remote as possible from the liberty it pretends to inculcate, and which the N. As. had nobly obtained. The property of the princes is sequestrated; and death decreed to the emigrants, who do not return by the 1st Jan. 1792. 14, Montmorin retired from the ministry, alarmed at the turbulent parties in the new national body. Delassart became minister for foreign affairs; the amiable Barthelemy refused. Bertrand de Molleville for Marine. Narbonne for war. Cahier de Gerville for the interior. Tarbé for public contribution; and Duport Dutertre obtained the seals. 17, Petion elected mayor of Paris. 26, Chabot, a violent republican, and a monk, enters the King's apartment with his hat on.

Dec. 8, Danton elected substitute for the procureur of the corporation. 13, Anacharsis Cloots invites the As. to declare war against the foreign powers. 14, The King's speech at the As. on the subject of the German princes, greatly applauded. 17, Decree on the organization of the national guards (volunteers.)

1792, Jan.—Petion refuses to pay the usual compliments of the year to the Queen. Discourse of Robespierre to the Jacobins against the war. 16, Monsieur deprived of his right of regency. 20, Monopoly of sugar and coffee, which causes troubles in Paris. 23, Pillage of sugar by the mob, at the grocers.

Feb. 2, Proclamation of Catharine II. against the French principles. 4, Desertion of a great number of marine officers. 9, The property of emigrants sequestrated. 14, Red caps (those of liberty) are worn by many for a few days. The Jacobins begin to be very conspicuous. Their club is so called, from holding meetings in the old monastery of the Jacobins.

March 1, Death of Leopold II. of Germany. 10, Mr. De Narbonne lays before the public the quarrels of the cabinet. The King dismisses him, and Mr. Grave succeeds. Brissot, Vergniaud, &c. assist in denouncing Delassart, against whom a degree of imprisonment is passed. Delassart is sent to Orleans. 16, Gustavus III. of Sweden assassinated by Ankerstrom. 17, Dumourier and La Coste nominated ministers, in the place of Delassart and Bertrand. 20, A new mode of death decreed, viz. decapitation, by a machine styled the guillotine, from the name of its inventor. 24, Roland and Claviere, ministers in the place of Cahier and Tarbe. Lewis is thought to lose the spirit and dignity he had frequently shewn, by submitting to accept of ministers of republican sentiments, and who would be likely to endeavour to depose him.

April 16, Duranthon appointed minister of justice. 18, Thurieu, ex-minister, appointed tutor to the Dauphin. 20, Declaration of war against Hungary and Bohemia. Becquet, who opposes it, draws a just picture of the state of France, and foretels most of the subsequent calamities. He was of the constitutional party, as was Pastoret, its most eloquent defender. Merlin de Thionville on the subject of the war, exclaimed, "you admit

"delays when a decree against an individual, is proposed; you now decree in haste, the misery of human nature." 29, General Dillon massacred by his soldiers at Lille. They accuse him, falsely, of betraying them in a late defeat. 30, General Biron retreats to Valenciennes in disorder. The foreign Armies are advancing into France. The King regards the ministers as spies on his conduct. The garden of the Tuilleries is daily filled with people, who call him Mr. Veto, a title given him in the furious pamphlets of Marat; and in one called "Father Duchesme," which were read with avidity. Lewis, almost despairing, formed a secret committee, which served to console, rather than direct him. It was composed of Montmorin, Bertrand, and Malouet. The three prevalent sects were at this time; the Constitutionals, who desired to preserve the present limited monarchy; (a government much resembling that of England) the Girondists, Republicans upon principle, who desired the deposition of the King, and his banishment; among these, Roland, Vergniaud, Guadet, and some others, were men of great talent and virtue; the third; were the Jacobins, ostensibly republicans, but in fact, blood thirsty despots, noisy and vulgar, squabbling for power, and devoid of principle.

May 8, The triumphal entry of Jourdan Coupe-Tête at Avignon. (He was so styled because he massacred a number of people.) 9, Servan, minister of war, instead of Grave. 16, La Fayette and Dumourier offer the King to defend him. La Fayette writes from the army a bitter letter to the As. against the Jacobins, desiring them to throw off

their yoke, and preserve the constitution. This bold letter, coming in the midst of the powerful jacobin party's machinations, astonished and exasperated beyond measure. Dumourier privately re-assures the King. 28, The fermentation at Paris encreases. 30, The King's guard disbanded.

June 4, Servan proposes a camp near Paris of 20,000 men. 10, 8000 persons petition against the proposed camp. Madame Roland, in the name of her husband, writes an extraordinary letter to the King, to prevail on him to remove his veto from the severe decree against the priests. 12, The popular ministers, Roland, Servan, and Claviere, dismissed by the King, with strong marks of indignation. 13, Mourgues, Dumourier, and Beaulieu, are nominated instead. 14, Roland submits his letter to the As. who utter invectives against the court at every sentence. Decree, that the dismissed ministers carry with them the regret of the nation. Dumourier appears at the As. deep murmurs ensue; he heeds them not. The Girondists prepare the dethronement of the King; but, desiring no blood-shed, studiously avoid Robespierre, Collot, Billaud, Danton, &c. Dumourier angry that the King will not perceive, and provide for, his own danger, deserts the court, and resigns. 19, The title deeds of the nobility to be burnt. The statue of Henry IV. destroyed, with many others. Veto of the King against the decree on the emigrants; and on the formation of the camp. Luckner takes Menin. 20, Insurrection of the people; many with pikes, headed by a brewer, Santerre (who was very popular) with

two pieces of cannon. They desired the recal of ministers. For some hours the As. were compelled to admit this procession; they defiled to the Tuileries. The mob had forced the gates. They gained the King's apartments, and brought a cannon with them. Hearing them, Lewis with presence of mind, distanced all those who wished to stay to defend him. He would not risk their lives, but remained tranquil ready to receive the mob. A few national guards remained in the room. The King would not suffer the multitude to be opposed. They presented him a petition full of invectives. He replied with moderation and firmness. He said he would maintain the constitution and not give up the rights with which it invested him. A drunken man, with a ferocious aspect, offered him the red cap. The king put it on, but nothing could make him promise to remove his veto. The tenderness of his manner towards his people affected and pleased them. As the Queen was unpopular, his only dread was for her, and he conjured her to retire. Madame Elizabeth preceded her out of the room, and, being taken for her, was hooted at and threatened, and bore it all to prevent the Queen from hearing them, even to the danger of her life. The Queen, however, that her friend might not be injured, discovered herself; and the mob, struck with their generosity towards each other, were much softened. The King having declared himself not alarmed among his people, shook a man by the hand, which he put to his heart, and asked if it beat. The mob began enquiring why they remained inactive; and were preparing for some

sanguinary business, when Petion, the popular mayor, appeared; and by praising their tranquillity, rendered them tranquil. They dispersed quietly at his well-meant command. Luckner takes Yprés and Courtray. The King's noble conduct, and a few subsequent spirited measures by him and his ministers, restored to him some little esteem from the people. The Tuilleries were closed, and put into a state of defence. 27, The army, at this time, consisted throughout France of 205,000 soldiers. and 925,000 volunteers. 28, La Fayette, with wonderful courage, travels to Paris, and presents himself alone at the bar of the As. of which a large majority had planned his destruction. He comes to own his letter; to deplore the 20th of June; to urge the As. to swear to support the constitution, as they are every where doubted. The greater part of the As. thunderstruck at his courage applaud him. Guadet first takes courage to oppose him: Ramond warmly supports and styles him the eldest son of liberty. The constitutional party gained the day. Perceiving the lives of the royal family in great danger, La Fayette entreated them to fly to the army; but the King would not depart a second time. La Fayette returned to the army in despair. 31, The good Malherbes comes to Paris to console the King, and to offer his homage. Many persons present the King projects for his flight.

July 7, Lamourette, Bishop of Lyons, in a pathetic discourse, induces the Members of the As. to swear fealty to the constitution, and all parties embrace. The King is informed of this, comes

to congratulate, interests, and affects them ; and, as a proof of his confidence, opens again the courts of the Tuilleries to the public. 8, The reconciliation is soon broken by the Jacobins ; the ministers are harrassed by decrees against their proceedings ; and all send in their resignation. 9, The King alarmed, again closes the Tuilleries. 11, The As. pronounce "the country in danger." This portentous decree resounds from every part of the kingdom, and produces the alarm intended by the factions. 23, Petitions for the dethronement of the King, sent by the Jacobins. 30, The famous Marseilles Jacobins arrive. A great tumult.

August 5, Massacre at Toulon. 6, Petition signed in the Champ de Mars for dethronement ; and that a national convention should be called. Robespierre's party of Jacobins go secretly to Charenton, to hold meetings, and to decide on a great day of decisive and murderous insurrection. Gen. Westermann introduced by Danton, as a ruffian of infinite talent, presented a plan of attack. They pass this whole night in digesting it. 9, Danton persuades the people that Lewis and the court party this night will reduce Paris to ashes. The tocsin is sounded—the conspirators are all at work—the people are infuriated. The court, aware of their danger, place all their reliance on the Swiss guards. Some companies of grenadiers of the national guard, ran also to succour the castle, in which were 7 or 800 Royalists greatly attached to the King ; the aged Marshall de Mailly commanded them. They assured the King of his safety, but he was wretched ; his people were on

the point of sacrificing each other. The Queen shewed more serenity. Roederer strenuously advised the royal family to go to the As. as the safest place. They were strongly guarded, yet heard the mob cry out as they passed "kill them, kill them." At one time their way was stopped; Roederer appeased the mob for a moment, and the carriage went on. At length, they entered the As. The King sat himself by the side of the President, and said, "Gentlemen, I am come here to prevent a great crime." Vergniaud answered him in the name of the As. with every respect and re-assurance. The royal family were put into a small recess, where clerks from the navy offices attended; and in that place the most cruel indelicaey was levelled at them by members of the As. There they spent the night. 10, The carnage soon began. Seventeen of the King's partizans, on the watch outside, were taken, and put into a guard-house, by some national guards. A woman, named Théroigne, who had before headed mobs, came forward with two pistols, and ordered the guard to give up these men to the people. In the confusion, all escaped but four, who were massacred, and their heads carried about. Mandat, commandant of the guard, was their next victim. Danton and Robespierre hearing that their prey, the royal family, were fled to the As. became furious, ordered the palace down, and the mob headed by the Marseillois, enjoyed the destruction. At 9, the gates were forced. The Swiss guards pretended to receive them as friends. The battle then began; the mob were repulsed with great

slaughter, and four of their cannon taken. At the As. the cannonading thrilled every heart with horror. The King is regarded as the author of all. He and the Queen protest they gave no orders to fire. Musket shots shatter the windows. The King alarmed, signs and orders every thing they desire. The Marseillois rally, and induce the Gens d'Arms and the mob to return. The swiss are overpowered, and massacred in the gardens; as also a number of the Royalists. Some few escape. Parts of the castle are burnt, and those persons who had fled to the kitchens and cellars, became victims. News of the victory of the insurgents is brought to the As. and the royal family are menaced. "Perish the tyrants," exclaimed a few voices. The King looked resigned, the Queen dignified. Members entered demanding the King's dethronement. Vergniaud votes the suspension of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The scenes in Paris become still more dreadful; the private houses are searched; Royalists, and their generous protectors, with the Swiss porters, are murdered. The Count de Clermont Tonnere, one of the most distinguished orators of the last As. was killed on this day. The Girondists were thunderstruck, and appalled at all that passed, as it was widely different from their expectations and designs. It was Robespierre's party only that kept quiet and aloof; looking with satisfaction on all they had done. The Girondists resolved, however, that what they considered the greatest possible advantages to the country should succeed these horrors. The

King once dethroned, they expected the republic would flourish ; and that they could then protect him. The ministry were dismissed, and the following named : Roland, Servan, Claviere, Danton, Lebrun, and Monge. 11, The riots continue; the statues of all kings are destroyed, and cannons made with the bronze. Petion restored to his functions. 12, A. Cloots offers a Prussian legion to the As. The King and family passed two nights in the tribune; and were, unmolested, escorted by a strong guard to the prison of the Temple, as the only place of security. All the foreign ambassadors leave Paris. 15, A large number of priests, Royalists, and Constitutionalists, (now called Feuillans) imprisoned. 18, La Fayette, and 18 of his friends, finding the army become republicans, leave the camp by night, and escape out of the kingdom; Latour Maubourg, Alex. Lameth, and Bureau among them; and they are all made prisoners to the King of Prussia, who treats them with the utmost severity as Constitutionalists. The new made corporation of Robespierre's party have great power, and no moderation: they have 100,000 men in Paris to support them. Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, place themselves at the head of every transaction. D'Orleans joins their party. The three former constituted a tribunal at the head of the Corporation, tried, and condemned all they chose. 24, The first they brought to the scaffold was a highly respected, excellent old man, Laporte, Intendant of the Civil List, who had written against their party. 25, Durosay, a royalist-writer, executed by the Co-

poration. A female, to whom he was attached, died the next day through grief. 26, Funeral ceremony of the citizens killed on the 10th. 28, Longwy is taken by the Prussians in the name of Lewis XVI. 29, Luckner made Generalissimo. General the Duke of Brunswick, one of the first of his age, commands 60,000 Prussians. Twenty thousand Royalists are their advanced guards, under the King of France's brothers, and Marshals Broglie and de Castries. Fifteen thousand Austrians, under General Clairfait, second their movements. Luckner flies to Metz. The Girondists not being sanguinary, lost all their power; they detested the Corporation formed by the Jacobins, who, in return, sought their ruin, and destroyed their presses. Decree of the Assembly that consecrates divorce as a principle.

Sept. 2, The mob re-enter the L. As. Manuel prevails on them to retire. Danton, the Minister of Justice, makes a list of the proscribed, whom he wishes slain. He styles it saving the country. At two o'clock the tocsin sounds, the general beats, the cannons fire. The chief part of the mob expect to be brought to fight against the Prussians, &c. and enrol themselves willingly. But these are not the present views of the Jacobins. Marat forms a committee, over which he presides, to give his victims a mock trial. Robespierre, Billaud, and Collot, harangue the people on the subject; inflame them; give them money and strong liquors; then lead to the prison of Carmes, in which are 250 priests; the virtuous Archbishop of Arles, the Bishops of Beauvais and Saintes, &c. They implored the mercy of

God for the assassins, whom they heard at the door, and they were all massacred; except two or three who escaped in the confusion. The prisons of La Force and the Abbaye are the next points of horror; and here sat the ferocious committee to pretend affording a trial to each person. They admitted scarcely a word in defence. "Set the gentleman at liberty," was the signal for death; and "Vive la Nation," for pardon—seldom, however, was the latter heard, and chiefly at the instance of friends and relations among the mob, who hoping to save, pretended to join in their ferocity. Montmorin and his brother, absolved by the tribunal, were murdered by the mob. The Minister d'Abancour, magistrates, judges, authors, many men of first-rate talent and virtue, were massacred and mutilated. Sicard, the excellent director of the deaf and dumb, was saved by Monnot, a watchmaker, who placed himself before him and said—"No you will not kill the father of the deaf and dumb—you shall kill me first." This preserved him. The Princess de Lamballe was also assassinated, and shewed great firmness—her death was accompanied by peculiar horrors, too shocking for repetition. A few women were saved. Instances of wonderful heroism were shewn by females on this day. 3, Roland writes and speaks against the anarchists with great courage. 9, The prisoners of Orleans are massacred at Versailles. Roland made the utmost efforts to preserve them. Delesart and Brissac were among them. The tri-coloured flag was hoisted at the Temple, and preserved it. The virtuous Duke de Rochefoucault, the real friend of liberty, is massacred in his coach,

whilst with his wife and mother. Vergniaud shews firmness and eloquence against the Convention. Verdun taken from the French; Beaurepaire, the Commandant, resolving not to survive the disgrace, shoots himself. Orleans obtains permission to call himself Mr. Egalité. 17, Theft of diamonds, &c. at the Garde Meuble. 20, Victory of Kellermann, at Valmy. Demourier chosen Generalissimo. The Prussians retreat. The emigrant army is deserted. 21, The National Convention announces itself constituted. 22, Decree abolishing Royalty, and proclaiming the Republic. 23, Montesquieu takes Chamberi. Luckner is called to the bar. 25, Robespierre accused of aiming at the Dictatorship. The atrocious Couthon, Pelletier, Herault de Sechelles, Robespierre, Danton, Marat, and party, are now styled the Mountain.—Danton pretends to dislike Marat. 29, Bombardment of Lille. Custine takes Spire.

Oct. 3, Pache, Minister at War (introduced by Roland) instead of Servan. Pache, a most insinuating hypocrite, wholly deceived M. and Mad. Roland; and in a few days after they had raised him, contemplated their downfall. Mad. Roland wrote in the name of her husband to the departments, and endeavoured to inspire the people with old Roman republican principles, in the place of the sanguinary disposition and the vengeance against royalty, that occupied most persons. She succeeded in a degree, and re-assumed the courage of the Girondists. Chabot, the Capuchin, accuses Mad. Roland of correspondence with England. She appears at the bar. By her serenity and pertinent questions she confounds Chabot, and all the Jaco-

bins, who desire her death. She left the As. in triumph, and the accuser was sharply blamed. 4, Taking of Worms by Custine. 8, The siege of Lille raised by the Austrians. 10, Persons to be styled Citizen and Citizeness, and thee and thou.—12, Dumourier appears at the bar, and is received with enthusiasm. 13, Kellermann retakes Verdun. 16, The death of the King and Queen is pressed by Barbaroux. 23, The emigrants banished for ever. Death to those who return. 24, Marat denounced for saying that 260,000 heads should still be cut off. 27, Proposition to hasten the trial of the King and Queen. 28, Custine enters Frankfort on the Maine. He and Kellermann denounce each other. 29, Louvet accuses Robespierre of the most atrocious want of humanity. He desires eight days to defend himself.

Nov. 3, The camp near Paris (at the formation of which the members of the Assembly assisted and laboured) is completed. 5, The friends of Robespierre having contrived to alarm the Assembly, his defence is successful. Barrere cries out, "Leave the Pigmy to himself—let us not give consequence to a man who will not find a place in history." 6, Victory of Gemappe, at which the Duke de Chartres, Orleans' eldest son much distinguished himself. Dumourier takes Mons. The Duke of Orleans accused of cruelty to the King by Buzot, and the rest of the Girondists. He is disgraced by the As. 8, Decree against Orleans reversed. 13, Battle of Anderleck, near Brussels; taking of that city by Dumourier. 17, The Austrians desire of Dumourier a suspension of arms. 21, Savoy unites itself to France and is

styled Department of Mont Blanc. 27, Liege reduced; Nice taken by Auselme. 28, The Prussians retake Frankfort. Three hundred sick Frenchmen are massacred there by the people. 30, Gen. Miranda takes the citadel of Antwerp.

Dec. 3, Lewis to be judged by the Convention. Roland's letter against the corporation for theft and delapidation. 5, Death to those who export grain. 6, Decree that Lewis XVI. shall appear at the bar to reply to interrogatories. The family had been variously treated at the Temple; sometimes suffering privations, at others, receiving some alleviation. The King bore all with patience, the Queen, with dignity and affability combined. She fulfilled admirably the duties of wife, mother, and sister. Madame Elizabeth, who had shewn a strong love of virtue and resentment at the time that the court gave itself up to dissipation, now incessantly watched and attended the family, whom she had never left in the moments of the greatest danger. Lewis, tired of mankind, aspired to Heaven; she encouraged him, and thus consoled herself. The Princess Royal was in her 14th year, and did all in her power to soften the rigour of this situation. The Dauphin was not seven years of age, but ever ready to leave off playing, when he saw them in grief. Lewis's chief occupation was to instruct his son. The corporation, provoked to find them resigned, used frequent menaces; and endeavours to render their situation worse. It shook not their constancy. The commissaries threatened to separate them, to see if this would have the desired effect; but they were so affected by the sobs and tears of the Royal Family, they could not do it.

Petion had lent the King some assignats ; on these they lived most sparingly. Clery, one of his attendants, obtained leave to share his master's prison. The Girondists affect to treat the proceedings against Lewis with indifference, confident of saving him at a propitious moment, by taking their enemies off their guard. 11, Lewis XVI. attends at the bar to hear the charges against him and to reply to questions. Lewis, shewed spirit, acuteness, and firmness, in his replies ; one of his judges and questioners, was his cousin Orleans. The accusations were most cruel and unjust. The massacres of the 10th, were imputed to him ; his very charities were brought against him. He was infamously insulted by members on his retiring, and by the mob on his return to the Temple. At his exit, the Girondists could no longer conceal their anger. Lanjuinas said to the As. " You cannot at once be the accusers and judges ; and many of you have shewed a scandalous ferocity." They prevailed so far as to induce the As. to admit his defence and to chuse counsel. He named Target and Tronchet : the former refused and was hissed by the mob ; the latter true to his excellent character, consented. 13, Malherbes, in a letter, offers to be counsel ; is permitted and quits his retreat. He possessed great knowledge and talents. Lewis received his aged defender with tears. 14, Jacob Dupont, declares himself an atheist. 16, The Bourbons to be expelled France ; Lewis's family and Orleans excepted. 17, Deséze is admitted as third counsel for Lewis, who is accused on so many counts, that his two friends, working day and night, find their limited time too short. Many others

offer in vain to defend the King, and to be allowed to visit France securely, for that purpose only. The virtuous Neckar and Lally, publish defences of him. The ex-minister Bertrand, sends proofs of his innocence. They are not even read. 21, The French army take all the country between the Saare and the Moselle. Gen. Miranda announced the taking of the whole of Austrian Gueldre. 24, Lewis makes his will. 26, Lewis appears at the bar with his defenders. Deséze pleads, and is as remarkable for his clearness, order, and force of reasoning, as for the admirable manner in which he confounds the King's accusers, without irritating them. 27, The Convention lay aside their usual disgraceful turbulence, and affect great solemnity in debating on his defence. The Girondists desire an appeal to the people; among the most respectable of whom they observed much pity. Guadet, Buzot, and others, begin their speeches with "Though he merits death," thinking this admission joined to their arguments, would save him. The Girondists proposed his detention for the present, and banishment when peace was restored. Rossée, Morisson, and Bresson, in particular, make the most pathetic and eloquent speeches in his favour. Vergniaud, without admitting and enumerating the King's faults, made the most masterly appeal, and prophesied all the horrors that have happened since, in consequence of his murder. The debates became tumultuous, and the As. deferring their decision, separated. Danton who had promised Dumourier that he would save the King, wholly neglected his word.

1793.—Jan. 13, The people of Rome assassinate

Basseville, secretary of Legation from the French Republic, and burn the French Academy in that city. 15, In the N. Convention 693 persons declare Lewis culpable. The appeal to the people rejected on a majority of 141. 16, By 366 voices out of 721, Louis XVI. is condemned to die.—The Jacobins induced the murderers of the 2d Sept. and others, to threaten the members with death, who would not vote for that of Lewis. Barrere, in giving his vote said, “The Tree of Liberty cannot grow without being moistened with the blood of Kings.” At the Duke of Orleans’ vote for death, a burst of indignation ran through the As. Malherbes, and the other counsel, make a vain effort to impress the As. with commiseration. 19, Garat, the Minister of Justice, announced the fatal sentence. Lewis looked up to Heaven. He is assured from the Convention that they will take care of his family, of whom he takes leave; and history furnishes not a more heart-rending scene. Mr. Edgeworth, an Irish priest, whom he had named, was allowed him as confessor. 21, Lewis had slept well; Clery and Edgeworth, watching by him. Santerre, and an execrable priest, Jaques Rouse appear. Lewis arrived with great firmness to the scaffold, and said to the people, “Frenchmen, I die innocent; I pardon my enemies,”—“I hope *my* death”—Here Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the voice of Lewis was heard no more. He was beheaded in the Place Lewis XV. Most of the respectable inhabitants of Paris shut themselves up in their houses to mourn; they could not save him. Some unfeeling persons danced for joy in the streets. Lewis was 39 years of age.

and had reigned sixteen and an half. The character of Lewis is so fully developed in his various actions already related, that it is only necessary to add, in general terms, the effect these have produced on the minds of the most impartial of his biographers. They have decided that, as a man, he possessed scarcely an error; as a King, many. His irresolution on points that concerned his people, (anxious as he ever was for their welfare,) was productive of results the most fatal to them, and to himself; and his desire, that his Will should be the sole guide of Parliament in the early part of his reign, though an arbitrary sentiment, was only insisted upon from that same anxiety for the happiness of his subjects; the parliament being composed of corrupt and unprincipled men. Thus, his two prominent faults as a Sovereign, were blended with his virtues. He shewed many instances of extraordinary fortitude and presence of mind, an attachment to the arts and sciences, a distaste for expensive pleasures, and a love of virtue. 22, Roland and Pache give in their resignation. 27, A man accused of shedding tears in describing the misery he had seen in the King's family at the Temple. 28, Monsieur declares the son of Louis XVI. King of France.

Feb. 1, War declared against England and Holland. 2, Pache becomes mayor of Paris. '15, The new republican constitution completed.

March 7, War against Spain. 19, A revolt in La Vendée, the armed force is repulsed. 29, Death to those who endeavour to re-establish Royalty. 31, The French troops defeated by the Austrians and Prussians, evacuate the Low Countries.

Dumourier ordered to the bar. Four Commissioners sent with Bournonville, the minister, to bring him.

April 2d, The French army at Belgia, completely routed and all its stores taken. Nantes besieged by the insurgents (royalists, who had various losses and successes. 3, Death of Larouerie, chief of the royalists. Dumourier arrests the Commissioners, and Bournonville, and threatens to take Paris. He is outlawed, and 100,000 crowns are offered to whomsoever will bring him to the Convention alive or dead. Gen. Paoli gives up Corsica to the English. 4, Dumourier, Gen. the Duke de Chartres, and many other officers, desert to the enemy. Gen. Dampierre, rallies the army, and is resolved to support the republic, which is attacked on all sides; the Spaniards, Prussians and Austrians, advancing; and the Royalists succeeding internally. It was now the Jacobins resolved on the ruin of the Girondists, and of all who had endeavoured to save Lewis. 5, All the members of the family of Bourbon, and all persons who do not wear the national cockade, to be arrested. 7, Custine denounced. 9, The Duke d'Orleans, put in the prison of the Abbaye; the Duke's enemies pretending that he was in league with his brave son and Dumourier. Custine evacuates Landau, and entrenches himself at Vauban. 12, Marat arrested. 15, The Sections of Paris denounce 22 of the Girondists. "I desire to be included among these honourable victims," exclaimed a young man. 24, Marat acquitted, is carried in triumph to the Convention. 29, The Duchess of Orleans, the virtuous wife of an accomplished rascal, is de-

tained in a Chateau, near Vernon, and afterwards imprisoned.

May 9, The Royalists have some successes. 10, The Convention commence their sittings at the Tuilleries. The Swiss refuse to join the coalition against France. 12, The Spaniards take the French camp and artillery near Bayonne.

July 1, The ex-minister Roland, desires leave to quit Paris, but remains unnoticed. The Convention, at Marat's order, and alarmed at the appearance of a mob with cannon, decree against several deputies, which satisfies the mob. Lanjuinais, Vergniaud, Brissot, Gensonné, Barbaroux, Rabaut, Louvet, &c. are to be under arrest at their own houses; several of them escape to Caen, and engage Gen. Felix Wimpfen, in their cause. 5, The Spaniards become masters of three districts. Insurrection at Lyons; much blood is spilt. 6, The Spaniards repulsed. 15, Sortie of the garrison of Mayence, and afterwards a compleat defeat of the Prussians. 21, Beauharnois refuses to join the ministry. 22, Abolition of Martial law.

July 2, The march of the Marseillois upon Paris. 13, Assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday. 20, Gen. Custine put in the Abbaye. Execution of Charlotte Corday, who shewed great fortitude. Publication of a pamphlet by Adam Lux, proposing a statue to C. Corday, with the inscription, "Greater than Brutus." 25, The Congress at Lyons outlaws all the Mountain party. 26, Chappe invents the telegraph. 27, Adam Lux arrested; he declares himself delighted to die for C. Corday's sake.

August 1, The men, houses, forests and crops,

in La Vendee to be destroyed, and the women and children taken to another part of France. The Convention denounce the conduct of the English government. Marie Antoinette, to appear before the revolutionary tribunal. 3, Marat's hideous image placed in various parts of the town, and a monument raised to him. Sixty-three deputies are arrested. 7, Mr. Pitt declared enemy of the human race. There shall be no longer any Academies. 12, All suspicious people to be arrested. Under this law, the Mountain tyrannized over all France, appointed revolutionary committees in every town and village, and 48 in Paris, who keeping all the low rascals in pay, become the terror of respectable families. 18, Lyons blockaded by the Jacobin army. 23, All citizens unmarried, from 18 to 25. are obliged to join the army. 27, Execution of General Custine.

Sept. 5, All priests to be expelled. 7, All the bankers arrested. 11, Kellerman discharged. The siege of Dunkerque raised. 12, All ci-devant nobles to go to their respective municipalities in eight days. 14, The Municipalities charged to cultivate the estates of the citizens who fight on the frontiers. 16, Gen. Roussillon, announces that La Vendée will be perfectly destroyed in eight days. 17, All persons relating false news, shall be punished as conspirators. 21, All women to wear the tri-coloured cockade. 22, The French beaten at Perpignan. Gen. Moreau receives a command. 25, A commission of six, to examine into the fortunes of those who become suddenly rich. Chaumette, procureur to the Corporation, desired that four-

fifths of the nation should be massacred, and Collot D'Herbois, wished them to be blown up.

Oct. 5, The French era to count from 22d Sept. 1792. 8, The East India Company suppressed. 9, Beauvais, representative of Toulon, being assassinated by the English, (who took the town), it is decreed that all the English shall be arrested and suffer ten years imprisonment in chains, their property be seized, and all their merchandize prohibited. Entry of the republican troops into Lyons. 10, Paris to be provisioned for one year. 12, Decree that the city of Lyons be destroyed. 16, During the three last months, Marie Antoinette had suffered encreased torments and privations. Her son had been taken from her, and consigned to the care of Simon, a shoemaker; who, it is said, was ordered to give him every kind of food that is destructive to the health of children, that by indigestion, and other diseases, his life might terminate. The Queen was ordered to take a final leave of Mad. Elizabeth, and of the Princess Royal, and to quit the Temple. They placed her in the Conciergerie, (a prison for the lowest criminals), in a room in which two soldiers constantly remained. On being interrogated at the tribunal, she found many persons were brought forward as witnesses against her; most of them taken from the prisons; and it was soon made sufficiently apparent, that if they accused her, they would be saved. The Convention wish *her* also to become an accuser of Bailly and La Fayette, whom she always disliked; but she would say nothing against them. The revolting questions and accusations that followed, are not of a nature to be repeated. Her extreme compo-

sure, on all points that did not shock her modesty, violently enraged her judges. On this day she suffered death, and never ceased her tranquillity; but she was a piteous spectacle on her way to the scaffold. Her once beautiful hair, had turned white with grief; she was obliged to walk through a crowd, who shouted all manner of gross imprecations; and when arrived, saw the end of her sufferings with joy. 17, Cobourg defeated by Jourdan, at Watignies. 24, An alteration of the names and division of the months decreed. Entry of the French troops into Spain. 29, Barrere announces the defeat of the four armies of Charette, Jolly, Savin, and Duclos, the Royalists, by 1200 Republicans. 31, Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonné, La-source, Fauchet and their friends, were on this day beheaded: and thus fell men of the first talent, virtue, patriotism, and consequence, then remaining in France. Some among them possessed not these qualifications; and they were all Republicans.—This was a day of mourning for their leaders, Roland and his wife; deeply susceptible as they were of friendship and of enthusiasm in their cause!—Vergniaud's last speech before his judges, was one of the noblest ever uttered; and took from them, for a time, the power of speaking.—But it was no appeal to their clemency; not one of the sufferers implored for mercy. On hearing the sentence of death they all embraced each other, and true to the first object of their heart, they cried—"Vive la Republique!" Valazé shot himself before the tribunal.—At their execution the corpse of Valazé, their companion, was placed by their side.—Girey Duprey soon followed, and is celebrated for the

spirit of his replies, and admiration of the Girondists, though he knew the declaration must be fatal. To the astonishment of every one, their chief persecutor, Robespierre, defended them; this was a stroke of policy to reconcile all parties to him, if possible.

Nov. 5, Resolution of the Convention to wear each a red cap. 6, Execution of the Duke of Orleans. He had long been in prison at Marseilles, and was brought back to Paris. His defence was but feeble; it could not be otherwise, and he owed his death to his old friend Robespierre; the Duke smiled when he heard his condemnation. He desired to receive death immediately. He betrayed no fear at the scaffold; and braved the bitter scoffs of that people, of whom he had once been the parasite and the idol. 7, Abjuration of the Christian religion, by Godet, Archbishop of Paris, his grand vicars, and the other bishops of the Republic; and of Julian of Thoulouse, the Protestant minister; all deputies to the Convention. A mode of worship to be substituted. 8, A national institution of music to be formed. 10; The church of Notre Dame to be called the Temple of Reason, and Mad. Momoro, an old courtizan, the Goddess of that Temple. Execution of Mad. Roland (her husband had fled). In prison she wrote her Memoirs, a monument of the strength of her mind, of its elegance, and noble sentiments. Her defence was one of the most eloquent that had been heard. In a few days after her death, her husband was found murdered on the road to Rouen. Thus ended those two mistaken characters; who had reigned over France, for a short time, with bril-

liancy and roman virtue. Some of the fugitive deputies perished at Bourdeaux. Guadet and his friends; had lived some months in a subterraneous passage belonging to the estate of his sister, who chiefly fed them. At a time of scarcity, she and their retreat, were discovered; and she perished with them on the scaffold. Petion trying to hide himself, was torn to pièces by wolves; Barbaroux also found nearly dead, was killed by one of the numerous assassins in pay. Louvet had long participated the subterraneous asylum. He has written his interesting adventures; his wife at length effectually concealed and saved him. 11, Bailly, (first) Mayor of Paris beheaded. Lebrun, ex-minister, was condemned to die; also Claviere, another ex-minister, who stabbed himself in prison; as did his wife at her house. Duport Dutertre, the ex-chancellor, and Barnave, (one of the most eloquent men of the age) both sincere Patriots, suffered about this time.—The forcible orator Cazalés, Lallytolendal, Mounier, Malouet, and others, equally respected, escaped. 14, The honors of the Pantheon decreed to the deceased Marat. The learned Marquis of Condorcet, found disguised, was thrown into prison, and poisoned himself.—Chapelier, returned to France, was arrested and beheaded. 16, General Houchard beheaded, although he had just gained a victory at Valenciennes. His only emotion seemed the stupefaction of extreme astonishment. About this time also, the good Lamourette, Bishop of Lyons, was executed. 17, Manuel beheaded. 25, Mirabeau's body expelled from the Pantheon, and replaced by Marat's.

Dec. 4, All printing-offices put in requisition for

the printing of the Convention. 5, Rabaut de St. Etienne beheaded. He was one of the warmest and ablest supporters of limited monarchy. 8, Madame Dubarry (mistress of Louis XV.) beheaded.—Once a great tyrant, she was little regretted; she died screaming and in despair. 19, Toulon taken from the English by General Dugommier, assisted by Napoleon Buonaparte, then 24 years of age (1793), who had the command of the artillery, and shewed great skill. 24, Approbation of all the measures taken by the Commissioners at Lyons, where they massacred many hundreds of the inhabitants. 25, Generals Hoche and Pichegru distinguish themselves greatly. Hoche defeats the Duke of Brunswick at Gfiesberg, and pursues him with avidity. 27, Gen. Wurmser driven from the lines of Wissembourg and Lauterbourg, which are taken by the French General, Dessaix. 28, Landau retaken by General Pichegru. The Prussians are driven out of Alsace. Danton returns from his retreat in the country. The pretended continuance of Robespierre's friendship and offers of protection, terrify him. Danton, however, was obliged to join him, and a committee of clemency was formed at his request. "We together shall be invincible," said Robespierre. Camille Desmoulins wrote against cruelty; and it had a suspension. Phélippeaux wrote still more boldly in favour of mild measures. Execution of Dietrich, ex-mayor of Strasbourg, who wrote to his son not to punish his persecutors. 31, General Biron beheaded. .

1794.—Jan. 3, General Luckner, and Custine, jun. beheaded; the latter for the zeal he shewed to save his father. 21, The anniversary of the death

of Lewis XVI. celebrated. 22, The tree of liberty to be planted throughout the republic.

Feb. 1, All fortified castles in the interior to be demolished. 4, The abolition of the slavery of the negroes. 5, Pichegru to be Generalissimo of the Northern army.

March 24, Execution of the infamous Hebert; of General Ronsin, A. Cloots, and others. 31, Danton and some of his party arrested. Robespierre had the night before spent the evening with him, and received his confidence and advice as to their mutual plans; when he accused Danton he said he greatly loved him, but he loved his country more.

April 3, Execution of Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Lacroix, Chabot, the brothers Frey, General Westerman, Herault de Sechelles, Phélippeaux, and Fabre d'Eglantine. 19, Gobet, Archbishop of Paris, and Madame Camille Desmoulins, and others, beheaded. She died with great pleasure to follow her husband. 22, Malherbes, the worthy aged ex-minister, and Thouret, one of the most eloquent of men, were executed.—Malherbes, who had returned to his family, was so highly respected in his old age, even by most of the tyrants, that he was thought secure; but he and his family had hid an emigrant; they all (females included) perished on the scaffold. 28, Count d'Estaing beheaded. He was one of the greatest naval commanders France could boast.

May 10, Madame Elizabeth, the King's sister, was torn from the wretched orphan Princess, whose mind she was cultivating; and to whom she still proved some protection. The accusations against

her were most absurd; chiefly blaming her humanity to sufferers wounded in her family's cause.— It signified not what the accusations were, nor how parried; the guilt and condemnation were settled before those were thought of. With her, perished the widow of the ex-minister Montmorin and her son; and Mr. de Brienne (and family,) late Minister at War, who had with a prodigal hand, lavished his fortune on merit and indigence—Cardinal Lominie Brienne, his brother, took poison a short time before, to escape a public death. Twelve young ladies beheaded about this time, for going to a ball given by the Prussians; and General Alexander Beauharnois, just after having obtained a victory for the Republic. 17, Pension of 1200 livres to Gamain, a locksmith, who said he was poisoned by Lewis XVI. after having made a private closet; an assertion never proved nor believed. 22, The enemy driven as far as the Scheld. Unsuccessful attempt of Henry Amiral to shoot Collot d'Herbois. 26, No English or Hanoverian prisoners to be taken.

June 1, A martial school formed in the Champ de Mars. Robespierre read a tedious account of his religious principles, ending with the proposal that France do acknowledge a Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul. 8, Fete in honor of the Supreme Being. It was from this time to the 27th July that the greatest number of murders took place. In Paris, about sixty persons were executed daily; and in other parts of the kingdom the carnage was equally great. At Arras, under the orders of Joseph Lebon; at Orange, under those of Maignet. Ten thousand persons crowded the

prisons in Paris. Maignet caused 15000 people to be killed in the department of Vaucluse and its vicinity, in four months. 12, Decree that all France shall rejoice, because Henry Amiral's attempt to assassinate Collot failed. Collot had been a player and an author, and because the people of Lyons condemned one of his plays, he caused many hundreds of them to be slain, when he was in power. 15, Execution of Catherine Théos, a visionary and impostor, who called herself the Mother of Adam; and Dom Gerle, a member of the first Assembly, who seconded her, was also beheaded, with the Marchioness de Chastenais. 25, Defeat of Clairfait; (the Austrian General), near Deynse. 26, Battle of Fleurus.—All kind of grain of this harvest, to be seized for the army and for the republic. 27, Decapitation of Noailles de Mouchy, a Marshal of France, aged 79; he had been the brave defender of the King in moments of danger from the mob. Marshal Broglie, and Linguet, a lawyer, shared his fate.

July 10, Taking of Brussels by the French, and various other towns. 27, There had been vast commotion in the Convention lately, and most of the members aimed secretly at the destruction of Robespierre. He also desires theirs; and particularly that of his colleagues in the administration, Carnot, Lindet, and Prieur; who, detesting his crimes, are heartily tired of him; Tallien is to begin the attack. St. Just defends him. Robespierre had lately given himself up to much debauchery and drunkenness in the houses and parks of those whom he had beheaded.

It was, however, not publicly; for in Paris Robespierre affected the same austerity and contempt of magnificence as ever. This ruler of France lived at the house of a carpenter in the rue St. Honoré. 27, Luchet demands Robespierre's arrest; Robespierre's brother desires to share his fate; they are both arrested; also Couthon, St. Just, Lebas, and others. The tocsin sounds. Robespierre is brought prisoner to the Convention; and the Convention order a scaffold on the Place Lewis XV. The Jacobin Club had made a great struggle to preserve Robespierre. "I shall drink the cup of Socrates," said Robespierre." "I will drink it with you," cried a deputy. Full of hope, a number of proscribed persons come from places where they had hid themselves for many months, to assist to destroy their tyrant. They forced the town-hall. Robespierre fired a pistol at himself, which only wounded his jaw. St. Just entreated Lebas to kill him. "Coward! imitate me," said he to St. Just, and put a pistol to his own head, which ended his days. Couthon, hid under the table, wavered with a knife in his hand, with which he could not resolve to stab himself. Robespierre's brother threw himself from a casement, but only received bruises. Coffinhal threw Henriot out of window; he was found in a state of great laceration. All the Corporation were seized with the rest, and carried to the Committee. Robespierre alone occupied much attention. He received a thousand maledictions on the way. A workman contemplated him a few minutes, and then pointing upwards, "Yes, there is a God," he said;

alluding to Robespierre's late abominable farce. 28, At four o'clock Robespierre and his friends were dragged to the scaffold, and beheaded amidst unanimous rejoicing.—On the day before, eighty of Robespierre's victims were led to the guillotine.

30, The remainder of Robespierre's principal accomplices (making in all sixty-two) executed.

31, Barrere proposes that the reign of terror should continue. The prisoners were, however, set at liberty in great numbers. David Lavicomterie, and Jago, replaced as members of the Committee of General Safety.

Aug. 2, Gen. Moreau saves the life of a Captain, by throwing himself into the snow.

11, Taking of St. Sebastian from the Spaniards.

22, The English take Calvi. 23, All persons of sixty years of age to be set at liberty.

Sept. 23, The expulsion of the enemies of the country to be celebrated by a fête.

Oct. 2, Aix la Chapelle taken. 3, Legendre (a butcher and member) denounces Collot d'Herbois, Billaud, and Barere; whom Carnot and Prieur defend. At this time so dreadful a scarcity was felt at Paris, that for some days persons had but two ounces of black bread allowed. 8, Cambacérés proposed principles under which all citizens should rally. They were approved. 18, Taking of Worms and of Coblenz.

Nov. 3, Shérer to be Gen. in Chief of the army of Italy. 7, Maestricht and Nimeguen reduced.

24, Carrier accused of extreme cruelty at Nantes, &c. 25, Gen. Dugommier killed by an howitzer.

Dec. 2, Amnesty offered to all insurgents in the West, who lay down their arms.

1795.—Jan. 12, An indemnity to the members of the Convention, of £1. 10s. per day. 27, All nuns sent to their families.

Feb. 8, The honors of the Pantheon to be given to heroes ten years after their death. 21, Liberty of worship allowed.

March 20. Sieyes' proposals relative to the police, adopted.

April 4, Pichegru sends in his resignation of the command of the army. He had obtained many fine successes. 5, Thuriot, Cambon, Maignet, and others, arrested. 14, Ratification of a treaty with the King of Prussia. 26, The emigrants who may have returned, to be sent back.

May 7, Execution of Fouquier Thinvillle and of his accomplices. 12, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud, Barrere, and Vadier, to be transported to Guiana; The two former went, and Collot died there. Barrere and Vadier, by delays, procured a mitigation of their sentence. 16, Peace concluded with Holland. 20, The people force their way into the hall, desiring bread and the constitution of 1793. They overpower the members, and demanding of Boissy d'Anglas, then President, that he should grant them bread, &c. he desires them to retire, and shews extraordinary courage and calmness, while pikes are pointed at his breast. Ferraud, a young member, throws himself before him, to save him, and is shot. The members who had instigated this tumult return, seat themselves with many of the people, and chuse for president, Romme, a fanatic;—from sixty to eighty form this Convention. They

proscribe all their former colleagues, who had but retired to an opposite building, and had called together a number of young men and intrepid soldiers, who headed by Legendre, soon put the usurper to flight. 22, Three thousand soldiers disarm the mob, and thus the Jacobins lost their army.

June 9, Sevestre announces the death of the Dauphin, son of Lewis XVI. Luxembourg taken. 15, Romme, Bourbette, and other disorderly members, condemned to die. Six of them stab each other in the face of their judges. 21, Project of the constitution presented by Boissy d'Anglas, in the name of the Committee of Eleven.

July 27, The emigrants defeated at Quiberon. Sombreuil (the brother of a heroine of that name) commanded the small port they possessed; and in giving it up understood that by that measure and by his own execution, he should save all his companions. He was executed; but Tallien, notwithstanding, ordered all his adherents to be killed. 29, Peace with Spain.

Sept. 23, The Convention declare, in the name of the French people, that the constitution is accepted. Oct. 3d, This constitution was so unpopular in Paris, that most of the sections rose and armed themselves; and with great difficulty and some loss, were quelled. Buonaparte (now become General) was one of the chief causes of the success of the Conventional arms against the Jacobins and the people.

Oct. 5, The Convention in great danger from the attacks of the people, who are firing from all parts; but are finally repulsed. 26, As soon as a general peace shall be published, the punishment of death is to be suppressed. Termination of the

N. Convention. 27, Two-thirds of the Convention are re-chosen, and, with other members elected, form 750; five hundred of whom sit in the *Salle de Manège*, are not to be styled *Corps Legislatif*; and 250 (the Elders) remain in the hall of the Convention.

Nov. 1, The Elders chuse five members to form a Directory, from fifty candidates presented by the 500. The Directory chosen are, Rewbell, Lareviellère, Letourneur, Sieyes, and Barras. Sieyes, however, refuses the honor, and Carnot is elected in his stead. 23, Victory of the army of Italy at Loano.

Dec. 5, Gen. St. Cyr drives the Austrians from Deux Ponts. 22, The National Institute have their first sitting this day. 31, A suspension of Arms between the Austrians and French.

1796.—Jan. 8, Louis XVI.'s daughter arrives at Vienna, having been exchanged for prisoners.

Feb. 2, There are to be twelve municipalities of Paris, each to be headed by a mayor. 23, Buo. General of the army of the Interior, sets off to take the command of the army of Italy. 24, Stofflet, General of the Chouans, taken.

March 7, The Abbé Raynal died at Passy, near Paris, aged 84. About this time the speeches of Portalis, Tronçon, Tronchet, Muraire, Dupont de Nemours, and Lebrun, were greatly admired among the Elders; and those of Simeon, Pastoret, Boissy, and Vaublanc, among the 500. 9, All public functionaries who will not take the oath of hatred to royalty, to be transported. 22, Charette, General of the Chouans, taken by General Travot. 29, Charette is shot at Nantes.

April 14, Buo.'s victory at Millesimo. 15, Sir Sidney Smith made prisoner at Havre, 22, He is brought to Paris. Battle of Mondovi gained by Buonaparte.

May 5, Tortona taken. 11, Passage of the bridge of Lodi, by Buo. Flight of Gen. Beaulieu's army, in the states of Venice.

June 1, Gen. Kleber beats the Austrians on the Sieg. 23, Armistice between the Pope and the French. 24, Moreau effects the passage of the Rhine, at Strasbourg, and takes Fort Kehl. 26, Armistice with the King of Naples. 29, Buo. enters Leghorn.

July 1, Jourdan's army pass the Rhine at Coblenz. The army of Condé beaten near Ettlingen. 9, Passage of the Llan, by Jourdan.—Victory of Moreau, at Ettlingen. 16, The troubles of the West appeased by Gen. Hoche. 17, Reduction of Frankfort by the French. 21, St. Cyr drives the Austrians from the left shore of the Neckar.

August 5, Battle of Castiglione won from Wurmser, by Buo. 11, Moreau forces Archduke Charles to repass the Danube. 19, Treaty of alliance between France and Spain. 30, Buo.'s proclamation to the Tyrolese.

Sept. 1, Battle of Plaffenhoffen, in favor of Moreau. 3, Mercier, the author, is against raising professorships of foreign languages. 13, Demiciliary visits throughout Paris, in consequence of the late riots. 15, Battle of St. George.—Buo. defeats Wurmser. 20, Moreau makes one of the finest retreats on record.

Oct. 2, Moreau beats the Austrians and makes 5000 prisoners. 10, Peace with the King of the

Two Sicilies. 15, Evacuation of the Isle of Corsica by the English; the French soon after take it. 23, Noble defence of the French at the bridge of Neuweid.

Nov. 5, Admiral Rickery returns from Newfoundland, where he destroyed many English vessels. 15, Battle of Arcole gained by Bu. over General Alvinzy. 17, Catharine II. Empress of Russia, dies. Her son, Paul I. succeeds. 27, The prices of all Theatres increased, and the increase to go to the poor.

Dec. 7, Armistice between the army of the Sambre and Meuse and that of the Austrians. 19, Lord Malmesbury endeavours to treat with France; is ordered to quit Paris in 48 hours.

1797.—Jan. 9, Prince Charles takes Kehl. 14, Battle of Rivoli gained by Bu.—13,000 prisoners are taken. 30, The French force the passes of the Tyrol and arrive at Trent. A conspiracy to replace royalty by Brother, Dunand, and Berthelot, denounced by Malo and Rumet, who were commanders, and were endeavoured to be seduced.

Feb. 2, Mantua surrenders to the French. 10, Letter of Bu. to the Directory, announcing the conquest of Romagna, the Duchy of Urbino, of Ancona, and of Loretto. 15, Bu. signs peace with the Pope. 16, Bu. defeats Prince Charles at the battle of Pagliamento. 24, 1400 French troops land in Pembrokeshire; and without attempting a single military exploit, surrender to the English. 31, Bu.'s letter to Prince Charles, inviting the conquered Austrians to peace, when approaching their capital.

April 8, Suspension of arms consented to by Buo. with Austria, at Judenbourg. 12, Cessation of the Armistice on the Rhine. A levy en mass in Hungary to oppose the French. 18, Preliminaries of peace signed at Leoban. between Buo. and Austria. 21, Retaking of Kehl, by the French, and of Wetzlar. 27, Eulogy of Buo. among the elders.

May 1, A monument to be raised in Paris to the glory of the armies. 16, The French become masters of the territory of Venice. 20, Barthelemy is elected member of the Directory in the place of Letourneur.

June 17, Joseph Buonaparte takes his seat among the 500, as deputy from the department of Liamone, in Corsica. 28, Petition of 122 corporations, desiring that their priests may be restored to them.

July 4, Lord Malmsbury arrives at Lisle to negotiate peace with the Directory.

Sept. 4, On this day, Barras, and two of his colleagues, put in force their plot to entrap Carnot, Barthelemy, and all their friends, under pretence that they are all in intelligence with Pichegru in the plan (now discovered) that he has laid for establishing Lewis XVIII. 53 deputies, and 32 authors, among whom are Fontagne, Sicard, and Laharpe, are to be transported. Carnot escapes. 7, Merlin de Douay, and Francois (de Neufchateau) elected directors. 13, The Prince de Conti, who had returned to France to live in poverty and obscurity, and the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, whose virtues and misfortunes had throughout caused her to be respected, leave France.

by order, and retire to Spain, where they are received with the utmost hospitality. 16, The negotiations with England at Lille, broke off. 17, Divorces are allowed for disagreement of temper. 19, Death of Gen. Hoche at Wetzlar, aged 30. He imagined he had been poisoned. 22, Embarkation of Barthelemy and others to Guiana, His faithful servant insists on accompanying him to those burning sands.

Oct 1, Letter to Lord Malmsbury to express the readiness of the Directory to enter into a treaty of peace; it is rejected. 4, Arrival at Hamburg of Gen. La Fayette and the other prisoners from Austria, who, by the treaty with Germany, were to be restored. 17, Peace concluded by Bu. and Austria at Campo Formio. 26, An army on the coast facing England, to be formed, and Bu. to be commander in chief.

Nov. 3, Proposal to recompense Bu. with money, unanimously rejected. His eulogy is pronounced by the deputy Talot. 15, Opening of the College of France. 16, Frederic II. of Prussia dies. 19, New costume for the representatives of the people, after drawings by David.

Dec. 10, Bu. received in form at the Luxembourg, by the Directory. 17, Sixteen Journals suppressed. 22, Sumptuous repast given to Bu. by the Legislative Bodies, in the gallery of the Louvre. 28, The palace of Joseph Bu. Ambassador from France at Rome, is attacked by Brigands; he leaves Rome. Gen. Duphot is there massacred.

1798.—Jan 5, Two peasants (Swiss) kill an aid-de-camp of Gen. Minard. This event is the

signal for war. 13, The Polytechnic School established. 21, The Tree of Liberty planted in the court of the Palace Corps Legislatif.

28, Thomas Paine offers a patriotic gift for the invasion of England ; other persons make gifts.

Feb. 15. General Berthier makes a speech to the Romans on their proclaiming themselves a Republic. Pope Pius VI. quits Rome and is escorted by two French officers.

March 2, The French enter Soleure ; and Fribourg is taken by assault. 4, The famous passes of Neuuenck and Gumine, in Switzerland, forced by the French. 5, Entry of the French into the city of Berne, after a sanguinary conflict, and capitulation. 13, General Massena sends a letter to the army in Rome on its want of discipline. 14, The destruction of the Helvetic Republic. 16, Proclamation of Gen. Brune, dividing Switzerland into three Republics. Lewis XVIII. arrives at Mittau, in Courland. 31, Buco. arrives at Brest, to take the command of the army for England.

April 25, Sir Sidney Smith escapes from the Temple. 28, A pension granted to the nurses of Lewis XVI. Port-au-Prince evacuated by the English.

May 4, The expedition against England having been relinquished, arrives at Toulon. Admiral Bruyx, commands the flotilla in which the army embarks on a secret expedition. 15, Treillard is proclaimed Director in the place of Francois. 25, Lucien Buonaparte admitted deputy from Corsica.

June 10, The French land at Malta, under

Buo. and on the 12th take it by capitulation. 17, Lord Nelson's fleet set out in pursuit of that of Buo. 22, Buo. arrives in Egypt, and issues a proclamation, declaring, that his intention in visiting that country is to relieve the inhabitants from the tyranny of the Mamelukes. He denies the Christian Religion, and says, the French are good musselmen.

July 1, The arrival of the French flotilla at Alexandria in Egypt. 2, Attack and capture of Alexandria; many of the inhabitants fled to the Mosques and were massacred. Buo.'s Army suffers extreme want. 22, Battle of the Pyramids, gained by the French, who enter Grand Cairo. 27, Triumphant entry into Paris of all the fine works of art and science, collected in Italy.

August 1. Lord Nelson takes and destroys the French flotilla at Aboukir, and Admiral Bruys is killed. 22, One thousand five hundred French soldiers land at Kilala, in Ireland, under General Humbert, and take the town and occupy the Bishop's palace. 27, The French beat General Lake, and take the town of Castlebar in Ireland. 31, Proclamation of Gen. Humbert, for the organization of the province of Connaught.

Sept. 5, A military conscription to take place in France. Buo. introduces the French government and its arts and sciences into Grand Cairo. The French in Ireland, taken prisoners. 23, The Directory desire 125 millions of francs, and 200,000 men. Pichegru and other persons transported to Guyana, escape and arrive in London.

Oct. 2, Gen. Moreau takes the command of the army of Italy. 7, Battle of Sediman gained by

Dessaix, over the Mamelukes. 13, The flotilla of Brest beaten by the English. 21, Insurrection of the people of Cairo against the French; after much slaughter, Bu. restores tranquility.

Dec. 4, Gen. Macdonald gains a compleat victory over the Neapolitans at Civita Castellana.—

15, The Circus in the Palais Royal burnt. 22, The King of Naples flies to Sicily. 29, Returning, he compels Gen. Championet to quit Rome.

1799.—Jan. 1. The re-taking of Rome by the French. They march towards Naples. 17, The persons transported, who find their health injured by the heat of Guiana, permitted to go to the Island of Oleron. 21, Entry of the French into Naples, after beating the Lazzaroni, an immense number of whom are slaughtered. 25, Several Frenchmen returning from Egypt, are massacred at Augusta in Sicily.

March 7, Defeat of the Austrians, under Gen. Aussenberg, who is made prisoner. Jaffa, in Egypt, taken by Bu. the garrison are slain. 22, The French army obliged by Prince Charles to retrogate. 23, Gen. Broussier, takes the town of Andria, in Naples, and puts to the sword, 6,000 of the inhabitants. 25, Suwarrow obtains a great victory over the French at Turin. 26, The plague is occasioned by unburied bodies at Jaffa. Bu. naparte orders opium to be given to 580 of his sick men; it causes their death. 28, The French enter Florence. 30, The Russians arrive at Trieste. 31, Junot takes Nazareth; and Murat, Staffet. Serrurier, retreats in Italy, where his losses are severe.

April 5, Gen. Kray, beats the French; they re-

ture behind the Mincio. 8, Gen. Scherer, sustains several defeats. 13, The French destroy the celebrated bridge of Schaffhausen. 27, Sanguinary battle between the Austrians and French on the Adda, in favor of the latter. 28, Benedict, Roberjot, and Jean Debry, French Commissioners, attacked on the road from Radstadt. The two former die of their wounds; the latter escapes, though wounded. Gen. Serrurier capitulates at Milan and the Austrians enter.

May 12, Moreau's retreat, at the passage of the Po. 16, Sieyes replaces Rewbell in the Directory. Combat under the walls of St. Jean d'Acre, which was defended in a surprising manner by Sir Sidney Smith. 21, Buo. raises the siege of St. Jean d'Acre. 24, The Austrians are beaten on the Rhine. Gen. Mack, their chief, brought prisoner to Dijon.

June 8, The daughter of Lewis XVI. marries the Duke of Angouleme, at Mittau. 13, The Neapolitan Royalist army enter Naples, commanded by Cardinal Ruffo. Buo. enters Cairo in triumph, though he had failed in his attempt at Acre, and lost 5000, men. 17, Gohier, ex-minister, is proclaimed Director in the place of Treillard. 18, Bertrand de Calvados, denounces the Directors Merlin, and Larevelliere; they send in their resignation. 19, Roger Ducos, nominated director. Retreat of Macdonald on Tuscany, after a most severe defeat by Suwarrow. 20, Gen. Moulins chosen director. 26, Moreau, after a defeat, retires to Genoa. The French quit Florence, 30, Bologna surrenders to Gen. Klenau. Bernadotte, minister at war,

July 9, Macdonald and Moreau's army unite. 14, Lucien Bu. speaks in favour of the constitution of the year three. The Pope arrives at Valence, in Dauphiné. 26, About this time Bu. laid his plan for returning secretly to France, to which step he was induced by three powerful considerations, i. e. His own aggrandisement, which his brother Lucien and the Abbé Sieyes had been promoting; the ill success of the army in Italy; and the murmurs that met his ear in Egypt, on the subject of his cruelties. A club formed in France by the Jacobins, who dare no longer assume that name, is styled the Re-union, and has sufficient sway to institute criminal interrogatories against the ex-directors; who are however acquitted. 28, Capitulation of the city of Mantua, after a blockade of two months, and a bombardment of four days. 29, Fouché, minister of the Police, and Cambacérès, of Justice. Talleyrand, resigns the portefeuille.

August 2d, Buonaparte takes the castle of Aboukir. 15, Gen. Lecouvre takes the Austrian camp by assault at Schwitz. The battle of Novi, lost by the French. Gen. Joubert killed on the field, exclaimed "March on my soldiers," after receiving his death wound. 29, Pope Pius VI. dies at Valence, aged 82. Bu. Berthier, and other generals having secretly left Egypt, it is expected by all Europe that they will be taken.

Sept. 19, Victory of General Brune at Bergen, over the Russians; their General Hermann taken prisoner. 29, Suwarrow forced by Massena, to evacuate Switzerland.

Oct. 6, Battle of Kastricum in Holland, gained

by Brune, over the English. 9, Buo. and his friends, land at Frejus, in France. 11, The English again repulsed in Holland. 16, Buo. arrives in Paris, and the city is filled with hope, that distracted as is the country by factions, disunited authorities, and some defects in the armies, he will find means to restore order. He commences by secret and adroit measures. 18, The English army capitulate at Alkmaar.

Nov. 1, The army of the Rhine take all the enemy's posts in the Neckar. Battle of Pignerol, gained by Gen. Duhesme, followed by successes of the Austrians under Prince Hohenlohe. 6, Fete and grand repast given to Buo. in the Church of St. Sulpice. 9, The two Senates transferred to St. Cloud, and Buo. charged with escorting them. He enters the hall of the Elders with his Staff, and renders them sensible of the dangers of the country. The 500 assemble in the Hall of the Orangery, at St. Cloud. All the members take the oath of the constitution of the year Three. The director Barras, advised by Buonaparte, sends in his resignation, and retires to his estates at Grosbois. Buonaparte enters the Hall; a violent agitation ensues. All the members rise and approach him; some accuse him of wishing to overturn the constitution; they threaten his life with daggers and stilettos; he presents a firm and angry brow. The soldiers on the outside hearing the tumult, rush in to save their Gen. whom they force away. The fury of the Senate then turned on Lucien Buo. their President, who they insisted should denounce his brother; he remains uninfluenced by their menaces; and the soldiers entering again, put most of the members to flight. They hide themselves in

the gardens. The members who approve Buo. proceedings and proposals, remain; and under the presidency of Lucien Buo. sit in form, abolish the Directory, dismiss from the legislation those who fled, and resolve on forming a commission, under the title of Consulate; to consist of three members; and Buo. Sieyes, and Ducos, are appointed Consuls, Buo. addresses the Elders, who decree that he merits well of the country.

Dec. 13, Cambacérés and Le Brun take the place of Sieyes and Ducos, as Consuls; Buo. obtains the title of First Consul. A Conservative Senate, a Legislative Corps of 300, and a Tribunal of 100 are formed, Buo. shews much wisdom and moderation at the commencement of his Consulate.—24, Establishment of a Council of State, which, guided by Buo. arbitrarily rules the Republic.—26, Berthier becomes minister at war, Lucien Buo. for the home department, and Talleyrand for foreign affairs. Fouché retains his superintendence of the police. Buo. writes to the King of England, desiring peace. Talleyrand and Lord Grenville correspond, but England refuses to enter into a negotiation separate from the allies.

1800.—Jan. 14. An insurrection in the West of France, headed by Georges and others, in favour of those Royalists, who were styled the Chouans.

Feb. 9. The insurgents are subdued, the chiefs taken and shot. Count de Frotté, in particular, shewed great courage and coolness at the fatal moment.

March 27, Kleber, who had been left in Egypt

as commander in chief, defeats the Grand Vizier's immense army, and takes Cairo, which had again revolted.

April 23. Gen. Suchet driven out of Italy by the Austrians with great loss. Carnot, considered to possess great talent as a statesman, is appointed to the war department to satisfy the public voice. Berthier retires.

May 1. The French cross the Rhine under Moreau, and cause the Austrians to retire with some loss.—6, The Battle of Moeskirch, gained by the French, who become masters of the West of Germany.—16, Buø. joining the army near Lausanne, finds it necessary to cross the mountain, Great St. Bernard, which he effects to the astonishment of the world; his men harassed, dragging over the artillery and mortars, and finding by his contrivance a feast on the summit, spread by the monks of a monastery there situated. Buø. afterwards founded an hospital on this spot.

June 14. The battle of Marengo gained by Buø. General Desaix, to whom the greatest portion of praise is due, was killed. Kleber assassinated by a Janissary, at Cairo.—19, Moreau, beats the Austrians at Hochstet and Neubourg.

July 26. Buø. who had previously taken Milan, and re-established the Cisalpine Republic in that territory, consents to a truce with the Austrians, and returns to Paris; ordering the re-erection of the buildings that were destroyed at Lyons,

Sept. 10. Buø. published a volume, which he styles intercepted letters from England. They

are forgeries, and are calculated to excite hatred in the French.

Oct. 15. The French take possession of Tuscany.—17. Highway robberies and murders throughout France, committed by brigands, called *Chauffeurs*.

Dec. 3. Moreau gains a splendid victory at Hohenlinden, over the Austrians.—24. Buonaparte owes his life to the celerity of his horses; a machine having been laid near the Louvre, in the way of his carriage, which exploded just after he passed. The English, the Chouans, and the Jacobins, were severally accused of this plot. Two of the Chouans (who proved guilty) were beheaded.

1801.—Feb. 9. The Treaty of Luneville, between the Austrians and French.

March 19. The English take the castle of Aboukir, from the French in Egypt.—21. The battle of Alexandria, in which, though decisively favourable to the English, Sir Ralph Abercromby, their commander in chief, is mortally wounded.—22. Paul I. of Russia, (to whom Buonaparte had lately paid his court) is assassinated. Alexander succeeds.

June 27. The French surrender Grand Cairo to the Turks and the English.

July 3. The French have some success over the English at sea,

August 21. Flotillas fitted out along the French coast for the invasion of England, are prevented from operating by the English fleets.

—30. The French losing Alexandria, evacuate Egypt,

Sept. 10. An agreement between Buonaparte and

Pope Pius VII. that the Catholic Religion shall be freely exercised in France. The political and domestic conduct of Buó. truly exemplary at this time.

1802.—March 27. Peace concluded at Amiens with England and all the powers that were at variance.

April 26. General amnesty granted to the emigrants.—30. A lyceum and public schools established.

May 8. Buó. to remain First Consul for ten years.—11. Establishment of 5 per cent. consols.—19. A Legion of Honor created to recompense military and civil services.

Aug. 2. Buó. proclaimed Consul for life. He is allowed to name his successor.

Oct. Buó. subjugates Switzerland by acts of perfidy and violence.

1803.—May 13. The English Government refusing to deliver up Malta, as was stipulated, a rupture takes place. Buó. detains English travellers and residents in France, as prisoners of war.

June 3. Hanover occupied by the French under Mortier. Buó. entirely throws off his mask, and shews himself possessed of inordinate ambition, ungovernable passions, and excessive vanity.

1804.—Jan. 15. Vast preparations for the invasion of England. The Corps Legislatif adopt a civil code, entitled Code Napoleon.

Feb. Generals Moreau, Pichegru, and Georges, arrested on a charge of a conspiracy against the life and government of Buonaparte.

March 20. The Duke d'Enghein, who had been forcibly seized by order of Bu. in Germany, and brought to Vincennes, is shot, after a trial wherein no witnesses were called. The Prince was grandson to the Prince de Condé.

April 6. Pichegru found strangled in his prison.

May 18. Napoleon Buonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French by the Senate. His mother, styled Madame Mere, his brothers and his sisters become Imperial Princes and Princess. —19. Creation of 18 marshals of the empire.

June 9. Eleven persons, including Georges, are executed.

Aug. 15. Ad. Linois, who had taken a vast number of English vessels, is beaten in the Indian seas.

Sept. 11. Prizes of 10,000 and 5,000 francs each, to be distributed every ten years to those who excel in the Arts. The English unsuccessful in their attempt to destroy the French flotilla.

Oct. 25. Sir George Rumbold, a British Minister at Hamburgh, is seized by French soldiers, brought to Paris, and imprisoned for two days.

Dec. 2. Bu. crowned at the church of Notre Dame, by the Pope, whom he had caused to travel from Rome for that purpose.

1805.—Jan. Letter to the King of England; from Bu. who expresses an anxiety for peace. His terms are rejected.

Feb. Additional preparations for the invasion of England. Above 100,000 men are encamped at Boulogne. Every art is resorted to for the

excitement of hatred against the English. Europe anxiously waited the result of the expected attack.

April 11. A coalition between England and Russia against France.

May 26. Buó. crowned King of Italy, at Milan. The order of the Iron Crown instituted.

June 7. Eugene Beauharnois, son to Josephine, the wife of Buó. is nominated Viceroy of Italy.

Aug. 27. The Camp at Boulogne broken up, and the troops proceed to the Rhine.

Sept. 9. The Gregorian Calendar restored.—
26. Buó. arrives at Strasbourg, and crosses the Rhine.

Oct. 8. The Swedes agree to assist the English against France.—9. Murat gains the battle of Wertingen, and takes 4000 Austrians. Genoa (for some time styled the Ligurian Republic) is joined to France.—15. Battle of Elchingen, in which the Austrians are completely routed. Buó. and his Generals take several towns, and altogether more than 40,000 men.—20. Gen. Mack surrenders his army to Buó. at Ulm.—21. Victory of the English over the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, near Cadiz, in which the great Nelson was mortally wounded. This combat was sanguinary in an extraordinary degree.

Nov. 2. Massena and Lannes, obtain signal victories in Italy on this day, at Montebello.—

7. Murat beats the Russians; Davoust marches towards Vienna after gaining the battle of Maritzel. The Emperor Francis flies to Moravia.—

11. After another victory at Diernestein, Buó.

refuses to treat with the Allies.—13. He enters Vienna, and organizes the Government of Austria. 16, The French penetrate into Hungary. 25, They gain the great battle of Bassano, in Italy. 26, Peace between France and Austria, signed at Presburg. Buo. obtains the title of King for the Electors of Wirtemberg and Bavaria; and for himself, Venice, and a vast extent of territory.—28, Buo. opposed to above 120,000 men, feigns alarm and retreats, closely observes the enemy as they bivouac, and disposes his army for the battle of Austerlitz, which occurs on the 2d Dec. The French are eminently successful. The Russians, are all routed, drowned, or taken prisoners. The booty is immense.

1806.—Jan. 12. The French retire from Vienna; Buo. returns to Paris amidst enthusiastic applause for his conquests and moderation.

Feb. 26. A triumphal arch to be erected in the Place de Carousel at Paris. Negotiations between France and England for a peace.

March 30. Joseph Buo. who had entered Naples and dethroned Ferdinand, is proclaimed King by Napoleon. After many successes by sea, the English take Admiral Linois and two men of war.

April 1. Hanover ceded to Prussia by Buo. and Anspach to Bavaria.

May 10. An Imperial University to be formed at Paris. Gen. Murat proclaimed Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves.

June 5. Lewis Buo. is proclaimed King of Hol-

land; the Dutch finding themselves compelled to submit to the will of his imperial brother.

July 6. Battle of Maida, in Calabria, gained by Sir John Stuart over Gen. Regnier.—17, The Confederation of the Rhine takes place, by which the German Princes and France become perpetual allies. Buo. is declared Protector, and Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, for that of Austria.

Sept. The negotiations with England broken off.

Oct. 6. Convocation at Paris of a grand sanhedrin of the Jews, who are protected by Buo.—10, Battle of Saalfeld gained by Buo. over the Prussians, in which Prince Henry is taken, and Prince Lewis killed. 14, Battle of Auerstadt, in which the French take 6000 Saxons; and that of Jena (sanguinary and conclusive,) in which Buo. takes 30,000 men. The brave veteran the Duke of Brunswick, killed. 16, The Prince of Orange taken prisoner at the town of Erfurt, which surrenders to Buo. 17, The French enter Leipzig; on the 25th, Potsdam and Berlin; the King of Prussia escapes; Buo. enters in triumph. So rapid and complete were his conquests in Germany and Prussia, that the magic influence of his name alone terrified his opponents. His Generals signalized themselves by their extraordinary instances of valor and skill; he rewarded them with principalities and dukedoms, foreign as well as French.

Nov. 2, The French seize the territory of Hesse-Cassel. 6, Murat, Bernadotte, and Soult, gain the battle of Lubeck. Jerome Buo. takes Silesia. 8,

Magdeburgh, considered one of the strongest fortresses in the world, surrender to the French. The number of prisoners taken altogether in this campaign, exceeded 180,000. The French obtain provisions, ammunition, and money (by contribution,) in almost every town. 19, They enter Hamburg; English property is sequestrated, and the merchants arrested. 27, Buo. arrives at Posen, in Poland, having conquered all the immense tract of country between that and his empire,

Dec. 15, Peace between Buo. and the Princes of Germany; Saxony becoming a kingdom. 30, Battles of Pultusk and Golomyn, in which the French severely beat the Russians.

1807.—Jan. Jerome takes Breslau.

Feb. 3, Gen. Von Essen beats the French,—8, Buo. gains the battle of Eylau, but with great loss. 10, The Jewish Sanhedrin is opened at Paris.

May 20. Dantzic surrenders.

June. The Russians make seven ineffectual attempts to cross the bridge of Spandau. 14, Battle of Friedland. The Russians lost 20,000 men. 16, Koningsburg and 200 small vessels taken. 23, Armistice between Buo. and Alexander of Russia. 25, They have an interview, and embrace, on a raft on the river Niemen. The King of Prussia joins them.

July 9, Treaty of Peace signed by them at Tilsit, Joseph Buo. proclaimed King of Naples, and Jerome, King of Westphalia.

Aug. 12, Jerome is married at Stutgardt, to Frederica, daughter to the King of Wirtemberg. 13, Buo. orders great improvements and additions

to be made in Paris, and in other parts of France. Three levies of conscripts (young men and boys) had rendered the empire wretched. 21, Stralsund taken; the King of Sweden obliged to retire. 29, Gen. Miollis takes Leghorn.

Nov. 25, Fetes in Paris to celebrate the victories of the French. 29, The Royal Family of Portugal, finding that the French under Junot, arrive on the frontiers of the kingdom, sail for South America. Buo. with the King and Queen of Bavaria, and an immense suit of nobles, enters Venice with great pomp, in splendid gondolas. 30, The French army arrives at Lisbon.

Dec. 12, Etruria taken. The Queen-Regent, and her son, are promised to be indemnified by a kingdom in Portugal.

1808.—March. The intrigues of Buo. having produced commotions in Spain, Charles IV. abdicates in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII.

April 20, The young King, urged by the pressing entreaties of Murat and Savary, the too faithful ministers of the treacherous Emperor, arrives at Bayonne, in France, to visit Buo. who meets and embraces him, meditating his downfall at the same time. 26, Godoy, Prince of Peace, the favourite of the late King and Queen, enters Bayonne, and Charles IV. and Louisa, follow on the 30th.

May 5, Charles and Ferdinand, prisoners and in fear of death, cede their kingdom to Buo. who is resolved to detain them for the remainder of their lives in France. Spain is filled with French soldiers under Murat, now Viceroy, whose insolence and tyranny render him an object of fear and hatred.

Madrid is deluged with blood. The Queen of Etruria and her son, are forcibly detained in France by Buó.

June 14; The French fleet at Fort Lewis, surrenders to the Spanish patriots. The French army successful in the North-West of Spain.

July 14, Bessieres gains a great victory over the Spaniards. 20, Joseph Buó. to whom his brother had presented the Spanish Crown, enter Madrid. Gen. Dupont, after a sanguinary conflict, surrenders his army to the Spanish Patriots, for which he was tried and imprisoned in France.— Marshal Moncey retreats to Madrid, with great loss. 29, Joseph compelled to fly from Madrid to Burgos.

Aug. 14, Lefebre, who had penetrated into the city of Saragossa, and endeavoured to retain it by combats in every street and almost every house and room, (such was the determined spirit of the remaining inhabitants) is compelled to retreat. The men and women of Saragossa, performed deeds that have immortalized their names. The *Moniteur* (the French Gazette, revised by Buó.) is silent on the subject of the defeats in Spain. 21, Junot beaten at Vimiera, in Portugal, by Sir A. Wellesley, who had come from England, to assist the Portuguese Patriots. 22, Sir Hew Dalrymple signs a Convention with Junot at Cintra, by which the English are to convey the French troops safe into the ports of France, to the astonishment of Spain, Portugal and England, all of whom warmly express their indignation.

Oct. 7, Alexander and Buó. who had met at Erfurth, and given splendid entertainments, toge-

ther with the four new Kings of Germany, breakfast in a temple of victory, on the field of Jena.

Nov. 5, Buó. arrives at Vittoria, with 12,000 men, to join Joseph. Ney, drives the Spaniards before him in all directions. 22, Battle of Tudela, gained by Lannes and Lefebvre.

Dec. 5, The French re-enter Madrid under Berthier. 15, The King of England positively rejects the pacific terms of France and Russia, as not founded on a just basis. Buó. in the course of this year increased his possessions, by dethroning Pope Pius VII. who was kept in confinement, and who, on this occasion, shewed much spirit and courage; excommunicating and publishing manifestoes against the Universal Tyrant. Buó. rendered patents of nobility hereditary.

1809.—Jan. 11, Sir John Moore, with 15000 men, pursued by a force nearly double, retreats to Corunna, on the heights of which, the French, under Soult, appeared the day after he entered the town; his army, harrassed by forced marches, in the depth of winter, under sufferings the most poignant. The transports were not arrived, and with the advantageous situation of the French, the destruction of the British army appeared inevitable. 17, The French engage the British and are repulsed; the embarkation of the latter is at length effected, but not till after Sir John Moore received a mortal wound. 22, Joseph re-enters Madrid, where he is received in gloomy silence by the populace. Buó. leaves Spain to prepare for war with Austria.

Feb. 21, Saragossa attacked at once by the

enemy, and an epidemic disease, is obliged to surrender.

March. The French obtain Oporto. The patriots are successful at Vigo, Trey, and Viana.

April. Victor beats Cuesta, the Spanish general at Medellin. The Supreme Junta at Seville, endeavour to re-animate their troops. 20, Bu. takes 18,000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon, at the battle of Ebensberg, in Austria, the war having broke out afresh through his arbitrary and unjust conduct. 22, The Archduke Charles, is beaten at Echmuhl, by Bu. and saves his life by the fleetness of his horse. In five days, the Austrians lost (killed and prisoners) 40,000 men.

May 14, Sir Arthur Wellesley compels Soult to make a hasty retreat.—Bu. takes Vienna, which had bravely defended itself for a few days, under the disadvantage of fortifications that had been neglected above 100 years. Bu. in a proclamation to the Hungarians, boasts that his successes over their Emperor, are to be attributed to immediate interference of the Deity. The French compel their prisoners to work in their manufactures in France. 21, A sanguinary battle takes place at the villages of Aspern and Essling, in Austria, and Bu. is, in some degree, foiled. 22, The Archduke, still more successful, compels Bu. to retreat, and with the loss of 30,000 men, and of Lannes, Duke of Montebello. Schill, a brave Prussian officer, opposes the French, and is killed; and the young Duke of Brunswick is compelled to fly.

June 8. Ney partially defeated at St. Payo, by the Spaniards, who had superior numbers. 10,

The French Gen. Bonnet, surprises St. Andero; takes Gen. Ballesteros, and puts 5000 men to the sword. 17, Suchet gains a signal victory at Belchite, over Blake, whose troops fly in the greatest disorder. The battle of Raab gained by Buo.

July 5. The army of Buo. cross the Danube, by the means of bridges, formed in a manner the most astonishing, in six days. The Archduke is completely routed in the subsequent battle of Wagram. 12, An armistice agreed upon by the two Emperors. 27, Joseph Buo. assisted by Jourdan, Victor, and Sebastiani, gains some advantages over Cuesta, but is completely defeated at Talavera, by Sir A. Wellesley, and loses 10,000 men.

Aug. 4. Soult, Ney, and Mortier, advancing, and Cuesta, with his Spanish troops, abandoning the English, Sir A. Wellesley retreats, and is obliged to leave his wounded soldiers to the mercy of the French; who, through the humanity of Mortier, pay them every requisite attention.

Oct. The city of Gerona, after a most extraordinary resistance, and much ingenuity displayed by Blake, surrenders to Augereau. Definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

Nov, Kellerman totally defeats the Spanish army at Alba del Tormes. 19, Joseph Buo. assisted by Soult and other Marshals, beats the Spaniards at Ocana.

Dec. Buo. divorces the Empress Josephine, who acquiesces, in order that he may chuse a more youthful bride,

During the wars between France and Austria, the Tyrolese harrassed the troops of Buo. and would not submit to be transferred by Francis, their Emperor, to Buo. who could not subdue them till after he had ravaged their country, driven them from their fastnesses, and shamefully executed their heroic leader, Hoffer.

Commerce suffered considerably this year in France. Buo. made vast improvements in the roads, which contributed much to his successes, by facilitating the conveyance of his artillery, &c. Buo. having erected a kingdom in the North West of Germany, nominated his brother Jerome sovereign of Westphalia.

1810.—Jan. 17. Rome united to France under the title of the Second City of the French Empire.

March 30. Buo. met his intended bride Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, at Compeigne, and conducted her to Paris.

April 1. Their marriage (which had before been performed by proxy at Vienna) takes place in Paris.

July. Massena takes Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, in Portugal, but is much annoyed by the British. Lewis Buo, who had been placed by the Emperor on the throne of Holland, but was unwilling to become the instrument of his cruelty and ambition, renounces the crown.

Aug. 18. Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, raised by Buo. from a middle to a high station of life, is elected by the Swedish Diet, successor to the kingdom of Sweden, through the intrigues of his master,

Sept. 27. Ney repulsed with great loss by the British, at the Sierra de Busaco.

Buo. now published decrees subversive of the small remains of the liberty of the French, respecting the prisons, the press, and domestic servants. He used every effort to check the progress of British commerce, and was partially successful.

1811.—Jan. 1. Hamburgh formally announced as belonging to France.

March 5. Beetroot decreed to supply the place of sugar and woad, of Indigo. 6, Graham defeats the French at Barrosa. 10, Soult takes Badajos from the Spaniards, whose loss is immense. The French obtain the whole of Estramadura, in Portugal, and great part of Spain still remains in their hands. 13, Capt. Hoste, commander of an English squadron, defeats the French Commodore Dubordieu, a man of distinguished courage.

April 3. Massena and Wellington had long remained nearly inactive in sight of each other, in Portugal. For the want of provisions, Massena ultimately retreats to Spain. Ney acquired much credit, in protecting this retrograde movement.—Wellington describes the acts of cruelty of the French as indefensible. 20, The young Empress delivered of a son, named Napoleon, King of Rome.

May 1. Three French ships burnt by the English, off Corsica. 16, Sanguinary battle of Abuferra. Soult retreats. 25, Mina, the Spanish General, obtains distinguished success over the French in Biscay.

June 17. The English abandon the siege of

Badajos, through the stubbornness of the defence. The loss of the English in their attack was considerable. A National Ecclesiastical Council held at Paris. Cardinal Fesch, uncle to Buó. and Archbishop of Lyons, is President. The choice of Bishops to be vested in the French Ruler, instead of the Pope. 22, Mortier successful in Spain.— 28, Suchet takes Tarragona, after a most obstinate defence. He threatened to set a terrible example, and fulfilled his threat by a dreadful slaughter in the streets. His successes continue.

July 27. An entire convoy captured and destroyed by the English, under Capt. Gordon, in the Adriatic.

Sept. 20, Buó. is witness at Boulogne, to the failure of an attempt of his flotilla, to capture the English frigate Naiad. 27, Wellington obliged to retreat.

Oct. 9. Buó. and the Empress enter the city of Amsterdam, now styled the Third City of the Empire. He fixes the government and establishes schools, manufactures, aqueducts, and other works of magnitude.

Oct. 25, Blake attacked by Suchet, is repulsed with severe loss. The fortress of Murviedro, capitulates. 28, Gen. Hill defeats Girard, near Merida.

Nov. 26, Blake again defeated by Suchet, throws himself into Valencia, which is invested by the French army. Buó. having returned to Paris, orders 120,000 conscripts to be raised.

1812.—Jan. Valencia taken by Suchet. 24, Ciudad Rodrigo, after a gallant defence, surrenders to Wellington.

April 7. Badajoz capitulates to Wellington, who sustains great loss. He pursues Soult to the borders of Estremadura.

May 9, Buonaparte set out from St. Cloud to join his immense army against Russia. The equipment of these forces, consisting of more than 300,000 men, was the most perfect, the supplies the most abundant that an army could enjoy. The cause of this rupture was the failure on the part of Russia, to perform her engagement of excluding British merchandise from her empire.

June 25, Buonaparte, having crossed the Neimen, takes Kowno, a small town in the Russian territory.—28. He enters Wilna, and re-establishes the kingdom of Poland at the Diet that he assembles.

July 20, Sebastiani driven back by the Russians, with some loss. Buonaparte complains of the barbarity of the Russians in laying waste their country, by which his army is greatly embarrassed.—26. A sanguinary battle takes place between Davoust and Prince Bagration, which does not prevent the latter from pursuing his way to Smolensk. 27, Marmont is wounded, and his army defeated with immense loss, by the British, under Wellington, at the battle of Salamanca.

August 14. Madrid entered by the British. Joseph Buonaparte had quitted it to re-inforce Marmont. 17, The French set fire to the city of Smolensk, which was evacuated by the Russians. Each side lost a great number of men, and the Russians were driven from the heights by Ney, at the point of the bayonet. Oudinot is wounded,

after having compelled the enemy to retreat from Polotsk. 24, Soult raises the siege of Cadiz.

Sept. 7, Buo. remarks to his soldiers what a boast it would be, if successful, to say, "I was at that great battle fought under the walls of Moscow," which was their present position. These armies had each about 120,000 men. In this obstinate contention about 60,000 men fell. The victory was claimed by each party. The Russians were under the brave veteran Kutusoff, who, finding that Buo. was reinforced by Victor's army, left Moscow to its fate. 14, Buo. enters Moscow, which the inhabitants, after defending themselves with the utmost bravery in the streets, consume by fire, until but a tenth part of that extensive city remained, affording little shelter from the fatal chills that seized the army of Buo. and no clothing or stores; every article that was portable having been taken out of the city by the many thousand inhabitants that had quitted it. The vexation and surprise of Buo. and of his men, is indescribable, but he continued to issue a number of falsehoods to amuse his subjects in France. St. Cyr was beaten at Poltosk; the rest of his Marshals, together with Murat, King of Naples, and the Austrian troops, whom he had compelled by treaty to assist him, were not more successful. He, therefore, offered to negotiate a peace, but was rejected with disdain. 18, The French repulse Wellington at the castle of Burgos; the British afterwards gain some advantages.

Oct. 18, Wittgenstein surrounds St. Cyr and takes 2000 prisoners. 19, Buo. finding destruction inevitable in Moscow, retreats towards Smo-

lensk, but is unremittingly harrassed by the Cossacks under their brave Hetman Platoff. The weather and the fatigue of forced marches destroys a still greater number of his men and most of his horses. Confusion, dismay, and want, complete the disasters of his wretched followers, who sink by thousands on the road to rise no more. 21, Madrid evacuated by the British. 24, The French defeated in a second engagement with Kutusoff.

Nov. Buó. having commenced an inglorious flight, accompanied only by his imperial guard, leaves the remainder of his army to favor his retreat. Their sufferings augment. 9, Eugene Beauharnois beaten with great loss; and from this period nothing could sustain the spirits of the remaining soldiers; they saw 30,000 comrades perish by the cold in the first days of the frost, and the utter abandonment of their artillery became absolutely necessary. Buó. being overtaken near Krasnoy, gave Davoust the command, and again fled, his army being completely routed. 17, Ney is wounded, and 12,000 of his men lay down their arms. Buó. crosses the Vistula, and being reinforced by 70,000 of his men, makes a successful stand against the Russians, but is again compelled by forced marches to retreat, and entering Wilna, delegates the chief command to Murat; setting out himself incognito for Paris in a sledge with Caulaincourt.

Dec. 18. After a journey of almost unparalleled rapidity, Buó. arrives at Paris, where he finds much of his popularity diminished, and discontent heightened by the scarcity of corn. His sagacity proves, however, such as to turn every oc-

currence to his own advantage, and by his flattery and his promises, he regains the confidence of the people.—Of the 300,000 men that set out for Russia, not more than 50,000 returned, and these entered their native country in a condition the most deplorable.

1813, Feb. 1. Lewis XVIII. addresses a proclamation to the French people from England, offering peace to France in the event of his restoration to the throne. 14, Buo. renews his protestations of an ardent desire for peace, but makes the most strenuous preparations for a continuance of the war. Hamburg is compelled to submit to Davoust.

April. Buo. quits Paris for his army, which, recruited from France, once more became formidable, and proceeded to the North of Germany against the Russians and the Prussians.

May 2, Battle of Lutzen; the victory, though claimed by Buo. was indecisive; the Allies retreated. 20, Oudinot, Macdonald, and Marmont, force the passage of the Spree, after seven hours hard fighting. 21, A sanguinary battle near Bautzen. Buo. advances 100 miles into Silesia.

June 4. An armistice till the 20th July; concluded between France, Russia, and Prussia, through the mediation of Austria. 14, Wellington appearing before Burgos, the French garrison blew up the castle and fled, followed by the British. 21, The battle of Vittoria; Joseph Buo and Jourdan completely beaten by Wellington, were compelled to fly, and their baggage and artillery were taken by Graham. Above 14,000

men were killed and wounded, of which number, 10,000 were French—151 pieces of cannon and 415 waggons fell into the hands of the British. Suchet advancing towards Taragona, Sir John Murray is panic-struck, and raises the siege.

July 20, Armistice of the Northern powers, prolonged till the 20th August. 24, Soult gains advantages over the English at St. Jean Pied de Port. A Congress of the contending continental powers at Prague; Buo. rejects the offers of peace. Austria declares war against France. Sweden agrees to join the Allies.—28 and 29, Soult defeated by Wellington near the Pyrennees, after a sanguinary battle; the loss of the French was above 14,000 men.

August 22. Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, is successful over the French at Grosberon. 26, The French are beaten by Blucher, the Prussian Gen. and many of them driven into the river Katzbach. 27, Buo. marches with his army 120 miles in four days, to the relief of Dresden, through torrents of rain and severe tempests. 28, The battle of Dresden. The French repulse the Allies, and Gen. Moreau, who had returned from America, to take command at the desire of the Emperor Alexander, had both his legs carried off by a cannon ball. 31, Soult endeavouring to succour St. Sebastian, which had been taken by the English, is driven back by the Spaniards and the English. Vandamme and six other French Generals are taken by the Russians in an obstinate engagement. Thirty thousand of the French are routed.

Sept. Suchet after having compelled the English

to retire from before Taragona, a battle takes place, but remains indecisive. 3, Moreau died of his wounds, having shewn extreme composure throughout his sufferings. Ney defeated by Bernadotte at Juterboch. The British head-quarters were now in France. Buo. repeatedly quits and re-enters Dresden, and finds it necessary to send some account of his embarrassing situation, to Paris.

Oct. 15. In a sanguinary conflict, Blucher defeats the French on the North of Leipsic, whilst Prince Schwartzburgh obtains advantages over Buo. to the South. 18, One of the most sanguinary conflicts during this war, now occurred near Leipsic. Two battalions of the Saxons, deserted to the Allies with 22 guns. Fifty thousand Frenchmen were slain. Buo. threw himself into Leipsic, and abandoned it two hours after. His retreat was most disastrous; the Allies, with the Cossacks, intercepting his supplies and impeding his progress at every point. The Allies take Leipsic and make prisoners of the Saxon Royal Family, who had attached themselves to Buo. 28, Buo. sets off for Paris and demands 300,000 men as recruits. 31, Pampeluna surrenders to the Spaniards.

Nov. The Confederation of the Rhine is dissolved. The Crown Prince makes himself master of Hanover. Gen. St. Cyr and 25,000 men made prisoners by the Russians, near Dresden. 15, Holland liberates herself from France, and sends deputies to recal the Prince of Orange.

Dec. 12. The French, after repeated defeats, retire to their entrenched camp near Bayonne,

Wellington establishing himself in France: Bu. again declares his wish for peace, and yet urges the French to rise en masse, to which, dispirited by the loss of hundreds of thousands of their countrymen, he cannot prevail on them to consent.

1814. Jan 2. Marshal Blucher crosses the Rhine. Dantzic capitulates; the French garrison become prisoners. Murat, King of Naples, deserts his old friend and master, Bu. and joins the Allies. 5, The Regency and Cortes of Spain remove to Madrid, Joseph Bu. having finally quitted it. 8, Bu. declares himself Commander in Chief of the National Guards. 13, The Emperors of Russia and Austria meet the King of Prussia at Basle. 16, Admiral Durham takes the two French frigates, the Alcmena and the Iphigene, from Cherbourg. 17, Langres and Nancy are taken by the Allies, who now enter France in vast numbers in the North and East. 25, Sir R. Hill throws the French army in the South into the utmost confusion. 27, Bu. leaving Paris, reaches the army at St. Dizier, Schwartzenberg retreats.

Feb. 1. Battle of la Rothiere. Bu. who lost 70 pieces of cannon and 4000 men, is driven back by the Allies, who advance on all sides. 6, Macdonald capitulates at Chalons. Lord Castlereagh and other diplomatists meet at Chatillon to negotiate a peace. 7, The Prince of Wirtemberg takes the city of Troyes. 10, Bu. almost annihilates a Russian division under Alufief, at Champ-aubert. Bu. gains additional advantages on the 12th. Bernadotte arrives at Cologne with his army. 14, Blucher, who had repulsed Marmont, is surrounded by the French, but cuts

his way through with great intrepidity and retires, not however without considerable loss. Winzingerode takes Soissons and Rheims. 16, Platoff's Cossacks gain possession of Fontainebleau. 17, Buo. compels Schwartzenberg to retire. The Allies become possessed of the greater part of Flanders. 24, Buo. recovers Troyes, and taking many prisoners and some colors, the hopes of the Parisians revive.

March 3. Oudinot, attacked at Troyes, is obliged to retreat after a severe conflict. Troyes is retaken by the Allies. 8, Sir Thomas Graham makes an unfortunate effort on Bergen-op-Zoom with 4000 British troops, and loses half his army. 9. Buo. beaten by Blucher at Laon, after varied successes. 12, Marshall Beresford advancing towards Bourdeaux, is met by the Mayor and joyfully received. The eagles and imperial badges disappeared, and the Bourbons are acknowledged. The Duke d'Angouleme, nephew to the King of France, was present. 15, Buo. again beaten at Arcis, by the Prince of Wirttemberg. 18, The negotiations for peace, at Chatillon, are broken off. 20, The French, under Soult, retreat to Tarbes; Wellington pursues them. 25, The Allies advance towards Paris, and succeed in taking prisoners the reinforcements sent out with provision and ammunition. 28, Joseph Buo. urges the Parisians to the defence of their city, and promises to remain with them. Mortier takes a position on Montmatre that commands the city. The Parisians are in the utmost consternation, expecting the destruction of all their treasures and public structures. 30, Joseph Buo. fled,

preceded by the Empress and her son. The Allies attack and defeat Mortier, and take possession of Paris, which sustained no material injury. 8th, Marmont and Mortier, with their army, evacuate Paris. The allied Sovereigns enter that proud but humbled city, on the same day, attended by their armies; the Cossacks forming the advanced guard. The Sovereigns alight at the house of Prince Talleyrand.

April 1. The Senate form a Provisional Government, and declare that Buonaparte has forfeited his throne. 4, Buonaparte being arrived at Fontainebleau, renounces the thrones of France and Italy; making, as he observes, this sacrifice for the interests of the French under the existing circumstances. Marmont stipulates for the safety of Buonaparte who, being pressed to chuse a place of retreat, names the Island of Elba, on the coast of Tuscany. Ferdinand of Spain, restored to liberty by Buonaparte, enters Saragossa. 10, Wellington having pursued Soult to Thoulouse, establishes himself on three sides of that city, after sanguinary conflicts. 11, The French retire from Thoulouse, which city is entered by Wellington, A treaty entered into by which Buonaparte and Louis are to retain their titles for life; he is to become Sovereign of Elba, and his wife of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, in Italy. Talleyrand proposes the recal of Lewis XVIII, on his consent to observe the constitution. This is agreed; the French perceiving that republicanism is not suitable to the genius of the nation. 13, Monsieur the Count d'Artois, the King's brother, enters Paris with acclamations; Lord Castlereagh join-

ing in the procession. 14, The French having made a sortie from Bayonne, attack the English near that city. Gen. Hay is killed, and Gen. Hope taken. Monsieur is placed by the Senate at the head of the Provisional Government. 15. The Emperor of Austria enters Paris. 20, Buonaparte leaves Fontainebleau for Elba. He said France had betrayed itself, and recommended obedience to Lewis XVIII. 23, Monsieur ratified a suspension of hostilities with all the powers. 24, Lewis XVIII. after having been received in London with every mark of respect, lands at Calais where he is welcomed with demonstrations of joy. The Pope is liberated and sets off on his return to Rome. 29, Lewis XVIII. and the Duchess of Angoulême make their entry into Compeigne, where the greater part of the Marshals receive them and dine with the King.

May 3. The solemn entrance of Lewis into his capital takes place, and he receives the homage of the clergy in the cathedral of Notre Dame. He then enters the Tuilleries, and the rejoicings and public display of decorations are universal throughout Paris. 4, Buonaparte, Emperor of Elba, preceded by three fiddlers and two fifes, lands in his new dominions. He had now to act a burlesque on his former sovereignty. He had displayed much impatience and irritability on his journey, and sometimes owed his safety to the white cockade, which he placed in his hat. 6, The two Legislative Bodies are presented to the King: Talleyrand prime minister; Abbé de Montesquieu for the interior; Baron Louis for the finances; Count Dupont for war; Baron Malouet for the Marine; and Count

Beugnot for the Police. 14, A funeral service at Notre Dame for the late Royal Family. 15, The conscripts of the present year allowed to return to their homes. 20, The King of Sardinia returns to Turin. 26, Hamburgh, reduced to beggary by the extortion of Davoust, is freed from his tyranny, and resumes its ancient government. 31, Peace solemnly proclaimed.

June 4, The King names 154 persons as Peers. Marseno and Soult are omitted. Most of the other distinguished Marshals are included.

July 5, The liberty of the press is in some measure extended. 22, The budget is opened in the Chamber of Deputies.

Aug. 7, The Order of the Jesuits restored at Rome. 29, Grand fête given by the city of Paris to the King, now styled Louis le Desiré.

Nov. 1, A congress meet at Vienna, composed of the allied Sovereigns, to decide the fate of the powers within their cognizance. Saxony, they cede to the King of Prussia, against which its deposed Sovereign protests.

Dec. 15, Hanover erected into a kingdom.

1815. Jan. 18, A reinterment of the remains of Lewis XVI. and of his Queen took place at St. Denis.

Feb. 28, It had been observed that Buó. was in constant correspondence with his friends in France and Naples; not being vigilantly watched by the French and English cruizers, on this day he made his escape with 600 followers, consisting of French, Poles, Corsicans, Neapolitans, and Elbesc.

March 1. Buó. lands at Cannes, in Provence,

and assumes the modest title of Lieut.-Gen. professing to act for his son. 8, Proclamation of the King declaring Buo. and his adherents, traitors and rebels. The Chambers of Peers and Deputies, meet for the dispatch of business. Buo. reaches Grenoble without opposition, and is joined by Col. La Bédoyère with a regiment of the line. 10, Buo. enters Lyons, which the French Princes and Mackdonald quitted, finding the populace and soldiery resolved to obey their former Sovereign. He re-assumes the title of Emperor, and issues proclamations ordering the sequestration of the property of the Bourbons and the dissolution of the Parliament, and that the electoral colleges of the departments should assemble in the Field of May (late Mars or March), at Paris, where he promised to meet them, to propose what he styled a free government, and the coronation of his wife and son. The garrison of Lyons joins the standard of Buo. Murat, King of Naples, who had just agreed to continue in alliance with Austria, England, &c. now declares in favor of Buo. The Pope flies from Rome to Florence. Generals Lefebvre-Denouettes and Lallemand, who had, with their soldiers, rebelled, are taken prisoners by the King's Commandant at La Fère, in Picardy. Marshal Mortier proves his loyalty to Lewis by ordering back 10,000 troops, who, with forged passports, were proceeding to Paris, under the pretence of defending the King. 13, The ministers of the great powers of Europe publish their declaration that Buo. has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations, and that they would maintain the peace of Paris. 17, The Prince of Orange proclaimed

King of Holland. Buo. writes fraternal letters to several of the Sovereigns of Europe, which remain unnoticed. Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa, assures the King of his loyalty, and sets off to take the command of a division of the army at Melun, 30 miles from Paris, to oppose Buo. whom he promised to bring to Paris in an iron cage. Ney, with his troops, joins Buo. at Auxerre. 19, Lewis quits Paris at midnight, many of the National Guards kneeling and in tears, as he entered the carriage. 20, Buo. reaches Fontainebleau. The shopkeepers of Paris efface the lilly and substitute the eagle, and all traces of the Bourbons disappear. Murat arrives at Ancona to head his troops. The Emperor enters Paris at nine o'clock in the evening, and reseats himself on the throne, without having fought one battle, and having left Elba but three weeks.

21. The violet is worn by the populace and the soldiers; and Buo. is styled Father Violet. He addresses the soldiers at a review. The news arrives that Louisa and her son are detained by the Emperor of Austria. 24, Lewis enters Ostend, the garrison at Lille proving disaffected. Buo. abolishes the censorship of the press. 25, All the countries of Europe resolve to avenge the dethronement of Lewis, and to restore him to his people. In most respectable societies in Paris, the downfall of Buo. is predicted. He is also unpopular among the dames de la halle (market women), who have played a conspicuous part in all revolutions. He once refused their present of bouquets, and was never forgiven. The soldiers and the populace in general are enthusiasts in his

cause, as are some of the merchants, bankers, and tradespeople. 28, Buó. abolishes the slave trade.

April 4. The Council of State announce "That the sovereignty resides in the people," and Buó. invites the Potentates to remain at peace, styles each Sire and Brother," and expresses a love of liberty. Carnot becomes Minister of the Interior; Fouché, Duke of Otranto. of the Police; Caulaincourt, of the Foreign Department. 9, The enterprise of the Duke of Angouleme in the South fails; he surrenders, is conducted to Cettes and embarks for Barcelona. Murat, after some successes over the Austrian army, enters Florence and Ferrara. The Duchess of Angouleme, who had arrived at Bourdeaux, marshals the inhabitants, and is ever among the first in the council and the field. She harrangued the soldiers, and finding them hesitate, exclaimed, "I absolve you from your oaths already taken." Turning her horse she instantly embarked for England. Her spirit and courage on these occasions proved that she could shew enthusiasm on other subjects besides religion. 11, The tri-coloured flag is hoisted at Marseilles, which, till this day, adhered to Lewis. Violent controversies in the cabinet at the Tuileries; Buó. orders one of his ministers to be shot, but is assured by him that he would not himself survive the execution one hour. Buó. seizes Cambacérés, the Arch-Chancellor, by the collar, in the presence of the mob. Buó. occupies the Palais Elysées Bourbon, which is shut out from public view, issuing edicts subversive of the liberty and equality he had promised; he incurs the hatred of the Jacobins. He publishes a defence

consisting chiefly of recrimination. Murat is compelled by the Imperial army to retreat. 19, The Duchess of Angoulême lands at Plymouth. Louis XVIII. having fixed his residence at Ghent, issues proclamations, and is assisted by three of his ministers; the Duke de Feltre and Counts de Blacas and Jaucour. Marmont and Victor also remain with him. The Duke de Berri and the household troops are quartered at Alost. The Counts de Lally-Tollendal, and Chateaubriand join Lewis' council.

May 19. The Duke of Wellington appointed Commander in Chief of the English, Dutch, and Belgic troops. Murat is utterly foiled in his endeavours to cope with the Austrians, and flying to Toulon, learns that he is deposed by the people of Naples. 20, Murat's consort, the Queen of Naples, (sister of Buonaparte) signs a convention restoring Naples to its former Sovereign—Ferdinand. 28, Murat feeling himself insecure in France, goes to Corsica, where a strong attachment to Buonaparte had manifested itself.

June 1. A vast assemblage of people in the Champ de Mai formally adopt the constitution offered by Buonaparte, and swear to observe it. An awning covered 15,000 persons, which number was more than doubled by the spectators. Napoleon, Joseph, Lucien, and Jerome Buonaparte in a Roman costume. On the Sunday following they met again, in great pomp, to instal the legislature. 7, Buonaparte opens the first session of the House of Representatives. 12, Buonaparte sets out to take the command of an army of 130,000 men, to oppose Wellington and the Allies in Belgium. The

Buonapartists rely on the abilities of their leader, and feel confident of brilliant success. 15 and 16, The Prussians, under Blucher, were three days attacked by Bu. at Charleroy and Ligny. After a most obstinate engagement, the Prussians were compelled to retire. The Duke of Brunswick was killed. 17, The English army assembled in front of Waterloo, a small village in Flanders.—Ferdinand returns to Naples and reassumes the sovereignty. 18, The fate of the Continent was to be decided this day. The man, who at one time caused each nation to shudder at his threats, to writhe under them when put into execution, and to feign a pleased acquiescence to his desires was now to hazard at once, all that was dear to his ambition. The troops of Bu. commenced the attack with the utmost fury; the slaughter was beyond measure dreadful. The Brunswick cavalry were charged back by the French cuirassiers, whose courage and determination were irresistible. The British soldiers, aided at length by reinforcements of Prussians, compelled the French to fly in the greatest disorder, abandoning 150 pieces of cannon and all their ammunition and baggage. The French estimate their loss at nearly 50,000. that of the English at 15,000, and the Prussians in the several engagements 20,000. The French were pursued by the British and afterwards by the Prussians. Bu. who had viewed the whole from a rising ground, towards the termination of the battle exclaimed, "Come, General, we have lost the day—let us be off." And he set off towards Paris with his usual celerity. The French officers

had much distinguished themselves, and the Scotch Greys on the other hand, performed prodigies.— 20, Buo. arrives in Paris, at three in the morning, and attributes his defeat to the panic-terror of his army. La Fayette, the noble veteran in arms and politics, who had voted against Buo.'s elevation, and refused a peerage, now came forward in the Lower House, and proposed that the members should act with spirit and independence. His propositions are agreed to. Lucien, sent by his brother, offers to negotiate a peace with the Allies. "We will trust your brother no longer," exclaimed La Fayette; we will ourselves undertake the salvation of our country." 22, Buo. informed that his expulsion would shortly be moved, sends in his abdication of the throne, with the condition that his son should succeed him. The abdication is accepted, the nomination of the child, unnoticed. The child is shortly after, styled Napoleon II. The Executive Government is placed in the hands of Fouché, Carnot, Caulaincourt, Gen. Grenier and Quinette. La Fayette, Gen. Sebastiani, and others, repair to Wellington and Blucher to endeavour to obtain peace, but gain no decisive answer. 24, The Russian, Austrian, and Bavarian armies proceed towards Paris. 25, Buo. addresses a letter to his soldiers, taking leave, and conjuring them to save the honor and independence of the French. Paris is filled with fugitives. The heights are fortified. The town of Cambray taken by the English, by escalade. Lewis enters it on the 26th. He promises pardon to all misled Frenchmen, and punishment to their leaders. 30, The Allies fire on the army of Paris. It is continued

at intervals, but slightly, for three days; capitulation being expected, and all parties anxious to prevent the effusion of blood. The Parisians still crowd to the minor theatres for amusement.

July 1, A deputation from Paris desires an armistice. 3, Wellington having invited the French generals to a conference, an honorable capitulation is granted. 4, The French army quit Paris for the Loire, by agreement; and a portion of the allied armies are to remain in France, for five years. 5, Buonaparte, persuaded by the Government to withdraw, had left Paris, for his country residence at Malmaison, where he projected a visit to America, omitting not to make out an inventory of every minutia (to the very articles of perfumery) which he should want—Oudinot, with 20,000 national guards, declares for Lewis XVIII. 8, Lewis entered Paris. The people wept, and the monarch also. Paris illuminated spontaneously, there being no public order on the subject. The Tuilleries were thronged with elegant company, greeting Lewis, who was frequently at the windows. General Desolles, commander of the national guard, orders the chamber of representatives to be closed, the members having refused to consider their mission as terminated. 14, Buonaparte fled to Rochefort, where two frigates were prepared for him; but he found them blocked up by an English squadron. A gale freshened; "Is this the moment for escape?" he enquired.—The Captain shook his head; and Buonaparte resolved to throw himself on the generosity of his enemy, by which his life had the best chance of being preserved.—15, Buonaparte embarked on board the Bellerophon, off Rochefort,

Captain Maitland, who sailed for England. Lewis XVIII. appoints Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs; Baron Louis for the finances; Fouché for the police; Baron Pasquier, for justice, and as keeper of the seals; Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, for war; Count Jaucour, for the Marine; and the Duke de Richelieu, secretary to the household. Of these, some had been the friends of Buó. but it was thought politic to conciliate all parties. Lanjuinais assembles at his house a number of the representatives, who protest against the dissolution of their body. Party spirit runs high at Paris; the presence of the numerous allied soldiers alone preventing disturbances. 24, Lewis's proclamation; declaring a number of the peers, who had become members in Buó's last parliament, to have forfeited their claim to rank, and to their seats. Also, that the officers who had betrayed the King before the 23d March, or who had attacked France and the Government, should be arrested and tried by courts martial; and, finally, a list was made out of persons who were to quit Paris; to proceed to places in France, that should be indicated to them. —26, The Bellerophon, arrives at Plymouth Sound.

Aug. 2, Marshal Brune massacred; at Avignon. All restrictions removed from the freedom of the press. 5, Colonel Labédoyère imprisoned, and to be tried for treason. 7, Buó. removed from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, commanded by Sir G. Cockburn, who sailed the next day, bound to St. Helena. 8, Lewis appoints censors of the press, having found the licence he had bestowed had caused a circulation of an immense number of

inflammatory works. An insurrection, partly political, partly taking the character of a persecution of the protestants, having broken out at Nismes, several of the latter are killed. 30, Count Niepperg, of Austria, issues a proclamation for maintaining public tranquility, and to disarm the rioters, at Nismes, and in its vicinity, in concurrence with Lewis XVIII's authorities.—The French protestants present memorials of their sufferings to England.

Sept. 11, The Regent of England recommends the restitution of the works of art, taken from foreign nations, by Buó's Government. A new organization of the army takes place, the former to be disbanded. Mackdonald appointed commander, in the room of Davoust. 14, Marshal Ney, having been arrested in Switzerland, is brought to trial, and this day first interrogated. Fouché having resigned, changes in the ministry take place; the Duke de Richelieu becomes minister for foreign affairs, and Talleyrand retires. Colonel Labédoyère, found guilty of high treason, and condemned to die. The Prussians demand the pictures that were wrested from them by conquest; and Baron Denon, the manager of the Louvre, giving an evasive reply, is threatened by them with imprisonment in a Prussian fortress. He then complies, and they carry off the spoils of Berlin, Potsdam, Cologne, and Aix la Chapelle. 19, Labédoyère led to the plain of Grenelle, and shot. The Austrians, the Pope, and all the Italian states, as well as the Dutch and the Belgians, obtain the restoration of all the paintings, statues, &c. of which Buó. and his generals had deprived

them. These measures draw upon the allies the most bitter imprecations from the French. 30, The bronze horses removed from the triumphal arch of the Carousel, to be restored to Venice.— Murmurs of the populace in consequence.

Oct. 7, The chambers at Paris, opened by the King; who expresses respect for the constitutional charter, and a desire to adopt every measure calculated to restore tranquility. He reduces his own establishment. 8, Murat lands at Pizzo, in Calabria, with Gen. Francescetti, Marshal Natali, and thirty men. "I am your king Joachim," exclaimed the soldier of fortune; "it is your duty to acknowledge me." The neighbourhood armed against him; some of his men were killed, and himself with the rest taken prisoners, and tried for rebellion. 15, Murat shot at Pizzo, as a rebel. His wife retired to Haimbourg, near Vienna. Sir G. Cockburn arrived at St. Helena, and Buonaparte landed to take possession of his destined abode; Count Bertrand and his wife being permitted to remain with him.

Nov. 9, Marshal Ney brought to trial before a Council of War. 20, The trial of Count Lavalette, postmaster under Buonaparte, commenced at the Court of Assize. Peace signed by the Allies and France; the latter to pay 700 millions of Francs towards the late war expences. 21, Lavalette found guilty, and condemned to death. The Peers meet to try Ney, who denied that the Council of War had the power to arraign him. The Catholics, at Nismes, shot Gen. Legarde, commandant of the department, whilst he was remonstrating on the effect which would result from

their intolerance, and endeavouring to enforce the observance of the Duke d'Angouleme's order that the Protestants should be suffered to enjoy the privilege of worship unmolested. The general recovered from his wounds. The assassin was seized by the military, but afterwards escaped.

Dec. 6, Ney pronounced guilty of high treason and condemned to die. 7, Ney is shot. Lewis orders troops to Nismes, to remain at the expence of the inhabitants, until tranquility is restored.—The national guards refuse to lay down their arms in that city. Lewis grants an amnesty to all concerned in Buo.'s rebellion, with exceptions applicable to the proscribed. 11, The allied troops occupy frontier towns in the north by agreement. 15, The protestant churches at Nismes, are re-opened; the Duke d'Angouleme having paid a second visit, to induce the Catholics to forbear molesting them. 20, Lavalette, in female attire, escapes from his prison, through the courage and ingenuity of his wife. 21, The barriers closed at Paris, and means adopted to discover Lavalette. He succeeds in escaping to Bavaria. Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, English visitors at Paris, assist his flight, and are imprisoned.

1816.—Jan. A law of Amnesty passed. The Buonapartes and their families excluded for ever from the kingdom. 20, The anniversary service for the obsequies of Lewis XVI. and his consort, celebrated at St. Denis, with the utmost solemnity.

Insurrectionary movements at Lyons, quelled, Several persons arrested,

Feb. 13, Disturbances at Ferasson. 22, They are suppressed.

March 9, National schools to be established. 27, Lewis resigns 500,000 francs towards the relief of the country; the Duke de Berri, a similar sum annually.

April 29. The sessions of the Chamber are adjourned.

May 4, Insurgents at Grenoble, are attacked and defeated by General Douadieu, 5, A secret political society at Amiens discovered, and several public functionaries disgraced at Amiens — Suspicion of societies of this nature, had caused the allied troops to gather round that city. 14, Farther disturbances at Nismes; many of the Protestants quit the neighbourhood.

June 17, The Duke de Berri married to Princess Maria Carolina, daughter of the King of Naples. A grand fete and rejoicings take place.

Sept. 3, The Abbé Vinsen, sentenced to fine and imprisonment, for publishing a work, stigmatizing as robbery the sale of the domains of the church. 6, The Chamber of Deputies dissolved, and a new one constituted. 21, Viscount Chateaubriant, deprived of his offices of state, for publishing a work against the dissolution of the Chamber.

Nov. 4, The King opens the Chamber with an encouraging and animated speech. 14, The Budget presented by the Ministers, who, in consequence of the claims of the Allies, require of the nation £ 47,000,000, sterling. 26, Count Lainé submits a proposal for a new law of Election.

Dec. 7, The Minister of Police lays before the Chamber, the names of persons and periodical works inimical to the State.

The seasons during the Summer and Autumn of this year, were unfavourable in the wine and corn districts, and much distress prevailed.

1817.—Jan. 8, All Frenchmen entitled at 36 years of age, and who pay 300 francs of taxes per annum, are to have a vote in the election of Deputies, who are to form but of one legislative Assembly. The King grants a pension to the Widow of Dehille, who is styled the Virgil of France,—Lewis institutes the Order of St. Michel, to reward merit in the arts and sciences.

Feb. The public Journals to be under the inspection of Government. Negro slaves no longer to be introduced into the French Colonies. 15, Lewis cordially welcomes the Duke of Orleans, on his return to Paris.—A coolness had subsisted between that Prince and the Royal Family.

March. Disturbances in French Flanders, in consequence of a scarcity of provisions are quelled by the militia. 22, A new Tragedy, entitled Germanicus, by Mr. Arnault, reminding the audience of Bu. a contest ensues between his friends and those of Lewis. The Gendarmes restore peace, and the play is withdrawn by order of Government. April 1, A dozen children perform the parts of the Apostles, at a representation of the Holy Supper at the Thuilleries.

May. The city of Paris contracts a Loan of £ 1,300,000, sterling, with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. of London, to reduce the price of bread. 16, A vessel of 72 tons, wrecked near Calais; two of

the crew saved by the English at the risk of their lives.

June. An insurrection at Lyons. The populace attack the soldiery, but are repulsed. The tri-colored flag was hoisted in thirty communes. The Royal Family make St. Cloud temporarily their residence.

July 13. The Duchess de Berri is delivered of a daughter, who lives but a few hours. The revenue of France is estimated at £32,000,000 sterling, the expenditure at £24,100,000. 20, The captain of a Greek vessel distributes his whole cargo to the populace in the market place at Marseilles, in consequence of a vow made by himself and his crew in a storm. Marshall Gouvion St. Cyr, minister of the marine vice M. Dubouchage. 25, Lord Clanwilliam and Capt. Gordon are robbed by banditti near La Carriere. 30, Of twenty-one persons tried at Lyons for high treason, twelve are found guilty—three of them executed. Capt. Oudin and Dumont having already suffered.

Aug. Pope Pius VII. assents to Lewis' nomination of arch-bishops and bishops. M. Talleyrand becomes a cardinal and archbishop of Paris. 16, The King of Prussia arrives at Paris as Count Rùppin, and lives in privacy. The trial of the Knights of the Sleeping Lion, a band of conspirators, commences. Holleville, the leader, describes himself as a cousin of Buó.

Sept. The Duke de Feltre resigning, St. Cyr becomes minister at war, and Count Molé of marine. A young man, the son of a shoemaker, is apprehended at Rouen, pretending to be Lewis

XVII.. Desmans and Chayoux are condemned to die for an attempt to assassinate the Royal Family.

Oct. Conspirators intending to subvert the Government, and styled the "Black Pin," from having worn a pin of that color, are acquitted. Three French Protestants are fined for not having decorated their houses on a Catholic festival, the "Fete de Dieu." The Duc d'Angouleme visits the western provinces to allay the discontent of the people, in which he is successful. M. Fualdes having been murdered at Aveyron, five persons are sentenced to die, as being the assassins; but the Court of Cassation annulled the sentence, through some informalities, and the trial is to recommence at Albi. The clergy are to be paid by the State, their whole income being £540,000 sterling; which, if equally divided, would furnish each individual with but £9. 11. per annum.

Nov. 5. The King opens the Chambers with a speech, which dwells much on the lenient intentions of the Allies with regard to their pecuniary claims. 6, Princess Charlotte, the only child of the Prince Regent of England, expires in her 22d year. 8, The news of the above event produces a stagnation of business and of pleasure in Paris.

Dec. The Emperor Alexander writes to the Duke of Wellington, inviting him to become a mediator between Prussia and France, on the demands of the former. The Duke complies, but the Prussians are intractable. Religion resumes her empire but slowly, although exhortations and processions are liberally resorted to; neither does

commerce yet flourish. The arts are but feebly patronized; the sciences advance rapidly, and interesting discoveries are made in chemistry and natural philosophy. The remonstrances of the Government to the Allied Powers not to press the full payment of the sums demanded, induces them to sacrifice a portion. A reduced number of the Allied troops still remains to preserve the tranquility that it is feared would be interrupted shortly after their evacuation of the country. The King sets an example of economy in his private expences, and of generosity in alleviating the sufferings of distressed individuals. He has lately paid marked attention to the former adherents of Buonaparte, some of whom are foremost in the Council.

The present population of France is 28,818,041.



BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF
EMINENT FRENCH CHARACTERS,
FROM THE BEGINNING OF

The Reign of Lewis XIV. to Dec. 1815.

✂ Many of the persons who are particularly noticed in the Chronological Table, are but slightly described in this Dictionary; for the major part of their biography, the reader should therefore refer to the Chronology. The dates form a sufficient guide of reference; and as nearly the whole of the following characters are mentioned in the Chronology, the reference is alluded to but in a few remarkable instances.

Aguesseau, Henry d', born 1668, at Limoges, rendered himself illustrious by his virtues, his wisdom, his works, and his eloquence. In 1718 he became chancellor a second time, and long held the office with the utmost credit to himself, and benefit to the nation. He took upon himself the administration of the hospitals, which were greatly improved through his benevolence and sagacious measures. He died 1751.

Alembert, John d', born at Paris, 1717, a philosopher, mathematician, and author. After attempting various professions, he devoted himself to the sciences in general; and afterwards wrote his celebrated works entitled "Philosophical Miscellanies," and "Elements of Philosophy." He was an enemy to Christianity, and projected his Encyclopedia as a means of diminishing its influence. He died 1783.

Andreossy, Anthony, Count, a general of extraordinary intrepidity. Among other distinguished actions, having been ordered by Buonaparte to inform himself if the Lysonio were fordable, he threw himself into that river, and passed and re-passed it on foot. In Egypt he was entrusted with scientific enquiries, and in 1802 was appointed ambassador from the first Consul to England, and conducted himself with wisdom and dignity. He has written some esteemed works, attractive from their novelty and the accuracy of his remarks. *Memoirs in Egypt, &c.* Lewis XVIII. recalled him from his embassy at Constantinople, and presented him with the cross of St. Lewis. On the return of Bu. he was made a peer, which honor he relinquished at the restoration of the King, and he now lives in retirement. He has a brother, a general of brigade.

'Arena, Barthelemy, a deputy from Corsica, of a temper to oppose; he denounced Delassart, the Minister in the revolution; contended against Paoli, in his native country; against Merlin, of Doucey, the Director in Paris; and attempted, it is said, to stab Bu. in the Council of 500, at

St. Cloud. He escaped all the arrests made out against him, and lives in Italy.

Aubert, John Lewis, an Abbé, and one of the best informed men and first of critics at the close of the eighteenth century. On his bust was written "Pass quickly on, for he bites." He wrote *Psyché*, a poem, *Moral Tales*, and was editor of the *French Gazette*. His fables rank next to those of La Fontaine.

Augereau, Marshal, Duke of Castiglione, was the son of an artizan in Paris, became a private in the army serving in Italy, then a fencing master at Naples, from which he was driven by disturbances, entered as volunteer in the French army of Italy, and by his valour and understanding rose to the rank of General. After many admirable actions he rushed on the bridge of Lodi, 7th May, 1796, which he forced, and performed feats of heroism, which, though successful, were sometimes considered as rash. During the sovereignty of Buó. he added to his laurels, and subsequently lived on his very fine estate, near Melun, where he died rich in 1816, leaving no family.

Augustin, ———, the most admirable of French painters in miniature. He now resides at No. 25, Rue Croix des petits Champs.

Babeauf, a silly enthusiast in politics, who was arrested for a conspiracy against government, wrote to the Directory, "Do you consider it beneath you to treat with me as from one power to another? Whether I am conducted to death or banishment, I am certain of immortality." When condemned to death, he and his accomplice, d'Arthé, stabbed themselves, 25th May, 1797.

Bacciocchi, Felix and Eliza, Prince and Princess of Lucca. Eliza, one of the sisters of Buò, is a fine woman, and became the most splendid ornament of the Imperial Court. Her equipages, establishments, and entertainments were truly sumptuous and tasteful. Her husband (of a poor but noble family) has now accompanied her in her exile to Trieste, little regretting the loss of his high honors which never sat well upon him. He endeavours to allay the bitterness of her fate by an excessive complaisance. They live in, much splendour, and Arrighi, Duke of Padua and other refugees, are with them.

Bailly, John Sylvain, born in Paris, 1736, a profound philosopher, a man of science, a learned astronomer, an active politician, and a truly amiable character. He was member of the three first academical bodies in France, and exposed the illusion of magnetism, then becoming fashionable. In 1789 he was nominated President of the Assembly of the States General, and collected the Assembly that met in the Tennis Court in defiance of the King and his evil counsellors. Appointed Mayor of Paris, he assisted La Fayette in endeavouring to defend the King from the Terrorists, and fell a sacrifice to his zeal, being beheaded by Robespierre's party 11th Nov. 1793. He ran to the scaffold and died with great courage.

Barbé Marbois, Count, Governor of St. Domingo, and afterwards Mayor of Metz. He was ever desirous of moderate measures, and in consequence became the companion of Barthelemy, when he was transported to Guiana, but recalled by Buò. was nominated Minister of the Treasury.

He has written several elegant works. "An Essay on the means of inspiring Virtue." "Socrates in a Delirium," &c. He advised the expulsion of Bu. from the throne, and remaining faithful to the Bourbons, enjoys a high reputation for probity.

Barnave, Anthony. This distinguished barrister, on hearing the first assassination in the revolution condemned, exclaimed, "Is then the blood which flows so pure that a few drops of it may not be shed?" After much violence on the other side, he inclined towards the King, and was executed 29th Nov. 1793. He had much grace in diction, and sagacity in analysis. Mirabeau said of him, "It is a young tree which will mount high, if suffered to grow." By marriage he became very rich.

Baron, Michel, born at Paris, 1652, the Garrick of France; and in some estimation as a dramatic writer. His vanity was such that he said, "Once in a century we may see a Cæsar, but 2000 years are not sufficient to produce a Baron." He died at Paris, 1720.

Barras, Paul Viscount de. It was a saying in Provence, "As noble as the Barras, who are as ancient as the rocks of Provence." He possessed a good fortune, moderate abilities and information, and resided latterly at Brussels. After passing through a variety of dangerous adventures, and exhibiting some degree of cruelty, he was elected a Director, in which situation he shewed much firmness, and advanced Bu. by whom he was ultimately advised to banish himself. He has since retired, but lives in much splendour. He is now

obliged, as one of the Regicides, to avoid returning to France.

Barrere, Bertrand, one of the exiled Regicides, was born at Tarbes of a respectable family, was called to the bar and distinguished for elegant and flowing language, though too fond of antithesis. Was elected a Deputy to the States-General; and edited in Paris a journal called "The Break of Day:" became a zealous Jacobin, defended the massacres, and when Brissot wished to defer the trial of Lewis XVI. exclaimed, "The tree of liberty can never grow till watered with the blood of a tyrant." Barrere used to observe that none but the dead could be trusted. In 1797 he was expelled the Legislative Body. Bro. shewed him some favor. He wrote many volumes during his exile. Among others, he translated Young's Night Thoughts.

Barth, John, born at Dunkirk, 1651. This celebrated mariner, from being the son of a fisherman, became an Admiral, through his intrepidity and judgment. He destroyed 86 English merchant ships, landed at Newcastle, returned with prizes worth 500,000 crowns, and performed many other extraordinary actions. He died at Dunkirk, 1702, after being ennobled.

Barthelemy, John Abbé, born at Casis, 1716. This eminent writer was chiefly admired for his "Travels of Anacharsis." He was with difficulty persuaded to accept several pensions, which he employed in benefiting others. He was the ornament of his age, the delight of his friends, and the stay of his family. He died 1794.

Barthelemy, Francis Count, owed his education

to his uncle, the Abbé, and became Ambassador to Sweden, England, and Prussia. In 1797 he was named Director, shortly after, was banished to Cayenne, where he nearly perished by disease, but escaped to England. He possesses good abilities, much probity, and but a narrow fortune. Buou excluded him from the last list of Imperial Peers. He is included in the present Parliament.

Bayle, Peter, born at Le Carlat, 1647, an eminent philosopher. His *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, obtained great applause throughout Europe. He died at Rotterdam, 1706.

Beauharnois, Alexander Viscount de, possessed agreeable talents and elegant manners. He admired a limited monarchy, and became a general in the revolution, but was brought to trial by the Jacobins, and was executed 23d July, 1794.—Through zeal for the federation, he worked at the Champ de Mars, harnessed to the same cart as Sieyes. The Empress Josephine was his wife.

Beauharnois, Eugene, son of the preceding, is greatly esteemed for his moderation in prosperity, spirit in difficulties, and bravery in the field. As the son-in-law of Buou, he became a French Prince and Viceroy of Italy. He married Princess Augusta of Bavaria, was a member of the Congress of Vienna, and now resides at Munich, where he enjoys the highest honors and distinction.

Beaumarchais, Peter de, born at Paris, 1732. This comic writer was the son of a watchmaker, and became extremely rich. He was a courtier and a wit, and his "*Marriage of Figaro*," though a comedy that possesses no great share of merit, has been translated into most of the languages of Eu

rope. He passed through several vicissitudes in life, and lost much of his acquired fortune through the revolution. He once made a patriotic donation of 12,000 francs. His only real talent was in the management of intrigue, both in life and in his writings. He died at Paris 1799.

Belloy, du, born 1727, a dramatist and actor of celebrity. He performed in Russia, and his works, in six vols. printed in France, are esteemed. His *Titus*, *Zelmira*, and the *Siege of Calais*, are pieces that gained him the most applause. He died 1775.

Benserade, Isaac de, born at Lion la Foret, 1612, a wit, possessing the art of making verses with singular rapidity, smoothness, and point. Died at Gentilly, 1691.

Bernadin de St. Pierre, James, a sensible, elegant, and fascinating writer. His studies of Nature, and Paul and Virginia, are in all hands in almost every nation.

Bernadotte, Marshal, Charles John, Prince of Ponte Corvo, since King of Sweden, was born at Pau, in Bearn, and became a serjeant, but his talents, activity, and bravery, advanced him to the highest military rank. Was ambassador to Vienna from Bu. with whom he was a favourite, and who advanced his fortunes, until he was raised to the extraordinary station of heir to the throne of Sweden; and continues in the good graces, not only of the Swedes, but of all the sovereigns of Europe, notwithstanding the downfall of his great patron. He shewed much energy as war minister to the Directory in Paris, and is one of the most spirited characters now living. He married the

daughter of a Genoese merchant, named Clary, sister to the wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and resides at Stockholm, occasionally visiting Norway, of which he took possession in 1814. On the 6th of February he ascended the throne of Sweden. His wife declining regal splendor, lives at Paris in retirement.

Bernard, Peter, admired for the seductive epicurism of his poetry. His light operas possess merit. He died 1776.

Bernis, Francis Cardinal, born at Marcel de l'Ardeche, 1715, was indebted for his rise in church and state to Madame de Pompadour. In 1758, he was minister for foreign affairs to Lewis XV. disgraced and recalled: he lived at Rome in splendour and hospitality, till the revolution deprived him of his fortune, when he obtained a pension from the Pope, and died at Rome, 1794. He wrote poems &c. in 3 vols.

Berquin, Arnold, of Bourdeaux.—His "Idylls" are full of grace and sensibility, and his "Children's Friend" has acquired a circulation throughout Europe. He was for some time editor of the *Moniteur*.

Berthier, Alexander, Marshal and Prince of Wagram, fought with Lafayette in America, became the bosom friend of Bu. and in 1798 commander in chief of the army of Italy, where he deposed the Pope, and organized a consular government. As a diplomatist, a statesman, and a soldier, he played a conspicuous part, and with considerable ability. Married to a daughter of the King of Bavaria, he retired to Bamberg, after the abdication of Bu. and whether from de-

pression of spirits at the overthrow of his master, or from any other mental disorder, he threw himself out of the window of his palace, one of his little children vainly attempting to prevent him, and was killed, 8th June, 1815. His widow resides in her father's dominions.

Bertrand, Count, Marshal of the palace. His parents were of the middle class, and respectable. He entered the army at an early age, and soon distinguishing himself, was made general of brigade. Buonaparte became his friend, and Bertrand assisted all his patron's military designs by his skill and bravery. He followed Buonaparte to Elba, and to St. Helena, and left a number of debts in Paris unpaid. His constant attachment to his master, and his valour, are his best features, and his wife who led in the fashionable circles, accompanied him in his exile.

Bertrand de Moleville, minister of the marine, to Lewis XVI. and his constant friend, escaped to London, and published in 15 vol. a history of the revolution, which has been translated into English, and is considered valuable.

Bessieres, Marshal, Duke of Istria, born at Pressac, 1769. From a common soldier he became a general in Egypt, through his zeal and valour. He contributed much to the election of Buonaparte as first consul, performed brilliant actions at Austerlitz, at Jena, and more particularly at Eylau; but in the disastrous campaign in Saxony in 1813, he was mortally wounded on the 1st May. His infant son is created a peer. His brother, little less eminent as a soldier, a Baron, and a Marshal of the Camp, has been granted the cross of St. Lewis by the present king. A third bro-

ther, named Julian, and several of his numerous relatives, enjoy military and civic honors.

Billaud-Varennes, a monk, born at Paris, was one of the most sanguinary tyrants of the revolution. Although the intimate friend of Robespierre, and a participator in all his villainies, and in his power, he was the first to denounce his coadjutor, when he found his interest would thus be advanced. After this, when more moderation prevailed, he called for the "waking of the lion," and would have resumed his atrocities had he not been banished to Guiana, in 1795. In 1797 he was still there, and might have been almost mistaken for one of the wild beast, whose ferocity he had always imitated. He amused himself in bringing up parrots. He is the last of the first class of revolutionary monsters. David, Barère, Fouché, and even Tallien, are a step beneath him in atrocity. Billaud is now in America.

Blanchard, Francis, an Aeronaut, has performed 66 ascents with success, and once rose at Rouen with 16 persons in an aerial fleet, and descended 17 miles beyond.

Boileau, Despreaux Nicholas, born at Paris 1636, an admirable poet and satirist. He neglected the law, to which he was bred; but, by his writings, gained the favor of Lewis XIV. through whom, and through learned societies, he obtained honors, and a competency. Died at Paris, 1711.

Boissy d'Anglas, Francis Count, a barrister, and formerly maitre d'hotel to Lewis XVIII, when simply Monsieur. He became a moderate republican, and wished to have preserved Lewis XVI. As the Comptroller of Provisions for

Paris, he was frequently in danger of losing his life at the times of scarcity. Buó. recalled the sentence for his transportation, and he has been complimented with many of the honors of the Empire. He is a man of great courage and presence of mind, enjoys the favor of Lewis XVIII. and, though his conduct on the return of Buó. was equivocal, he remains a peer of France.

Bompard, Admiral, a man of the utmost intrepidity. When he was taken off Killala by the English, they sent him back on his parole through their respect for his courage. He retired to his native town, Bagnols.

Bontemps, Madame, born at Paris 1718, translated Thomson's Seasons with fidelity and elegance. Died at Paris, 1768.

Borghese, Prince and Princess. Paulina, a sister of Buó. married General Leclerc, who, dying at St. Domingo, she gave her hand to Prince Camillus, the son of the celebrated Prince Borghese, the modern Italian Mæcenas. Camillus gave many proofs of attachment to Buó. by his valour in the French army. Paulina is a beautiful but profligate woman, and the Prince has repudiated her. He deserted the cause of Buó. in 1814, and shewed no fickleness on the Emperor's return. Paulina lives at Rome.

Bosio, a sculptor of the first celebrity. His performance of Hercules excited great admiration. He now lives at the Palais des Arts, in Paris.

Bossuet, James, of Dijon, bishop of Meaux, born 1627. One of the most eloquent men the world has produced. His funeral orations were in particular splendid and affecting. He wrote a

discourse on universal history, and entered into a controversy with the Protestants. He died 1704.

Boufflers, Lewis, Duke of, born 1644, a marshal. "You are of more value than 10,000 men," said the English to him, when he was taken at Namur; and observed, that his garrison ought to be detained rather than himself. For his exploits, vide Chron. Died at Fontenoy 1711.

Bougainville. Count de. Admiral, born at Paris, 1730; celebrated for his voyage round the world, and elected F.R.S. of London, as well as enjoying all possible respect and honors in France. His bravery, his constant attachment to Lewis XVI. and his literary abilities, procured him the esteem of the world. He wrote essays, poems, and other successful works. Died at Loches 1811.

Bouillé, Marquis de, a general. He opposed the revolutionary innovators, and assisted Lewis XVI. to escape; became a volunteer under the Prince de Condé, and died in London in 1800. His memoirs of the revolution are exceedingly interesting.

Bouillon, Philip de la tour d'Auvergne, Prince de, born at St. Hillary, in Jersey, and appointed an English commodore. The Prince, a descendant of the great Turenne, was confirmed in his principality in 1814, and is attached to the house of Bourbon.

Bourdaloue, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, 1632. He was considered an excellent model for preachers, and was greatly esteemed by Lewis XIV. His sermons, in 16 vol. are considered excellent. He died at Paris, 1704.

Boullongne, Lewis, an historical painter, born

at Paris 1609. His piece of Augustus shutting the temple of Janus shows great judgment and taste. He died 1674.

Bourdonnaye, Bernard de la, born 1699, equally celebrated for abilities in the marine and in commerce. He took Madras from the English in 1746, and acquired so large a fortune, that on his return to France he became the victim of jealousy and suspicion, was confined in the Bastille, and, though declared innocent and released, he died of grief in 1754.

Bourdon, Sebastian, born at Montpellier 1616, an admirable portrait, historical, and landscape painter. Was the first president of the French academy of painting and sculpture, but quitted France on account of his religious opinions. He was patronized at the court of Christina, Queen of Sweden, and died 1662.

Boursault, Edmund, born at Mussy L'Eveque 1638, died at Montluçon 1701. His dramatic writings, and his romances under the name of Babet, are held in esteem.

Boyaval, one of the vilest wretches of the revolution. "The first person, said he, who gives me a cross look, I will send to the Conciergerie." He was kept by a rich woman in Paris, and paid the forfeiture of his crimes on the scaffold, 1795, aged but 26 years. He used to boast of the number of his victims, and made out lists of those who were to be sacrificed.

Brancas, Duke de, early desired a moderate reform. Now nearly 80 years of age, he is occupied in abstruse and profound studies, although in his youth he was one of the gayest of the Court

of Marie Antoinette, and the lover of Sophie Arnaud, a celebrated actress in the time of Voltaire. He lives in Paris on a moderate income.

Blissot de Warville, born 1754. His father kept a cook's shop at Chartres, and the son was confined in the Bastille through his writings, and released at the instigation of Madame de Genlis. He failed in an attempt to form an academy in London, but afterwards came into power as a leader of the Girondists at Paris. He was a man of some eloquence and much vehemence. He possessed humanity, and wished to save the King. The Jacobins caused him to be executed on the 31st October, 1793. He latterly put on the appearance of a Quaker.

Brun, Charles le, born at Paris, 1619. One of the greatest ornaments of the French school of painting. His department, history. He was patronized by Cardinal Mazarin; and Lewis took great delight in viewing him when practising his art. He died at the Gobelins, in Paris, 1690. His work on the characters of the passions forms a fine study.

Brun, Prince Charles Francis Le, Duke de Plaisance, was one of the three consuls, and became rich. In 1770 he was secretary to the chancellor Maupeou, and was afterwards the friend of Turgot, after whose dismissal, he devoted himself to his literary pursuits, and to the education of his family. Distinguished by his moderation during the revolution, he occupied himself in regulating the police, the finances, and the administration, and yet kept aloof from party with admirable dexterity. He organized the government of Genoa

and of Holland, of both of which he was for some time Governor general. Not being noticed by the Bourbons, whom he courted, he lived latterly in an elegant retirement, was considered the best French poet after Debille, and died in 1816. He was greatly admired as a statesman, a man of graceful and unaffected manners, and of first rate general talent.

Brun, Le Pigault, a humourous writer. whose novels of the Baron of Felshem, My Uncle Thomas, &c. are well known in England. He lives in Paris, and is a member of the Theatre Francois.

Brune, Marshal, the son of a barrister, became intimate with Danton, was editor of a journal, and afterwards, as general at Verona, received seven bullets in his cloaths. He defeated the English in the north 1799, and the Chouans in many rencounters. Went to Constantinople as ambassador, and merited the rewards Bu. conferred upon him for his valour, discretion, and abilities. He entered at length into commercial speculations, and shewed much complaisance to some English merchants, which so exasperated Bu., that he long remained disgraced and unemployed; but on the restoration of the Emperor, obtained a command in the south, where the severities he exercised drew on him the indignation of the populace, by whom he was massacred at Avignon, 2d August, 1815, the magistrates being unable to save him.

Bruyere, John de la, born near Dourdan 1640, a critical writer; particularly distinguished by his characters in the manner of Theophrastus. They were very popular, not only from their merit, but

from being drawn from real life. He died at Paris 1696.

Buffon, George Le Clerc, Count de, born at Montbart, 1707, the first of French natural historians, and no less celebrated for the purity and elegance of his style in writing. By his extraordinary researches and perseverance, he has rendered the French naturalists the most enlightened of the present age, and has furnished them with the finest repository in the world. Died at Paris, 1788. His son, brought to the scaffold by Robespierre in 1793, said to the populace, "Citizens! my name is Buffon," a simple and affecting apostrophe to the memory of his illustrious father.

Buonaparte, Napoleon, born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, 15th August, 1769. This man of powerful genius, and, upon the whole, the most extraordinary that the world has produced, raised himself from the house of his father, an attorney of small practice in an obscure town, to the rank of Emperor of the French, and King of Italy; and at one time became dictator to nearly the whole of Europe. (For the principal events of his life, vide Chron.) Whilst yet at school, this enterprising youth devoted himself to the study of abstruse sciences, raised and destroyed fortifications, and took pleasure in those games only which resembled warlike exercises. His father, through the interest of M. de Marbeuf, became the king's attorney at Ajaccio, and Napoleon was sent to finish his studies at Paris, 1785. Barras and Freron, learning his coolness and intrepidity at Fort Pharon, where he served a battery almost alone, his companions falling around him, promoted him to the rank of

general of brigade. From this time he rose gradually, and from the honorable post of first consul, when he missed the opportunity of rendering himself the greatest as well as being the most extraordinary man in the world, he disgraced his name by attaching to it that of Emperor; thus confirming the suspicion, that his views in his progressive elevation were founded in the same silly ambition as those of common men. He bore his ultimate overthrow in no respect as a hero; struggling to the last moment to retain some degree of rank and power. As he is one of the most inconsistent personages that exist, his character is not easily portrayed. Many have asserted, that the crimes of which he is accused (and of part of these it appears there is reason to doubt his having been guilty) cause the irritability that is perceptible in his temper. He has in turn proved himself magnanimous and selfish, generous and mean, courageous and pusillanimous, humble and haughty, tyranical and lenient. He possesses a most capacious mind, and overcame difficulties in the accomplishment of his gigantic purposes, with a perseverance and promptitude that hesitated not to embrace every means however dishonorable. To render himself the wonder of the age, he sacrificed a million of his fellow creatures with much indifference. Setting out, apparently, with a determination, that whatever was his work, should be stupendous and perfect of its kind, infinite were the pains he took to render his empire the most powerful, his court and military appointments the most splendid, his metropolis the most magnificent, and the arts and sciences among his people the most

flourishing. The more laudable pursuit of a sovereign, to render his subjects the most virtuous and free, did not enter his calculation. He was long considered, and justly, the greatest captain of the age. He has, at length, been overthrown by a successful rival in that title; and fixed at St. Helena, this Night-Mare of the world (as an acute author styles him), has leisure to brood on a most eventful life; the highest rise and the deepest fall; and to repent of all the evils he has brought upon mankind.

Buonaparte, Joseph, born 7th Jan. 1768, the elder brother of Napoleon, successively named by him King of Naples and of Spain, and deprived of the latter sovereignty by the resistance of the inhabitants, aided by British forces. When Ambassador at Rome from the Republic, General Duphot, his friend, was killed by his side, in an insurrection, and Joseph quitted the papal court. With the exception of some diplomatic address, he possesses but little talent, yet Napoleon left him in 1805 to direct, for a time, the administration of affairs. His wife was Mademoiselle Clary, of Avignon. After having lost his throne and his splendid equipages, he returned to Paris in time to witness the downfall of all the sovereigns, his brothers and relatives; promised to face the enemy in Paris, but fled on their approach, and hid himself among the mountains in Switzerland. He again emerged to be present at the Champ de Mai, to celebrate his brother's triumph in 1815, and panick-struck a second time, he embarked for America, and being still rich, is forming at Philadelphia an establishment; an humble imitation

of his once gaudy court. He is now called **Count Montford**.

Buonaparte, Lucien, the third brother, is possessed of a solid understanding, a cultivated mind, and elegant manners. Having in many instances exhibited spirit in parliamentary discussion, he displayed great firmness on the celebrated day when Napoleon transferred the Legislative Body to St. Cloud; he harangued the soldiers and contributed greatly to the elevation of his brother. In 1808 he was called to the Institute, and the next year was married to Madame Joubertean, the widow of a banker, with whom he went to reside in Italy. Having enriched himself during his retention of the portefeuille, he lived sumptuously in Paris, but refused the regal investiture offered by his brother, whom he so highly offended, that in alarm he sought the protection of England, where he completed his poem of Charlemagne, which is ridiculed by the French critics. In 1814, returning to Italy, he was created Prince of Canino, by the Pope, became reconciled to his brother in 1815, and made the most strenuous efforts to retain the sovereign power in his family after the news of the battle of Waterloo. He ultimately retired to Rome, and retains the favor of the Pope.

Buonoparte, Lewis, the fourth brother, born 2d Sept. 1778, followed Napoleon in his first campaigns, and was named General of Brigade. In 1802, he married Mademoiselle de Beauharnois, daughter to the Empress Josephine, and was placed over the Dutch, as their King, in 1806; but finding himself unequal to the task of governing, and

not chusing to become an instrument of his brother in oppressing his subjects, he wisely abdicated, and carried with him the esteem of the people. He then commenced traveller, and in 1814, in order to get possession of his son, instituted a process against his wife, from whom he is parted. He resisted the entreaties of Napoleon to quit his retirement in Switzerland, where he still resides.— His wife, now styled the Duchess de St. Leu, kept a splendid establishment at Paris, and was surrounded by the leading Buonapartists during 1814, who assisted her to arrange the preparations for the restoration of Napoleon.

Buonaparte, Jerome, born 15th Nov. 1784, the youngest of the brothers, and the least capable of acting any important part in society, was, nevertheless, after some adventures at sea, placed on the throne of Westphalia, a kingdom erected for his aggrandisement. He married Miss Patterson, the daughter of an American merchant, whom he deserted by the command of Napoleon; and married, secondly, Princess Frederica, of Wirtemberg; but their Majesties were compelled to fly when the allied troops approached France, after Napoleon's discomfiture in Russia and at Leipsic. They sought refuge at Trieste, where they kept up a magnificent establishment, and insisted on retaining their titles; but remained neglected by the inhabitants. The theatre was their constant evening amusement, and their box was fitted up with regal splendour. This weakness drew on them the ridicule of the town, and they in return affected not to consider any of the people of a rank that it was possible for them to condescend to notice. He

has now, with his wife, to whom he has proved exceedingly inconstant, found an asylum in Austria, and lives sumptuously near Vienna.

Buonaparte, Madame, styled Her Imperial Highness Madame Mère; being the mother of the numerous royal and imperial Buonapartes. She was born at Ajaccio, 24th Aug. 1750, of low parents, and her family owed their rise to her intimacy with Mr. de Marbeuf. Her son appointed her Superior of the "Sisters of Charity:" and although her avarice and her ill-treatment of persons in her train were notorious, she was praised as the first of matrons, and compared with the most renowned, ancient and modern. At one period she found herself the mother of an Emperor, three Kings and a Queen, which has never before occurred to any woman, and probably never will again to a woman of low birth. The French have already composed for her this epitaph, "Idleness, the mother of all the vices," alluding to her numerous offspring, who, among them, are said not to have omitted one vice. She lives in Italy, with her brother Cardinal Fesch.

Cafferelly, the family of, consisting of five brothers. Count Augustus distinguished himself in several engagements in Germany, Italy, and Spain; was twice wounded, and was rewarded by honors and promotion by Bu. was favourably noticed by Lewis XVIII. in 1814, and returned to the service of Bu. yet he has not been included among the proscribed Generals, his mild and unassuming disposition preventing him from being dangerous to the state. Count Joseph, of the marine, experiences a similar disregard; and Baron Charles is

an author, and was disgraced by Buó. for quitting his post as Prefect of Troyes. John, Bishop of St. Brioux, died in 1815; and General Lewis was killed at the siege of St. Jean d'Acrc.

Calonne, C. A. de, born at Douay, of a family distinguished in the law. His talents, his graces, and the vivacity of his mind, soon brought him into notice. In 1785, he was appointed Minister of Finance, by Lewis XVI. (For M. de Calonne's conduct vide Chronology.) He visited England three times, and having married a rich French widow, retrieved his affairs, and liberally assisted the emigrants. He wrote political pamphlets with candour and much elegance. He died at Paris, 29th Oct. 1802.

Cambacérés, J. J. Regis de, Prince and Arch-Chancellor under Buó. was a counsellor in Toulouse. He filled a number of high offices during the revolution, and became Second Consul of France; is indefatigable in business, possesses much talent, and is a moderately good orator. He is subtle, and an adept at dissimulation. Was possessed of great wealth, which is reduced to less than half, by forced contributions. As an epicure in good living he has few equals, and wherever he fixes his residence, his riches will still enable him to indulge in sensual enjoyments. He is now in Silesia, but his recal is expected.

Carnot, L. N. Count, the son of an advocate at Nolay, in Burgundy, born in 1753, entered the army, and was promoted through the Prince de Condé. His Mathematical Essays introduced him to learned societies; he was also soon distinguished as a stern and popular Republican, and has filled

the places of Minister at War for the Interior, and of Director; from which he was banished, but escaped to Germany. On his return to France he had the courage to oppose the elevation of Bu. at various periods, but lost much of his popularity on accepting a title. During the reign of terror, he was one of the leaders in many sanguinary scenes; but his friends declare that he joined the Terrorists only with a view to save a few of the victims; which he effected. As one of the Regicides, he is banished from France, but attracts much notice at his residence in Poland, where he refused the flattering offers of the Emperor of Russia. He is a General, an author, and a scientific man. He has two brothers, Charles, a General, and an enemy to Bu. and a junior brother, a counsellor of eminence, who has not interfered in politics.

Carrier, J. B. born at Yalot, an attorney, a man of horrible celebrity. When sent to Nantes, he declared 25,000 heads should fall; and by shooting and drowning hundreds at once, he effected a part of his threat. He invented what he styled Republican Marriages, by tying a man and woman together, and throwing them into the sea. He was himself executed 15th Dec. 1794.

Catinat, Nicholas Marshal, born at Paris, 1637, a philosopher and a distinguished Captain. In 1688, he defeated the Duke of Savoy, and conquered all his dominions; Prince Eugene, however, caused him to retreat, when opposed to him in Flanders. He was a man of great promptness; was cool, deliberate, and unassuming. He died at St. Gratian, 1712.

Caulaincourt, ———, Duke de Vicenza, of a noble family, became a page in the house of Condé, and a distinguished officer during the republic; but was more known as a diplomatist; in which high station he conducted himself with much shrewdness, elegance of deportment, and general talent. He conducted the Duke d'Enghein to Paris with more zeal than humanity. Decorated with a number of foreign orders, he remained long in Russia as ambassador. He advised Buonaparte to make peace with the Allies after the dreadful affair at Moscow, became a peer on the return of Buonaparte from Elba, escaped the late proscription, and visited England in July, 1815.

Caylus, Camillus Count de, born at Paris 1692, renowned for his taste in the Sciences, and for his useful researches. He travelled through great part of Europe and Asia, and published that magnificent work, "Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet." His volumes on painting, antiques, &c. possess merit. He died at Paris, 1765.

Chabot, F. a capuchin. This infamous priest hastened the destruction of Lewis XVI. by every means in his power. With the exception of his assistance in preserving the Abbé Sicard, he did not oppose the massacres at the Abbaye, on the 2d Sept. 1792. This profane churchman once declared that Citizen Jesus Christ was the first Sans Culotte in the world. He was at length denounced, and poisoned himself; not so effectually but that he was guillotined several days after, in excruciating tortures, in 1794.

Chaise, Francis de la, born at Aix, a jesuit so

highly esteemed by Lewis XIV. that, an author observes, when he was deprived by age, of his mental faculties, the King would have his body that he might seem to consult him. Died at Paris 1709.

Champagny, John Duke de Cadore, Ambassador to Vienna, in 1801, Minister of the Interior 1804, a peer under Lewis, in 1814, and under Buonaparte on his return. Champagny now remains unnoticed.

Champfort, S. R. born near Clermont, 1741, son of a peasant girl, and of an unknown father. He became author; his "Merchant of Smyrna" gained him so much credit, that he was admitted to the French Academy, and obtained several prizes. His republican sentiments attached him to Roland, but his keen sarcasms against the Terrorists, caused a sentence of arrest, which was not put into effect. He tried to terminate his existence, but failed, and died of a disease in 1795, at Paris. His tragedy of Mustapha was admired, and his Bon Mots were collected. He had the art of relating stories in an agreeable manner, and was a most fascinating companion. He wrote against an imitation of nature in tragedy.

Chaptal, J. A. Count de Chanteloup, a physician, a great chemist, a man of letters, a senator, and in 1799, Minister of the Interior. He proved a time-serving politician, and is now in obscurity, but not proscribed.

Chastelet, Gabrielle Marchioness de, an ingenious lady, the favourite of Voltaire, who wrote an eulogy on her memory. She translated New-

ton into French, and possessed much original talent. She died in 1749.

Chateaubriand, Francis Viscount de, nephew to the good Malherbes, quitted France for North America, in the deserts of which he conceived the plan of his "Genius of Christianity," which brought him into celebrity in 1804, previous to which, he had returned to Paris after having visited London. He became intimate with all the French literati, and edited the "Mercure." He was Secretary to the embassy at Rome, under Cardinal Fesch. Is now a Peer of France, the leader of the ultra-royalists and a man of the strictest devotion.

Chenier, proclaimed National Poet, in 1803, but was a writer of mediocrity, till he published an Ode on Gen. Hoche, and an Epistle to Voltaire, 1806. Although he had shewn no moderation in politics, he caused many excellent decrees to pass; and displayed much courage in driving the populace from the Hall of the Convention, in May, 1795. As being one of the Regicides, and having exercised some other cruelties, he lost the esteem his talents had raised, and died in 1811. His plays are admired.

Choiseul, Stainville Duke de, was always devoted to the Bourbons, and followed Lewis XVIII. as Lieutenant General of the army. He declined pronouncing judgment on Ney, because he had himself, twice felt the horrors of the expectation of a speedy death; having been shipwrecked at one time, and condemned by a military tribunal to be shot as an emigrant at another.

Choiseul-Gouffier, Count, the admired author of

Travels through Greece and Asia, is a member of the Institute in France, and one of Paul the First's Privy Counsellors, when in Russia. He has refrained from interfering in politics, except by a patriotic gift, in 1790, of 12,000 livres from Constantinople, where he was ambassador. He is one of the most amiable, elegant, and accomplished of men, and a favorite of the King.

Clarke, Henry, Count of Hunebourg, Duke of Feltre, born at Landrecis, 1765, of Irish origin, owed his rise, from a simple officer to his present rank, to Carnot, became diplomatist under Buonaparte, Governor of Berlin, and received a diamond-hilted sword from the Emperor Alexander, for the care he took of the Russian prisoners. In 1807, he was Buonaparte's Minister at War, and served him with zeal for several years. In 1814, he was equally faithful to Louis XVIII. followed him to Ghent, and again in Minister at War; from which he retired in 1817.

Clausel, Count. An expedition to St. Domingo gave this brave officer opportunities of distinguishing himself; and in Spain, as a General, he acquired a high military reputation. Louis XVIII. gave him appointments in 1814, but having become one of Buonaparte's peers, in 1815, and having made an obstinate resistance in the South, he has been sought, in order to take his trial. He has escaped to America, and with other proscribed persons, is forming a colony at Fort Mobile.

Cléry, the faithful valet de chambre of Louis XVI. followed his master to the Temple, where he served him with zeal, and died at Vienna, in

1809. His wife also shewed some extraordinary marks of attachment to the Bourbons.

Cloots, Anacharsis, a Prussian baron, born at Cleves, 1753, dissipated a good fortune, came to England, was acquainted with Burke, whom he found too rational to suit his disposition. The French revolution opened a field for his enthusiasm. He wrote thus to the Legislative Assembly in 1792, "The Orator of the Human Race, to the Legislature of the Human Race," "My heart is French," said he, "and my soul sans culottes." Beheaded in 1794; he became enraged with a fellow sufferer on the scaffold, because he could not make the man a convert to his opinions.

Cochon, a counsellor, and Minister of the Police in 1796; being a Regicide he cannot return to France, but has not otherwise proved himself a sanguinary man. He is said to look like an Alguazil, ever intent on discovering some plot.

Colbert, John, born at Rheims 1619, Minister of Finance under Lewis XIV. in which department he acquired the highest celebrity. He greatly improved Paris with elegant structures, was an active promoter of all that was good and great, advanced the Arts and Sciences, formed schools and manufactures, and regulated the marine department. (Vide Chronology.) Died at Paris, 1683.

Collot d'Herbois appeared early on the stage at Lyons and was disliked, which raised his hatred to the town to such a degree, that when in power, he revisited it, and caused a large number of the inhabitants to be shot with cannon, standing in

rows; the guillotine being too slow in its performances. Almost all his actions and speeches had a tendency to cruelty. He was banished to Cayenne, where he died in great torment in 1796, having swallowed a quart of brandy at one draught.

Condé, Lewis de Bourbon, Prince de, born at Paris 1621. He was the most illustrious of the Princes of this house, and styled "The Great," from his powerful genius, his indefatigable zeal, and for his conquests at Rocroy, Fribourg, Norlingen, &c. (Vide Chronology.) Died of the gout at Fontainebleau, 1680.

Condillac, Stephen de, born at Grenoble, 1715, a celebrated philosopher, possessing a profound judgment in metaphysics, and shewing a constant austerity of manners. His writings on the human faculties, and on other subjects, are numerous and esteemed. He died near Beaugence, 1780.

Condorcet, Mary John Caritat, Marquis of, born at Ribemont 1743, a celebrated geometer, politician, and man of letters. He wrote the Life of Turgot and of Voltaire, and was one of the instigators of the revolution. Chabot at length denounced him, and he escaped for a time, but he took poison, and was found dead in a dungeon, in Bourg la Reine, 1794. His erudition was vast and profound, and his writings on metaphysics, political economy, and legislation, shewed great talents.

Corday, d'Armands, Charlotte, of Caen, Normandy, was the assassin of Marat, in 1793. (Vide Chron.) She was a Girondist, anxious for

a republican government, but abhorred cruelty. When on the scaffold, she was perfectly composed, and said to her counsel, "You have defended me with delicacy and generosity; and to give you a proof of my esteem, I commission you to pay the little debts I owe in the prison." She was but 25, was handsome, and took pleasure in her death. She saved the lives of many hundred persons, and was a truly great character.

Corneille, Peter, born at Rouen 1606, the father of the French drama. His tragedies, though in a style that is not used in the present era, are forcible, grand, and abound in passages of spirit and genius; the most admired is "*Le Cid*." He was brought up to the bar, but quitted it in early life, and obtained fame, honors, and rewards by his favorite pursuit. He died at Paris 1684.—His brother Thomas, though an inferior poet, is above mediocrity, and published many dramas.

Corvetto, Lewis Count, born at Geneva in 1756. From a lawyer he became a Counsellor of State to Buonaparte, by whom he was much noticed, and advanced as being a man of talent and discretion. He voted for the dethronement of Bu. in 1814, was retained in his post by Lewis XVIII. and again by Bu. in 1815. Lewis XVIII. has now appointed him minister of finance, having a high opinion of his sagacity, and not perceiving that he manifested any zeal in serving Napoleon on his return.

Cottin, Madame, born at Bourdeaux 1772, authoress of many highly esteemed novels; *Matilda* and *Elizabeth* the most admired. She died in 1811.

Courtois, James, a celebrated painter, called *Le Bourguignon*, born in Franche Comté, in 1621, painted some fine battle pieces when following the army. He was suspected of having poisoned his wife from jealousy, and became a jesuit at Rome. *Andrea del Sarto* was his pupil. He died 1676.

Courtois, William, (his brother) imitated and almost equalled the style of *Pietro da Cortona*. The battles of *Joshua* were his best pieces. He died 1671, by taking a quack medicine for the gout.

Codthron, C. surnamed *Cato* during the reign of terror, was a villain of the deepest dye. He came from Clermont, where he was a lawyer. He proposed the bath of hatred to royalty, and neglected no opportunity of bringing *Lewis XVI.* to trial. In order to humble the pride of the *Lyonése*, he caused the chief part of their superb "*Place Bellecour*" to be destroyed, together with many of the inhabitants; and seated on a high place, he knocked with a hammer as a signal. He delighted in accusation, and declared *Mr. Pitt* an enemy to the human race. His countenance was pleasing, but his smile betrayed, and his gentle expressions led to ruin. When he was arrested he struck his bosom slightly with a knife, and pretended to be dead. He was executed on the 28th July, 1794; and, in his way to the scaffold, was kicked about by his companions at the bottom of the cart, where, being lame, he was placed.

Cousin, John, an eminent painter of history. He excelled on glass, and was also a good sculpt-

tor and mathematician, and wrote on geometry and optics. Died 1593.

Couston, Nicholas and William, sculptors of a high eminence in France. A marble group at Notre Dame; by the former, and two horses on the terrace at Marli, by the latter, are admirable productions. Nicholas died 1733, William 1777. He left a son William, who is scarcely less celebrated.

Couvreur, Adriana le, an actress of uncommon force in expression. She was the mistress of Marshal Saxe, whom she once relieved from embarrassment by pawning her jewels. She died 1730.

Coytel, a celebrated family of painters, admirable in their various styles; they flourished from the close of the 17th to the middle of the 18th century. Anthony Coytel, born at Paris in 1661, was also an elegant poet, and died 1722.

Crebillon, Prospero de, born at Dijon, 1674, wrote the admired tragedies of Atreus; Rhadamistus, &c. He led a secluded life, and became extremely poor in his old age; but the bounty of Lewis XIV. relieved him. He died at Paris, 1762. His son Claude published some good novels, the principal of which is called "Les Egarements du Cœur et de l'Esprit," "The Wanderings of the Heart, and of the Understanding."

Custines. A. P. Count de, born at Metz, 1740. He took the popular side, became a general, was partially successful, but receiving many checks, was accused by Billaud, &c. of disaffection. He defended himself with much presence of mind, but his death had been resolved upon, and he was ex-

ecuted 27th August, 1793, exhibiting much weakness. His son Renaud de Custines made the most strenuous and courageous efforts to save him, but was himself denounced by Robespierre, and died without a struggle. The candor and pathos of his defence caused his auditors to exclaim "he will be saved," but it must have been those who knew not his judges.

Dacier, Andrew, born at Castres, 1651, a man of profound learning, translated Horace with success, Aristotle's Poetics, &c. and obtained a pension of 2000 livres, besides being made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. He died at Paris, 1722.

Dacier, Anne, wife of the preceding, born at Laumar, 1651. Her father, Le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur, gave her a learned education, and she published an edition of Callimachus with so much accuracy, that she was employed to prepare other Latin authors for the Dauphin. She translated Anacreon and Sappho, and the Illiad. In 1714 she defended Homer against M. de la Motte, and closed her literary labours by a version of the Odyssey. She was as modest and benevolent as she was learned, and died in Paris 1720.

Damas, the Count Roger de. His bravery and skill rendered him conspicuous in the army in 1790, against the Turks, at an early age; and again in the service of Ferdinand, King of Naples, against the troops of Buò. He returned to France with the Bourbons, followed the Duke d'Angoulême to the South, and now, residing at Paris, serves the king with zeal in several high stations,

as do his brothers Count Charles de Damas, Count Damas Cruix, also peers, and faithful adherents to the Bourbons.

Daniel, Gabriel, a jesuit, born at Rouen 1649, wrote a singular work, entitled "A voyage to the World of Descartes," which has been translated into several languages, as has his celebrated History of France, in 7 vols. 4to. He also composed several miscellaneous and theological treatises. He died at Paris 1728.

Danton, J. G. This man of colossal figure was one of the rulers of France for a short time, in conjunction with Robespierre. He was an advocate, and was born at Arcis sur-Aube, and his aim being a dictatorship, he long remained the adherent of every man in power. He became popular, and prepared the plan of massacre for the 10th of August; was appointed minister of justice, and received gold from every quarter of Paris, whilst, with the utmost coolness, he prepared for the destruction of hundreds of its inhabitants. Robespierre, jealous of his rival, planned his downfall, and effected it. On his trial, Danton said, "my name will live in the pantheon of history." On the scaffold he shewed firmness and pride. He was beheaded the 5th April, 1794. His eloquence was vehement, his ideas gigantic, and his voice stentorian. He possessed more courage and presence of mind than Robespierre, but was not equal in cunning and hypocrisy. He sometimes admitted pity, his colleague, never.

David, James Lewis. This man, as conspicuous a politician as an artist, disgraced his talents by a sanguinary disposition, and by his intimacy

with Robespierre. He once made the singular observation that "if the artists were fired at with case shot, there would be no danger of killing a patriot." He has frequently been on the point of falling a sacrifice to his jacobinism, but his ability as a painter has saved him. Buo. became his warm patron, but he was always shunned by those who valued their character. He is covetous, cruel, arrogant, and, except in his art, ignorant. As a regicide he is now banished. His features are distorted, and his utterance defective.

Davoust, Lewis, Duke of Auerstadt, Prince of Echmuhl, born at Anneaux, 1770, of a distinguished family. He commenced his studies with Buo. became his particular intimate, and has contributed by his consummate judgment and bravery to the success of a number of the most celebrated engagements. Became governor of Hamburgh, he was accused (many say falsely) of cruelty and rapacity. When the army of Buo. withdrew behind the Loire, he promoted its submission to the king; is now in favor, and it is supposed will shortly come into power.

Decaen, Count, the son of an inn-keeper, rose by his valor in the army under Suchet and others; appeared resolved to adhere to Lewis on the return of Buo. but ultimately espoused the cause of the Emperor, and is now in disgrace though at liberty; being included in the amnesty.

Decrés, the Duke de, a vice-admiral, zealously attached to Buo. whom he served as minister of the marine. He lives now retired on his estates.

Dejoli, N. minister of justice in 1792, under Lewis XVI. but soon resigned, owing to con-

fusion in affairs, and after having for some time opposed the Jacobins, was permitted to exercise his profession of the law in peace, and is now one of the King's advocates.

Delille, J. Abbé, the first of modern poets in France, was born at Aigueperse, embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became professor of rhetoric at Amiens in early life. A translation of Virgil's *Georgics* raised his fame, and Voltaire called him a man whose talents had extended the regions of poetry, and the glory of the nation. His poem of "The Gardens," his Description of Greece, his Rural Philosopher, his *Eneid*, *Paradise Lost*, and his poem called *Pity*, and other pieces, have immortalized his name. The revolution drove him to England, where he was greatly caressed. Bu. paid him attention, and he died in 1811, to the regret of Europe.

Delisle de Sales, author of the "Philosophy of Nature," and a voluminous collection of works, which have procured him the first literary honors. He defended Carnot, Barthélemy, and Pastoret, with a generous firmness; and at the time of Atheism, published a book with the title of "Memorial in favor of God." He is universally esteemed.

Denon, Baron, of an ancient family, employed in the Court of Lewis, XV. and XVI. is chiefly celebrated through his beautiful works on Egypt, and through his admirable superintendence of the Louvre, which office he has resigned. His collection of Drawings is one of the finest in Europe. He resides in Paris, and is much ad-

mired as an amateur, an artist, and a man of the most agreeable qualities.

Descartes, René, born at Touraine, 1566, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician; possessed a great share of learning, and was first brought into notice by solving a mathematical problem publicly proposed. He wrote a treatise on music, served in the army, travelled and visited Galileo, in Florence, and settled at Amsterdam for a time, but died in 1650 at Stockholm, where Queen Christina gave him a pension and an estate. His philosophy is now considered visionary, but he was a man of vigorous imagination, and universal talent.

Deseze, Baron, one of those few counsellors of eminence who offered and obtained permission to defend Lewis XVI. Although he failed of making as much impression on some points as was expected, his zeal was not the less ardent; and, at one time, he had the boldness to exclaim "I look for judges here, but I see only accusers." He survived the reign of anarchy, employed himself in the cause of the injured, and is now rewarded by the particular favour of Lewis XVIII. made a peer of France, and president of the Court of Cassation.

Dessaix, L. C. of a noble family, born at Ayat, 1768, a man of the most prominent merit in military annals. In the early part of the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte had become frantic with his ill success, till Dessaix appeared with 10,000 men, and by his skill and intrepidity, turned the fortunes of the day in favor of the Emperor, whom he did not scruple to chide. On this day, Jung

14th 1800, Dessaix received a mortal wound, His statue was erected in Paris.

Dessolles, N. Count, a distinguished general, who became governor of Seville for Bu. but falling into disgrace, was inactive, till the return of Lewis XVIII, who gave him a peerage, and the command of the national guard of Paris, which the ill state of his health has compelled him to relinquish.

Dessols de Grissoles, a Vendean chief, enthusiastically attached to the Bourbons, on whose account he suffered a long imprisonment, and in 1815 again took up arms to support the cause of the Royalists, by whom he is justly esteemed.

Destouches, Philip, born at Tours, 1680, a dramatist of great merit. He was in London in 1717, to carry on negotiations then pending; and on his return to France, refused being sent ambassador to Russia. He lived retired in the country, and his works display much care as well as spirit and delicacy. His "Le Glorieux," is considered one of the best of the French comedies. He died 1754 near Melun.

Diderot, Denis, born at Langres, 1713, a philosopher with an ardent and elevated imagination, and the most consummate vanity. His works display much genius and originality. The free sentiments in his "Letters to the Blind," caused him six months imprisonment, where he suffered a temporary derangement. His works are very voluminous and fanciful, with many prejudices on the subject of religion. He projected and executed a great part of an encyclopedia, and was concerned in a medical dictionary. His

writings, being much read in France, are supposed to have contributed to the revolution. Hé died near Paris, in 1784.

Drouet, J. B. a post-master, at St. Menchould who, narrow minded and ignorant, owed his rise to his prevention of the escape of Lewis XVI. He became a member of parliament and persecuted the Girondists. In 1793, he proposed, that all the English who resided in France should be executed; and being now one of the most despised of the exiles, he finds a difficulty to fix his abode.

Drouet, Count d'Erlon, a man of great military talents, is a relation of the former, merited and obtained the regard of Bu. who made him a peer of France. He signalized himself greatly in Spain, and Lewis presented him with orders of distinction. Arrested at Lille in 1815, as an accomplice in the restoration of Bu. he contrived to seize the citadel, and retained it till Napoleon nominated him to a command at Fleurus. The ordonnance of the King for his arrest, and examination before a council of war is in force, but he has hitherto escaped.

Drouot, Count, has fought valiantly in numerous battles, followed Bu. to Elba, returned with him, and shewed prodigies of bravery at Waterloo. He was tried by a council of war and acquitted. Is married to a lady of large fortune.

Du Barry, Countess. The mistress of Lewis XV. enjoyed vast power towards the close of his life—escaped to England during the revolution, but confiding in her wealth and remains of beauty

for security, returned to her fine Chateau near Paris, from which she was dragged to the scaffold in 1793, through the treachery of a person whose life she had saved.

Dubocage, Mary, born at Rouen, 1710. This lady arrived at the extraordinary honor of becoming a member of the Academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, and Rouen. Her poetry gained her great admiration, and consists chiefly of "The Columbiad," (original and highly esteemed) and translations of Pope's Temple of Fame, Milton's Paradise Lost, and the Death of Abel. She wrote also a tragedy, and interesting Travels through England, Holland, and Italy: She died 1802,

Dubois, William, Cardinal, born 1662, the son of an apothecary, rose to the station of prime minister in 1722, (vide Chron.) through his intrigues; but enjoyed it only one year, dying in 1723, after promising great advantages to the State from his sagacity, and the reform of his debauchery, and of his other vices. He had amassed a princely fortune.

Ducis, a successful imitator of Shakespeare's Hamlet, Lear, Romeo, and King John; also of Sophocles' Œdipus, &c. His original pieces were less fortunate. Such is the anxiety of Lewis to pay respect and attention to the few literary characters of the present times, that when introduced, Ducis was received by the King's recital of some of his verses. Died in Paris, 1815.

Duclos, Charles, born 1705, the intimate friend of Diderot, and himself an author of eminence, a

profound thinker, and a forcible writer. Died 1772.

Dumas, Matthew Count, assisted as colonel in the national guard in bringing back Lewis XVI. from Varennes; defended him warmly in the Convention; retired from politics till 1795; became one of the elders; was proscribed, and escaped to Germany. Having ingratiated himself with Bu. he proposed the legion of honor, was created a general, and followed King Joseph to Naples as his chamberlain, and acted as minister at war. After many adventures in that kingdom, in Russia, and in Saxony, he was noticed by Lewis XVIII. and again promoted by Bu. in 1815; in consequence of which he is now in obscurity. He is a man of letters, and of considerable talent.

Dumourier, General, born 1739, at Cambray, was remarked very early for his great military talents, and had an enthusiastic passion for the army. He fought against Paoli in Corsica merely to have the pleasure of fighting, having first offered himself to that general. (His subsequent conduct in France is described in the Chronology.) The equivocal part he had acted, drew on him some degree of contempt, and he found few of the European powers willing to receive him; he therefore travelled incognito, and settled for a time near Hamburgh, where he published his life. His writings contain the most curious contradictions; he declared himself at one time the friend of one party, and shortly after an advocate for the opposite side, and terminated in favor of Lewis XVIII. long before that monarch's restoration. In 1803 he was a coadjutor with the Duke of York,

as a counsellor of war. He then intrigued in favor of the Bourbons with several of the courts of Europe, but could not succeed in his plans, and became an object of Buonaparte's particular scrutiny. He now lives in London in obscurity.

Dupaty, an eminent sculptor. His *Venus*, and *Ajax*, have obtained much celebrity. He lives at No. 15, Rue Gaillon at Paris.

Elbée, Gigot d', born at Dresden, 1752, was generalissimo of the Vendean Royalists, and the most skilful of their officers. He possessed much eloquence and grace. His plans were bold and judicious, but were ill seconded. He gained many battles, but was severely wounded, and taken by Gen. Turreau, who condemned him to death in 1794. He was so weak from loss of blood, that he was shot in his arm chair. His wife shared his fate.

Elizabeth, Madame, sister to Lewis XVI. born at Versailles, 23d May, 1764. This exemplary princess engaged herself in pious and charitable duties early in life, attended her unhappy family to the Temple, although her escape was easily practicable. Her efforts in that melancholy abode were to bestow consolation, and to train the minds of her nephew and niece to virtue and to piety. Barbarous as were the acts of the Terrorists, the most monstrous was the decree, which tore her from her young pupil, the Princess Royal, the only remaining individual of the King's family, to consign her to the scaffold; she there exhibited a perfect calmness and resignation; and thus perished at 30 years of age, on the 11th May, 1794. Her

judges must surely meet indignation and contempt wheresoever they may sojourn.

Enghein, Lewis de Bourbon, Duke d', born at Chantilly, 2d August, 1772, son of the present Duke de Bourbon. This young prince, after visiting various countries with his father, and serving with great gallantry in the army, under his grandfather, the Prince de Condé, lived in obscurity at Ettingheim, in Germany, during the general peace; from which spot he was forcibly seized, conveyed to the castle of Vincennes, and, after a mock trial, condemned to death, without having committed a single crime, and shot on the 22d March, 1804. Gen. Hullin conducted this measure of Buonaparte's conscience on this, as on other heads, cannot be at ease.

Eon de Beaumont, C. G. d', called Chevalier d'Eon, born at Tonnerre, 1728. This equivocal personage was understood to be a man for above 25 years; and when D'Eon was declared a woman, the long concealment was thus accounted for: The mother, finding her husband in excessive ill humour at having only daughters, informed him that at length a son was born. D'Eon received a masculine education, at a distance from the father; entered the Mazarin College, and was distinguished for making a rapid progress in the Belles Lettres, and in civil law; soon becoming a barrister. Lewis XV. sent D'Eon soon after to Petersburg on a secret mission, when this personage took the dress of a woman. In 1761, in the male attire, D'Eon applied for employment in the army; and as a captain of dragoons received a wound. At Osterwich, D'Eon, at the head of

only 50 men, charged 800 Prussians, and forced them to lay down their arms. In 1761 D'Eon was appointed secretary to the embassy to England, and became at length ambassador in the room of the Duke de Nivernois. Lewis persuaded D'Eon to resume the female dress, and bestowed a pension. During the revolution D'Eon complained of being obliged to wear a cap and petticoats, and desired to put on the helmet, and to levy a company. "I trust," said D'Eon, "that I, the sport of nature, of fortune, of war, of men, and of women, may be allowed to fight for the nation." Carnot presented the petition, but the dreadful occurrences of the revolution drove this personage (for it is difficult to decide the sex) back to England; where, having departed this world in London, in 1814, D'Eon, the newspapers declared, was discovered to be a man; but this is supposed to be a false report, as for the last 40 years D'Eon appeared as a woman.

Epée, Charles de l', Canon of Troyes, founder of the institution for the deaf and dumb, was induced, by seeing the grief of a mother at having two daughters who could not speak, to invent a language for the dumb, and succeeded. Under him numerous pupils advanced in a manner the most extraordinary, with unusual philanthropy he paid the expence of his establishment (which he brought to astonishing perfection) from his very moderate fortune, and died, regretted by the world, in Paris, 1790. He wrote some valuable works on his art, and has transmitted his talents and his virtues to the Abbé Sicard.

Estaing, Charles Count d', a distinguished ad-

miral and general, but the eminent services he had rendered his country, prevented not his condemnation by the Terrorists. He was beheaded in 1793.

Evremont, Charles, Lord of Saint, born 1613, designed for the law, he adopted a military life, and became a general; attending Mazarin to Spain, he betrayed the secrets of the negociation, and fled to England, where his wit and ingenuity delighted King Charles II. who paid him great attention. He died in 1703, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His works are published in 3 vol.

Exelmans, Count, shewed courage and talent in the army under Buonaparte and was esteemed by Lewis XVIII. until a letter he wrote to his patron Murat was intercepted; the disaffected tone of which, caused him to be tried at Lille, where he was acquitted. On the return of the Emperor, he pursued the little army of the King to the frontiers, and performed acts of the utmost valor at Fleurus, Waterloo, and at Versailles. He is now under proscription, and it is not known where he has sought a refuge.

Fabre d'Eglantine, P. F. born at Carcassonne, 1755, became an author, but in that profession acquired little fame, except from his *Philintus* of Moliere, which is considered one of the best dramatic pieces of the last century. He at length became Danton's secretary, and one of the self-created municipality after the 10th August, 1792, to the horrible massacres of which day he greatly contributed by his writings; and, still more by his actions, to those of the 2d of September. His death occurred on the scaffold, the 5th of April, 1794, after a life of turbulence, intrigue, and

enthusiasm, in a mistaken cause, in which he prostituted his talents, and shut out humanity from his heart.

Favart, C. S. a man of letters, who, for a time restored the gaiety and the grace of the Vaudevilles. His very numerous operas are full of nature and of charming touches; among them, his "Reapers," a piece which unites an excellent moral with smiling pictures, and his "Three Suktanas," are particularly distinguished. His accomplished wife wrote Annette and Lubin, and other pleasing pieces. Favert died at the age of 84. in 1793.

Fauchet, Claude, born at Erne, 1744, a priest of high preferment, and of powerful eloquence. His head appeared however at times to wander; he joined the sect of Illuminati, and was styled iron mouth, a name he gave to a journal of his composition. At the destruction of the Bastile, he assisted with a sabre in his hand; and subsequently promulgated the most extravagant and profane opinions. Notwithstanding his furious denunciations of the Royalist, he endeavoured to save the King. As a Girondist, Fauchet could not escape, but was executed the 31st of October, 1793. His discourses and eulogiums on several great characters are very impressive, and are printed.

Fayette, Marquis de la, born in Auvergne, of a noble family; he was one of the first promoters of a limited monarchy; became extremely popular, and lost his popularity from being supposed an accomplice in the flight of the King, and from other causes. His subsequent endeavours to save

the King, and his most important actions are related in the Chronology. Two friends vainly attempted his release from his prison at Olmutz, where the King of Prussia kept him in confinement. La Fayette, become aged, now lives in retirement, surrounded by numerous relatives, and by a few friends, who are enthusiasts in his praise as a sincere lover of liberty, a man of great virtue and of the highest accomplishments. His admirable wife, now no more, voluntarily shared his imprisonment with her truly amiable daughters, who, though married, now reside with their father. The remains of his property he derived from his wife, who was of the noble house of Noailles. The castle of La Grange Blissou, in La Bric, is his usual residence.

Fayette, Mary Countess de la, wrote the romances of *Zaide*, the *Princess of Cleves*, *Memoirs of the Court of France*, and of *Henrietta, of England*. She died 1692.

Fenelon, Francis de Salignac, Archbishop of Cambray, born at Fenelon, in Perigord, 1691, celebrated alike for his virtues, his eloquence, and his literary talents. His "*Maxims of the Saints*," caused him however to be confined to his own diocese; Bossuet attacked him upon his opinions, and his book was condemned at Rome. He never recovered the favor of Lewis XIV. his work of *Telemachus* (so universally admired) was considered as a satire on that Prince, and intended for the instruction of his royal pupil, the Duke of Burgundy. His charity was unbounded, and so revered was his character, that Marlborough and Eugene would not suffer the pillage of his land,—

He died in 1715, without money, and without a debt. His works are remarkable for elegance and purity of style.

Fernig, Mesdemoiselles, two sisters, who fought as aide-de-camps to Dumourier, in 1793, and greatly encouraged his soldiers. They were at his side every where, and Bournonville wrote to the assembly, "They can kill men very well."—One of them had a horse killed under her, and got behind her sister, little discouraged. When Dumourier quitted the army, they followed his example, and lived several years at Altona, in extreme indigence.

Fesch, Joseph Cardinal, uncle to Napoleon, born 1763, has become conspicuous from his taste and beneficence. At 26 years of age he was a store-keeper, became an ecclesiastic, and afterwards a republican. In 1802 Buonaparte gave him the Archbishopric of Lyons, and made him ambassador to Rome. Refusing with firmness a farther elevation, he offended his nephew. His zeal for the welfare of the church, his moderation, and his liberality, have gained him a great number of friends. He now resides at Rome.

Fevre, Claude le, born 1633, a painter, who excelled in portraits and flowers, and had some success in historical subjects. Died in London, 1675.

Fleury, Andrew, Cardinal de, born at Loden, 1653, died 1743, (vide Chronology.)

Florian, John de, born in Languedoc, 1755, an author of considerable talent. His writings are tinged with a degree of melancholy. He was imprisoned by Robespierre, but released on the death

of that tyrant. His interesting tale of Numa incurred the anger of the Jacobins. His *Galatea*, *Estelle*, *Pastorals*, and *Fables*, are admired. He died at *Seaux*, 1794.

Fontaines, Peter, a critic of eminence, born at Rouen. 1685. He was a Jesuit, and succeeded the Abbé Bignon in the management of the "*Journal des Savans*." He conducted several periodical publications, and translated Virgil into prose, with notes. Died at Paris, 1745.

Fontaine, John la, born at Chateau Thierry, 1621. His *Miscellanies* are numerous, his *Letters*, his "*Amour de Psyché*, and other works, are esteemed; but his *Fables* are universally read and approved. His design in general is admirable; his finishing negligent and unequal. Some of his works are licentious. He died at Paris, 1695. He was a man of excessive simplicity of manners, credulous and absent, but benevolent; and so amiable as to have acquired the name of "*the good La Fontaine*." He lived and died without attracting the notice that he merited.

Fontanes, L. Count de, one of the most distinguished literary characters of the present age.—During the reign of the Terrorists, he ventured to present to the Convention a petition from the wretched inhabitants of Lyons. After having written a number of admired discourses and memorials, and become a member of the Institute, he was proscribed, and fled to England. Returned to Paris, he assisted La Harpe, Chateaubriand and Esmenard, in editing the *Mercure*. His "*Greece saved*," and his "*Funeral Panegyrics*," are among the best modern productions. He is a

peer, and is considered one of the greatest ornaments of the Chamber, but is too lavish of his praise.

Fontenelle, Bernard de, born at Rouen, in 1657. His erudition, the grace of his style, and his wit have gained him great celebrity. His *Dialogues of the Dead*, and his *Plurality of Worlds*, are in almost every library; and his other works are numerous. He died at Paris, 1757.

Fosse, Charles de la, born at Paris, 1640, pupil of Le Brun, the artist, gained much reputation by his public works. He painted the interior of the British Museum, and died 1716. His nephew wrote tragedies and poems.

Fouche of Nantes, Duke of Otranto was a strenuous promoter of the revolution, and performed a sanguinary part in the provinces. The sister of Robespierre lived with him as his mistress, and through her intelligence of the tyrant's private conduct, contrived his ruin. Become minister of the Police, he contrived, by his refined dissimulation, to retain his power on Lewis's second restoration, but now resides at Prague, being banished as regicide, and much despised for his cruelties; which, though surpassed by some of the Terrorists, were such as cannot be forgotten. He is rich, and married to a young wife, who has lately eloped from him.

Fouquier-Tinville, A. Q. son of a farmer at Héronelle. His sanguinary disposition recommended him to Robespierre. A relation of one of his atrocities will prove how truly this monster was worthy the attention of such a man. Mr. de Gamache was brought into Court, "This is not

the person accused," said the officer of justice.—
"Never mind," said Fouquier, "bring him, nevertheless." The proper Mr. de Gamache then appeared, and Fouquier ordered them both to be guillotined.—In 1795, he himself suffered the death to which he had consigned many hundred victims.

Fourcroy, A. F. de Count, born at Paris 1755, a chemist of the first celebrity. Though a member of successive parliaments, and appointed to high stations, he took no active part in the revolutions. He died at Paris, 1809.

François de Neufchateau, Count, born 1750, son of a schoolmaster, is become a man of high rank in the literary as well as the political world. At 23 years of age, as a barrister at Nancy, he was much esteemed, and his Poems induced Voltaire to call François his successor. He advocated the cause of liberty with moderation, and refused being Minister of Justice; but in 1797 accepted the Portefeuille of the Interior, and succeeded Carnot in the Directory, which high station he retained but one year. Bu. was not neglectful of him, and he flattered the Emperor with no sparing hand.—He sent in his submission to Lewis XVIII. and has since presented his works to that Monarch, who overlooking his politics, received them with apparent pleasure; the principal are, his Poems and Fables; Pamela, a drama of great merit; and a Discourse on the Manner of reading Poetry.

Fresnoy, Charles du, born at Paris, 1611, a painter of some celebrity; but it is his Latin Poem on the Art of Painting that has spread his fame

throughout Europe, having been translated into many languages. He died at Paris 1665.

Freron, L. S. son of the antagonist of Voltaire, brought up with Robespierre, he became his friend, his emulator, and ultimately his denunciator. He, like some others of the most atrocious tyrants, had his victims led and shot in numbers at one time, by a train of artillery. After a volley, he exclaimed, "Let those who are still living, rise, the Republic pardons them." The miserable creatures rose, trusting to his promise, and he caused them instantly to be fired upon. He and his colleagues acted a similar part at Marseilles. This execrable wretch died in St. Domingo, from the heat of the climate. He had been appointed Prefect of the South, in that island.

Gantheaume, Honorius Count, a Vice-Admiral, who has performed several naval exploits that reflect credit on his name. Buó. paid him every possible attention, and Lewis has created him a peer.

Garat, Count, Member of the Institute, and Professor of History. In 1792, he became Minister of Justice; and of the Interior, in 1793. He soon relinquished this post. In 1798 he was sent to Naples as Ambassador, but entering into philosophical, instead of political, discussions, he was disapproved by all parties. He assisted the rise of Buó. and made some truly eloquent orations on his successes; was one of the editors of the *Mercure*; and his eulogiums on Fontenelle and other great men, are much admired. Lewis XVIII. omitted to create him a peer in 1814, and on Buó's return

he spoke vehemently against the Bourbons. He now leads a private life at Brussels.

Garnier de Saintes, J. a lawyer, proposed the infliction of death on all emigrants, without distinction of age or sex. This sufficiently denotes his disposition. He is a man of abilities, but is banished as a Regicide, and lives in America.

Gaudin, Duke of Gaete, long refused the high office of Minister of the Finances, which he was supposed to be well calculated to fill, but accepted it after Buó's election to the Consulate, and retained it till Lewis XVIII. was restored to the French; Buó. again bestowed it upon him, and created him a peer. He is now simply a Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, and lives in Paris.

Gelée, Claude, surnamed Lorraine, born 1600: Generally esteemed the best of landscape painters that has yet appeared. Died at Rome, 1682.

Genlis, Brullart de Sillery, Countess de, wife to the Count de Sillery, and formerly governess to the family of the late Duke of Orleans. She is author of more than 40 vols.—Adela and Theodore, Tales of the Castle, Life of Madame de Maintenon, Instructive Dramas, and a number of fascinating and useful works; which are so greatly admired, that as soon as they appear they are translated into various languages. She possesses many accomplishments, is an admirable critic, and retains a pleasing appearance. In her works she seizes absurdities to admiration; is a promoter of every virtue, and writes with spirit and elegance. She remained in Germany during the revolution, but returned to Paris under the consulate of Buó. who allowed her a pension, which still enjoying,

she lives in retirement (much to the regret of the best society) in a convent of Carmelites in Paris, where she receives a select few in her elegant apartments; the productions of her pencil and her music, form their chief ornaments.

Georges, Cadoual, a chief of the Royalists in Brittany, who falling into the hands of Bu. was accused of forming the infernal machine, and executed 11th May, 1804. As no proof whatsoever was brought forward, this is one of the actions of the Emperor that is considered indefensible.

Gerard, ———, an historical and portrait painter of the first rank. His battle of Austerlitz gained him great fame. He resides in Paris.

Girard, Gabriel Abbé, born at Clermont 1678, wrote the celebrated "Synonimes Français."—Died at Paris 1748.

Girardet-Triosson, an historical painter, advancing to the first eminence. *Dis Deluge*, *Atala*, and *Endymion*, are fine productions. He lives No. 51, Rue Neuve St. Augustin.

Girardon, Francis, born 1627, a sculptor of great merit. Died 1703.

Gouvion Saint Cyr, Count de, Marshal, of an ancient family. He became a General in very early life, and Bu. employed his great military talents successfully in most of his campaigns.—Lewis XVIII. paid him the greatest attention in 1814, created him a peer, and finding him attaching himself to his person in his retreat to Ghent, made him Minister at War, which post he retained till Sept. 1815, and has lately resumed. He is a man of abilities and honor; is a Peer and a Counsellor of State.

Graffigny, Frances de, born in Loraine, 1694. Her work, "Peruvian Letters," has found its way into most libraries. The brutality of her husband induced her to live with the wife of Marshal Richelieu, in Paris, where she was very highly esteemed for her talents, and died in Paris, 1758.

Grammont, Philibert Count de, was a favorite at the English court, and served under Condé and Turenne. His well-known Memoirs, written by Count Hamilton, are authentic. He died 1707.

Granet, ———, a French historical painter at Rome, has greatly distinguished himself by his picture of Stella, and by others.

Gregoire, H. Count, Bishop of Blois, was reproached with desiring to give a Christian character to the revolution, and his conduct was marked with an anxiety that humanity and mercy should temper all the acts of the Convention, and he opposed the atheism of the other Bishops, and severely blamed them. To the Arts and to Letters he declared that Terrorism had given a blow that was irreparable. He opposed many of the tyrannical acts of Bu. travelled much in Germany and in England, voted the dethronement of the Emperor, and presented his works to the present Chamber of Representatives. The chief are, "Letter against the Inquisition," and "An Essay on the Jews." His unwearied efforts to abolish the Slave Trade, and to improve the situation of servants, was honorable to his heart, as was his opposition to despotism to his understanding. He now lives rather obscurely in Paris.

Gresset, John, born at Amiens, 1709, a poet of

celebrity. "Le Mechant," a good comedy, is his production. Died 1777, at Amiens.

Groz, ———, an historical and portrait painter, much in fashion at present, and possessing great merit. His pictures of the Count and Countess Lasalle, of Jaffa, &c. are admired. He lives No. 14, Rue des Fossés St. Germain des Prés.

Grouchy, Emanuel Count de, Marshal, born in 1766, was Sub-Lieutenant before the revolution, and became a General in 1793. His command being taken from him because he was a nobleman by birth, he recommenced as a Subaltern, was again promoted, and became one of the most strenuous adherents of Buó. After many valorous exploits he was wounded most severely, was saved by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who caused every possible care to be taken of him.—Recovered and exchanged, he rendered Buó. the most important services, performed extraordinary feats of skill and bravery, and was again wounded. In 1815, he opposed the Duke d'Angouleme, who gave himself up, and was allowed to depart. The present government have declared him a traitor, but he has escaped all search. He resided lately in Calvados, where he was powerfully protected and effectually hid by the inhabitants. He is much beloved by the soldiers, and is altogether very popular. He is now at Fort Mobelle, in America.

Guadet, M. E. a Deputy from the Gironde, where he was a most eminent and esteemed lawyer, though yet young. His talents, his energy, and his virtues gave him great influence, for a time, in the Senate. At length, however, he defended some of the atrocities, and in his enthusiasm

considered them as pardonable errors in a great cause. He desired not, however, that the sanguinary proceedings should continue, and opposing himself to the Jacobins, his powerful eloquence could not preserve him from the scaffold, where he perished 20th July, 1794, after having concealed himself in caverns for some time. His relations suffered also for concealing him.

Guerin, ———, an admirable painter in history; by some esteemed the first in France. Phedra, Andromache, Cephalus and Aurora, are among his best performances. He lives at the Sorbonne.

Guillotín, a physician of great eminence, born at Saintes in 1738, revived and improved the invention of the guillotine, so called from him; and as a member of the National Assembly, no one lamented more deeply the fatal use of the machine; that humanity alone had prompted him to introduce.

Guingenée, a spirited patriot; sent in 1796, to Sardinia, as ambassador, retired in 1802 to pursue his literary labours, and died in 1816, at Montmorency. His Poetry and his work on Italian Literature are admired.

Helvetius, Claude; born at Paris, 1715. His celebrated book, entitled "L'Esprit," "The Mind," was condemned by the Parliament, for its atheistical tenets. He died at Veré, in 1771.—He wrote "Man;" a philosophical work, and some publications less known. He was one of the most benevolent of men.

Herault de Sechelles, Mary Joseph; Attorney-General to Lewis XVI. patronized and admired by the Royal Family, became a furious Republi-

can, was concerned in some of the atrocities, but was not totally divested of good qualities, or at times of humanity. His eloquence and his manners were of the most persuasive kind, and he had so much resolution that, when at the scaffold he saw Desmoulins struggling, he calmly said, "My Friend, let us shew the world that we know how to die."—He was beheaded with Danton and others on the 5th April, 1794.

Hire, Laurence de la, born 1606, at Paris, a painter, whose landscapes are finished with much care; but he was deficient in perspective. Died 1656.—His son Philip became a celebrated mathematician, and died in 1711; and his son, of the same name, was a landscape painter of great merit. He died in 1719.

Houlières, Antonia, widow of Lafon, Seigneur des, born at Paris, 1638.—This lady acquired much reputation by her wit, her beauty, and her courage. She was the pupil of Henault, a sceptical poet, whose style and principles she imitated. She wrote some very pleasing idylls, and was member of the academies of Arles and Padua. She died in Paris 1694.

Huet, Peter, born at Caen, in 1630, resigned his Bishopric of Avranches for the Abbey of Fontenay, and is considered one of the most learned men the world has produced. Many of his writings have been translated into English. That on the Origin of Romances, the Weakness of the Understanding, and others, are still read. He died at Paris, in 1721.

Hullin, General, was Governor of Paris, and attended the condemnation and execution of the

Duke d'Enghien. He introduced a sufficient number of regular troops to awe the National Guards. He is now endeavouring to conceal himself from the agents of the Military Commission that is to bring him to trial.

Isabey. ———, an exquisite painter in miniature. He resides in Paris.

Isnard, Maximilian, son of a rich perfumer, became a vehement declaimer against royalty, and one of the Regicides. He hid himself successfully during the fall of his friends, and Buonaparte made him a Judge. He wrote a work on the immortality of the soul. He is now an exile.

Jaquelin, Roche, a Vendean Chief of conspicuous bravery, killed in an engagement with Gen. Travot, in 1813. His family have been greatly distinguished by Lewis XVIII.

Jaucour, Arnold Count de, born 1757, an officer, one of the moderate Revolutionists, thrown into the Abbaye, saved himself from the massacres of the 2d Sept. through a pecuniary gift to M. Panis. Returned, after a time, to public life, he became Chamberlain to Joseph Buonaparte. Voted the dethronement of Nap. followed the King, and is now a peer and Minister for the Marine. He is the intimate friend of Talleyrand.

Joséphine, Empress of France, born in Martinique, 24th June, 1768, of parents named De la Pagerie, who had been wealthy. She married Count de Beauharnois, and was conspicuous for dissipation and freedom of manners. After the death of her husband, she lived under the protection of Barras, the Director, and used her influence to accomplish many acts of humanity and kindness.

It is said that Barras, having become weary of her, promised Bu. the chief command in Italy, if he would espouse her. This occurred; and on his elevation as First Consul she altered her conduct, became more reserved, dignified, but not austere, and enlarged the already-wide circle of her benevolence. She filled the high station of Empress with the utmost propriety, and became the idol of the people; softened the asperity of Napoleon's character, inclined him to many good actions, and was of infinite service to him through her sagacity and knowledge of the world. She gave an apparent consent to the dissolution of their marriage, and he used so frequently to consult her in her retreat at Malmaison, that she was called his Star. The Emperor Alexander testified the respect he felt for her, by paying her a visit; during which she caught cold in her garden, and died in May, 1814, deeply regretted.

Jourdan, Count, Marshal of France, son of a surgeon at Limoges, enlisted in 1778; was disbanded in 1784, became a merchant, and in the revolution, a General. He gained some victories, met with some disasters, and was accused as the cause of many of the reverses in Spain. Lewis XVIII. created him a count, and Bu. a peer in 1815. He was President of the Court Marshal that tried Marshal Ney. He will, probably, (for the fickleness of his conduct) not attract much notice in future.

Jourdan, Mathew, surnamed Coupe Tete (Beheader,) born 1794, was a butcher, a blacksmith's journeyman, a smuggler, a soldier, and a General. He returned ultimately to his profession of a but-

cher, in the revolution; but it was men, women, and children that he butchered in Paris, Avignon, &c. He was beheaded on the 27th May, 1794.

Jouvenet, John, born at Rouen, 1644, an historical painter of some renown. He passed through all the offices of the French Academy with great credit, and died 1717.

Junot, Duke of Abrantes, became a grenadier, was remarkable for his intrepidity, and, as a General, was among the most distinguished. Arrived at Lisbon, as Ambassador and Commander in Chief, the English compelled him to capitulate. (Vide Chronology.) In the campaign in Russia he gained some advantages, shared in the disgrace; and in the Illyrian provinces, of which he was Governor, was seized with a fever, and in a fit of delirium threw himself out of window and was killed, in Aug. 1813.

Juste, Lewis de Saint, born 1768, possessed of abilities, of a cool head, a fiery soul, and a hard heart, became conspicuous in the revolution, and demanded sanguinary punishments for all that opposed Robespierre and the Jacobins. He exercised the guillotine at Strasbourg, as if decapitation were amusement. It was, however, tried upon himself at the fall of his bosom friend, in 1794.—He wrote a poem, called “Orgon,” and some poetical works.

Kain, Henry le, born 1728, an actor of remarkable talent, with whom Voltaire took much pains. He was originally a cutler. He obtained a pension for his great abilities, and died 1778.

Kellerman, Duke de Valmy, Marshal of France,

born 1735, from a simple hussar, he became a General, and though he has not since performed any extraordinary exploits, he has received every possible dignity, and having refrained from sitting as a peer at the return of Buó. he now retains that station.—His son, the Count de Valmy, has performed some extraordinary acts of valour, and shown great talents as a General officer.

Kleber, J. B. born 1750, brought up an architect, was filled with military ardour at the beginning of the revolution, and obtained a commission. He was soon disgusted with the sanguinary scenes in La Vendee, was engaged in the North, captured Maestricht, and performed other services. In Egypt he had the chief command after the departure of Buó, took Cairo by storm, and formed an alliance with Murat Bey, but was assassinated by a Turk, in 1800.

La Bédoyère, Charles Count de, of a distinguished family, became renowned for spirit and courage; and in 1815, when sent by Lewis XVIII. to oppose Buó. joined the Emperor, and became his Aid de Camp at Waterloo. For this treachery he was shot, 19th Aug. 1815, and met his death with perfect coolness. The fate of this young man was exceedingly lamented, as he had been educated with a veneration for Napoleon, and had served him with ardour. The part he acted was, however, highly dishonorable.

Lacépède, B. Count, born 1756, a naturalist of the first rank, and a writer of elegant and pure taste; but of all the gross flatterers of Buó. the most servile. He is in some disgrace.

Lacretelle, the most impartial of the historians

of the revolution. His style is elegant and animated. He was a promoter of moderate reforms, resides now at Paris, and is a member of the academy.

Laharpe, John de, born at Paris, 1739. In his youth an officer, and subsequently a student at the College d'Harcourt, where he gained all the prizes. His heroic epistles from Cato to Cæsar and others, attracted much notice. His tragedy of "Warwick" had great success, and "Philoctete and Melani" are still better written. He is an ingenious, but severe, critic. as his share of the *Mercur* evinces; but in his "Course of Literature" his real glory rests. He was, for a short period, a vehement revolutionist; but the reign of terror turned his ardour against the Jacobins and the Infidels, although he had been a disciple of Voltaire. He escaped transportation, and died at Paris, 1803.—His works are very numerous; some of them are admirable, others very feeble, and his vanity inordinate.

Lainé, Count, a lawyer of eminence, had the courage to remonstrate with Buonaparte. He was President of the present Corps Legislatif at Paris; is greatly esteemed for the firmness, impartiality, and general integrity of his mind, having proved the steady friend of Lewis XVIII. at Bourdeaux, his native place. He followed the Duchess d'Angoulême to England, in 1815, and returned with the King to Paris. Is now a peer, and minister for the interior.

Lairesse, Gerard, an historical painter of merit, born 1640, at Liege. He was also a good engraver and musician. His principal picture is the Child

Moses trampling on the Crown of Pharoah. He wrote an excellent work on the principles of painting, and died in 1711. His brother and his sons were artists.

Lalande, J. J. born at Bourgin Ain, 1732, Director of the Observatory. Before the revolution, he made a public profession of atheism, which he repeated, till Bu. ordered him not to publish any future work with his name. His works are astonishingly voluminous; those on astronomy particularly esteemed. He died at Paris, 1807.

Lallemand, Baron, and his brother, distinguished General officers, who put into the power of Bu. the arsenal at La Fère, in 1815. and are among the proscribed. They followed Bu. to England, and proceeded to America.

Laly Tolendal, Trophimus Count de, born 1771, of a family originally Irish, finding that his fine powers of oratory in favor of a moderate reform were unavailing, retired to Switzerland. In 1792, he returned to endeavour to prevent the fall of monarchy, escaped the massacre of September, although he was in the Abbaye, and fled to England, from whence he offered himself as a defender of the King, but was refused. He then devoted himself to literary pursuits, published many esteemed works, and is now a peer of France. He is a man of great sensibility, and in his eloquence there is a sweetness that is irresistible.

Lamballe, Maria Theresa of Sayoy, Princess of, born at Turin, 1749, married to the Duke de Bourbon Penthièvre, and became a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. She entered the prison of the Temple with the Queen of France, of

whom she was the particular favorite. In 1792, she was brought before a ferocious tribunal, where she shewed the utmost calmness and courage; but was butchered with sabres on the 7th Oct.

Lameth, Theodore de.—The Lameths, (brothers), loaded with benefits by the Royal Family, were not the less warm in the suppression of an arbitrary monarchy. Their measures were, however, not among the most violent.—Theodore retired for many years, but at length becoming a friend to Bu. particularly in 1815, he is now obliged to remain in obscurity. His brother Charles, now a General, is a brave officer, acted a similar part with Theodore in the revolution, but possessing less talent, incurred some ridicule. The third brother, Alexander, a Knight of Malta, with more intelligence and equal valor, espoused the cause of the revolution in the army and in the Senate; but was denounced, fled with La Fayette, shared his imprisonment at Olmutz and his liberation. Bu. advanced him greatly. He is now unnoticed.

Lamourette, A. bishop of Lyons, a partisan of limited monarchy, and so strenuous a friend for mild measures that, though his impassioned and virtuous addresses made some impression, the Jacobins determined on his death, and effected it 11th Jan. 1792. The night before, his courage, his animation, and his erudition, delighted all his hearers in the prison at supper. He has written many impressive works.

Lanjuinais, J. D. Count, an advocate of eminence. He became a moderate reformist, but as the excesses encreased, pity and moderation were his themes. He was so courageous as to make a

violent struggle in favor of Lewis XVI. He escaped all the plans laid to destroy him, and in his capacity of Senator throughout the reign of Buó. has shewn himself the inflexible promoter of justice and humanity. He now reflects honor on the House of Peers, by his firmness and the purity of his principles. He is 77 years of age.

Lannet, Marshal, Duke of Montebello. His great talents raised him from the lowest to the highest station in the army, and he became a diplomatist from Buó. to the Court of Lisbon. His victories were brilliant, but at Esling he received a mortal wound, 22d May, 1809.—His son is admitted a peer.

Laplace, the most profound astronomer and geometrician of the age. He resides in Paris, and is the admiration of all the learned.

Latour Dupin, the Marquis de, contrived to escape with his wife to America, in the heat of revolutionary fury. These elegant and accomplished persons, accustomed to all the refinements of high life, were obliged to manage a little farm in a strange country, and laboured hard and without repining. Their cider was at length considered the best in the province, and they took pleasure in their occupations. They returned to France. were reinstated by Buó. and the Marquis is now a peer and highly esteemed.

Latour Maubourg, Victor, Count Fay de, the friend and companion of La Fayette, whose military exploits and whose captivity he shared. Buó. paid him much attention, and notwithstanding Lewis XVIII. advanced to him still higher honors in 1814, he remained one of the Emperor's

adherents in 1815, and yet remains a peer, and lives in Paris. His son, a General of the utmost valor, was killed at the battle of Wachau, 16th Oct. 1813.

Lavalette, Mary Chamant Count de, was one of those National Guards who endeavoured to preserve the Tuilleries on the 10th Aug. became the friend of Buonaparte and married a niece of Josephine.

As Postmaster General of Blois, he greatly assisted Buonaparte on his return in 1815, was tried, imprisoned, and condemned to death; but escaped through the ingenuity of his wife, in whose apparel he passed the jailors. He was guillotined in effigy at Paris, but remains in safety in Bavaria, which place he reached, after having been escorted to the frontiers of France by three English gentlemen, who suffered three months' imprisonment in consequence.

Lavalette, Countess. This lady, with extraordinary courage, remained in prison in the place of her husband, whom she had disguised in her cloaths and taught to act her part. She tore the coat of the jailor in endeavouring to detain him from the pursuit, as soon as he discovered the success of her plan. The barriers were closed, and every housekeeper was obliged to state the inmates of his dwelling. Madame Lavalette was released.

Lavoisier, Henry, born at Paris, 1743, one of the most renowned of modern chemists. He became a Farmer General and Commissary of the National Treasury, but notwithstanding his strict integrity, his general virtues and talents, he was guillotined in 1794. He begged to be allowed

to complete some important experiment, but was refused. His work of the Elements of Chemistry is much regarded.

Lebon, Joseph, born at Arras, became a priest, and maintained his parents, who were indigent, at his parsonage. He connected himself with Robespierre, who advanced him; and, as a magistrate, he seized and ejected from Arras the commissioners who came to justify the massacres, but was threatened with death if he did not cease his tendency to humanity. He then suddenly became an apostate, a libertine, and a monster of cruelty. He condemned to death all those who were distinguished in his town for wealth and talent, and delighted in frightening women by firing pistols close to their ears. He was but 30 years when, in 1795, he was himself guillotined.

Ledoux, Claude, born 1736. This tasteful architect built the beautiful, numerous, and singularly-varied barriers that surround Paris. Died in 1800.

Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Count, a colonel of Dragoons in 1804, he proved courageous, and has sustained a high reputation as general; but when taken prisoner by the English, broke his parole, and escaped to France; since which he has been successively victorious and beaten. He conducted Buonaparte to Elba, and assisted him to the utmost on his return in 1815. His trial took place in Paris during his seclusion; the sentence, death. He fled to America, and at Forte Movile is assisting to raise a colony.

Lefebvre, Francis, Duke of Dantzic, Marshal

of France, born 1755, the son of a miller, then a serjeant, embraced with transport the cause of the revolution, and soon became a general of division. Having run a most brilliant career, he rose to the first honors, was created a peer by Lewis, but having again served Napoleon, he was excluded from that dignity. He is however restored to favor, and received a marshal's baton from Lewis.

Legendre, born 1756, first a sailor, and then a butcher; he figured early in the revolution with talents far surpassing expectation. The Lameths were his customers, and filled him with so much enthusiasm that reason and humanity were dormant for a time in the mind and in the heart of this man, who had originally much of both. He was engaged in every mob, and in the capacity of senator, was one of the most furious, and pursued the royal family with relentless asperity. Finding nature at times pleading in his heart, he saved a few persons from perishing, but caused the death of many more. In October, 1797, he opposed the Terrorists. He died in 1817, bequeathing his body to the surgeons, to be, he said, useful to the last.

Lemercier, Count, an admired and voluminous dramatic author. His *Agamemnon* had the most compleat success, and his *Charlemagne* was written under the eye of Bu. though recently performed: from party-spirit it incurred much opposition, and but just escaped condemnation. The Count lives in Paris.

Lemoine, Francis, a celebrated historical painter. His chief performances are the *Nati-*

vity, the Transfiguration, the Flight into Egypt, and the Apotheosis of Hercules, at Versailles, the saloon of which occupied him four years. He destroyed himself in 1737.

L'Enclos, Ann, called Ninon de, born in 1615, of a noble family. Losing her parents at the age of 15, she resolved never to marry. She possessed great charms and accomplishments, but although she studied Montaigne and Charon, and thought as Epicurus, she lived like Lais. Men of genius consulted her on their works, and she became attached to no other than to those of talent. She died in 1705, aged 90. One of her sons, brought up at a distance from his mother, fell in love with her when she had attained her 70th year, and stabbed himself on learning their affinity.

Lepicie, Bernard, a very fine engraver, also secretary and historiographer to the academy. His son Nicholas painted some good pictures in the manner of his master, Carlo Vanloo. He died in 1784, and the father in 1755.

Leprince, John, a good painter and musician: having been taken by an English privateer, he played on the violin, and so delighted the sailors, that they restored him the whole of his property. He died in 1781. His pictures are in the style of Teniers, and some like Wouvermans.

Lewis XIV. vide Chronology.

Lewis XV. ditto.

Lewis XVI. ditto.

Lewis XVII. ditto.

Linguet, S. N. born 1736, was expelled from the bar, on account of his Memoirs of the Duke

d'Aiguillon. His Theory of Laws became famous; and he was obliged to fly to London, but returned, and was confined in the Bastille; was liberated again, left France, returned, and was beheaded for having paid court to royalty in his works. He died with much serenity. the 27th of June, 1794. He wrote 33 works, omitting scarcely any subject.

Linois, Durand, Count, an Admiral of some renown, long a prisoner in England, sent by Lewis XVIII. as Governor to Guadaloupe, which place he was accused of attempting to retain for Buonaparte, but was acquitted of this charge.

Longueville, Anne, Duchess of, born 1618, celebrated for her galantries, and for having excited the troubles caused by the party called "the Fronde." She died 1679.

Lorrain, Robert le, born 1606, a sculptor of eminence. His Galatea is his greatest work. He died 1666.

Louis, Baron, Minister of Finance to Lewis XVIII. in 1815; was a counsellor, and a flatterer of Buonaparte, whom, however, he did not join on his return from Elba, and is therefore still in favor, though Corvetto has obtained his high situation. The Baron lives in Paris.

Louvet, John, born 1742, a man of letters, a vigorous and sensible writer, animated and interesting. He alone had courage to attack Robespierre, when the latter was in the zenith of his power, and escaped his vengeance. He edited the "Journal des Debats," and the "Sentinel," in which his wit and talent were conspicuous, together with much extravagance. He was one

of the most invariable of the reformers, with regard to principle. His publication of his adventures has been translated into many languages. He latterly kept a booksellers's shop in Paris, and died in Paris in 1797.

Lulli, John, born at Florence, 1633, considered as the father of French music. He composed a number of operas, and the music of some of Moliere's plays. His style is now obsolete. He died at Paris, 1687.

Luxembourg, Francis, Duke of, born 1628, a marshal, and one of the most distinguished of his time. In 1672. he effected a famous retreat against 70,000 men, his own number was 20,000. His victories were important. He died in 1695.

Mabillon, John, born at Pyrmont, 1632, a benedictine, and a celebrated writer; was sent by Colbert to Germany to search for manuscripts, and returned with many valuable literary treasures, an account of which he published. Though his learning and acquirements were immense, he was extremely modest and diffident. His principal works are "Anabeta," "De Re Diplomatica," and "Musæum Italicum." He died at Paris, 1709.

Mably, the Abbé de, born at Grenoble, 1709, a fine writer. His observations on the Greeks and Romans, and his discourses on history, are particularly admired. He died at Paris, 1787.

Mackdonald, Stephen, Marshal, Duke of Tarentum, born 1765, of an illustrious family originally Scotch, was early distinguished for his talents, and though he has been more unsuccessful than many of Buonaparte's generals, he has not been

wanting in victories, and has made some fine retreats. Created a peer by Lewis, he retired to his estates during the restoration of Bu. is now commander in chief of the army of the Centre, and much relied upon.

Maintenon, Francis Daubigné, Marchioness de, born 1636, in a prison at Niort; married to Scarron, the facetious writer; on his death reduced to great difficulties, she became governess to the natural children of Lewis XIV. by Madam de Montespan, whom she succeeded in the affections of the King in her 50th year; became his wife, but refused to be crowned. Her modesty, her greatness of mind, her extraordinary talents, and, above all, her benevolence, have been the theme of most of the authors of her time. She endeavoured to mitigate the sufferings of the Protestants, and founded the fine institution of St. Cyr, for young ladies, for whom, at her request, Racine wrote his Esther and Athalia. Many of her letters have been published, and are in high estimation. She died at St. Cyr, in 1718, in the arms of her grateful protégées. Her acquiescence in the persecution of Fenelon, her once intimate friend, was said to be the only prominent error of her life; and, as he acted in a manner inconsistent with the general greatness of his character, and that confinement to his diocese was his chief punishment, no great blame can be attached to her.

Malebranche, Nicholas, born at Paris, 1638, a profound writer, and philosopher. His great work "The Search after Truth," in which his remarks tend to abstract the mind from all objects but in reference to God, is universally known. His

other works have the same tendency. He died at Paris, 1715,

Malherbes, Christian Lamoignon, born at Paris, 1721, a man of virtue and talent. In 1775 he was appointed minister of state for the interior, and reformed numerous abuses. He travelled through part of Europe in a plain attire, and with an assumed name. After a long retirement, he came forward voluntarily to plead the cause of Lewis XVI. which the Terrorists never could forgive. He was beheaded, with his innocent relatives, at Paris, the 23d of April, 1794; shewing, in his last moments, the serenity of Socrates, and the firmness of Cato.

Mansard, Julius, born 1639, architect of Versailles, the dome of the Invalides, the cascade of St. Cloud, &c. Died in 1703.

Marat, John, born at Baudry in Switzerland, in 1744, became an empiric at Paris, and a leader of the most violent of the Jacobins during the revolution. In his Journal "The Friend of the People," he recommended revolt, pillage, and murder. He appeared in the Convention with pistols, and the most atrocious assassinations were instigated by him, and by Robespierre. His face was such as an artist would draw for a villain of the deepest dye; his figure mean and diminutive. He was assassinated by Charlotte Corday, in 1793, but being idolized by the most profligate among the mob, his bust was carried about with solemnity and mourning, and the Convention itself decreed him the honors of the Pantheon. His memory is now held in universal execration.

Maret, Hughes, Duke of Bassano, born 1753,

has led a diplomatic life from an early period.— He was sent to England in 1792, failed in his negotiations, was nominated ambassador to Naples, was taken prisoner by the Austrians, exchanged, and was in employ in various embassies until 1811, when he became Minister for foreign affairs. He is supposed to have advised Bu. to the continuance of war, and is accused of being the cause of all the subsequent bloodshed. He is now at Prague, in Bohemia, with his wife; has passports for Lintz, in Austria, but is not allowed to return to France.

Marmont, Augustus, Marshal, Duke of Ragusa, born of a distinguished family, entered into the army, and soon became the aid-de-camp of Bu. has since continued among the most zealous of his friends, and the most distinguished of his generals. (Vide Chron.) Faithful, however, to his oath of allegiance to Lewis, on the dethronement of his friend, he followed the King to Ghent, is now a peer, and is employed at Lyons in the army. The Duke of Wellington pays him much attention. At the feet of the King he implored pardon for Lavalette, but without success.

Massena, Marshal, Duke of Rivoli, Prince of Resling, born at Nice, in 1775. He was originally a subaltern officer; his spirit, his bravery, and sagacity, raised him to the first dignities.— Such were his exploits and successes, that he was called the favorite child of victory. (Vide Chron.) Notwithstanding his ardent and spontaneous professions of attachment to Lewis, his conduct at Toulon on the debarkation of Bu. was equivocal. It was no longer so as Bu. advanced; Massena

joined him, and became commandant of the National Guards of Paris. in which office he contributed greatly to the tranquillity and safety of the capital. Latterly he was much distrusted and avoided, and died in Paris 1817: his titles descending to his eldest son, and his immense wealth being divided among his family.

Marie Antoinette, Arch-Duchess of Austria, Queen of Lewis XVI. of France, born at Vienna, 1755. Though fond of dissipation, and accused by impartial writers of a freedom of manners that bordered on licentiousness, this princess possessed many virtues, which the revolution placed in a most conspicuous light. Her fortitude, her dignity, her manner of fulfilling her domestic duties when in adversity, and her benevolence, many instances of which have formed the subjects of some good paintings, were the prominent virtues she displayed. Her accomplishments were of the first order; and, whatever may have been her errors, her punishment has been more than adequate. For the events of her life, see Chron. Her death took place on the 16th of August, 1793.

Marivaux, Peter, born at Paris, 1688, a celebrated dramatic and novel writer. His works are distinguished for their moral tendency. *The Poor Philosopher*, the excellent romance of *Marianne*, and the *French Spectator*, are by this author. He died at Paris, 1768.

Marmontel, John, born at Bort, 1719, after many interesting adventures which his admirable account of his life relates, he gained the friendship of Voltaire, wrote some successful tragedies, and a satire on the nobility, which placed him in the

Bastille, where he did not long remain. During the revolution he remained secure, and died in low circumstances, in 1799. His *Moral Tales*, and *Belisarius*, are in all European languages.

Mascarron, Julius, born at Marseilles, 1634, Bishop of Agen. His reputation as a preacher, procured him this preferment. His funeral orations are extremely fine. He died at Agen, in 1703.

Massillon, John, born at Hieres, 1663, Bishop of Clermont, a celebrated preacher and philosopher. Lewis XIV. once said to him, "Father, when I hear others preach, I go away pleased with them; but when I have heard you, I become displeased with myself." His works are in 14 vols. He died at Clermont, 1742.

Maupertuis, Peter, born at St. Malo, 1698, a great philosopher. He determined the figure of the earth, and wrote a number of highly esteemed works on astronomy, and on other subjects. His *Essay on Moral Philosophy*, and on Languages, is valuable. As a military man, he accompanied Frederick the Great to Molwitz, and was taken prisoner, but was well received in Germany, and liberated. He died at Basil, 1759.

Maury, John Siffrein, Cardinal, lost the esteem of all parties from the worthlessness of his private character. During the revolution, the mob were on the point of hanging him, when his exclamation, "Gentlemen, will you see the clearer for my death?" preserved him. Buo. sensible of his talents, promoted him to the Archbishopric of Paris, and he in return became so servile an adulator, that his mandates were jocularly styled the Arch-

bishop's bulletins. In 1814, he avoided Lewis and went to Rome, where the Pope imprisoned him, for accepting the see of Paris, unauthorized by the papal seal. He was soon liberated, and died at Rome in 1817, aged 71. He has left a fine work on eloquence.

Mazarin, Julius, Cardinal, born at Piscina, in Italy, in 1602. Died in Paris, 1661. (Vide Chron.)

Mehee-Delatouche, a political writer of some eminence. He ventured furiously to denounce the conduct of Lewis XVIII. in 1814; but remains unpunished and unnoticed by the Government.— He was in England as a spy, is now in the Netherlands, and was falsely accused of firing at the Duke of Wellington.

Mercier, Bartholemew, called Abbé St. Leger, a man of great erudition, and one of the first bibliographers. Lewis XV. gave him an Abbey at Soissons, of which he was deprived in the revolution, and died in great indigence in 1799.— His works are on a variety of subjects, and much esteemed.

Mercier, Lewis, author of the celebrated "Picture of Paris," a work much admired on the Continent, but not by the severe critics of Paris. He was however a man of ability, and, as a senator, a strenuous advocate for the preservation of the morals of the people, and an opposer of the principles of Voltaire. He died much regretted in 1814.— His brother who assisted him in some of his writings, is a dramatist, and a lively writer.

Merlin, Philip, Count, born at Douay. His father was a farmer; he became a chorister, and

so pleased the monks, that they educated him: As an attorney he was employed by the King; and in 1789, assisted in framing the new constitution; was a violent republican, but opposed the Terrorists; was nominated minister of police, and of justice, and director. Being one of the Regicides, he has left France, and has hired a country house near Brussels, where he seems to have fixed his residence. He is possessed of very large estates.

Merlin, Anthony, born at Thionville, was a bailiff, and having risen by degrees to the office of senator, became the denouncer of ministers, and of placemen. He voted the death of Lewis XVI. whom he styled infamous. He shewed much courage in defending the city of Mayence. He deserted the Jacobins when they lost their power, and in his office of director general of the post, was accused of appropriating to himself immense property, which he is now expending in exile.

Mignard, Peter, born at Troyes, 1610, a painter of such eminence, that he was ennobled by Lewis XIV. His historical pieces, and his portraits are still much admired. He died in 1695.

Millot, Claude, born at Besançon, 1726, a successful historian and preacher. His works are much read; particularly those that embrace the annals of France. He died at Paris 1785.

Mirabeau, Victor, Marquis de, was one of the founders of the sect called the Economists. His work, "L'Ami des Hommes," (the friend of mankind) is greatly admired. He died in 1790.

Mirabeau, Honorius, Count de, born 1749, one

of the instigators of the French revolution. To prove his love of liberty, he opened a shop, although a nobleman, and became a dealer in linen. His powers of oratory were very great, but he was violent and vindictive. The good of his country seemed however at his heart. He was a libertine, and expended a large fortune in a short period, was plunged in debt, and died, it is supposed, by poison in Paris 1791.

Miranda, Francis, General, born in South America, came to France, an adventurer, and Petion advanced him greatly. As a general, his conduct was indefensibly bad, and he was banished. Returned to his native land, where he excited a revolt, and formed a consular government in the Caraccas; he was taken and conveyed to Cadiz, where, after remaining many years in prison, he died.

Moliere, John, born in Paris, 1620, the first of the French comic dramatists, and the admiration of all European countries, for his keen and just satire. His father was a tapestry-maker; but he soon evinced a talent for the stage, and made rapid progress in the study of the Belles Lettres. When offered to be secretary to the Prince de Condé, he answered, "though a passable author, I should make a bad secretary." He was a fine performer, and obtained a pension. His *Misanthrope*, *Tartuffe*, *Les Femmes Savantes*, and *L'Avaro*, are unrivalled pieces. He died at Paris 1673. Bigotry denied him christian burial.

Montesquieu, Charles, Baron de, born near Bourdeaux, 1689. His first work, "*Persian Letters*," gave proofs of a fine genius. His great

work, "The Spirit of Laws," is consulted by all nations in the formation of their code, and he is called the legislator of the human race. His Familiar Letters, and other publications, are in high esteem. He died in Paris, 1755.

Montesquieu, Abbé de, supported the claims of the clergy during the revolution, with persuasive eloquence; became an emigrant, returned, refused the offer of a bishopric in the revolutionary gallican church, was exiled to Nismes; Lewis XVIII. chose him Minister of the Interior in 1815. He followed the King, and is now one of the most respected of the peers, though no longer in the Ministry.

Montfaucon, Bernard de, a benedictine, and a profound antiquarian, born at Soulage, 1655. He went to Italy to consult literary works, and has made a curious relation of his journey. He was a most voluminous author, and his Antiquities Explained, in 15 vols. shew immense erudition, and are of great value. He died at Paris, 1741.

Montpensier, Anne, Duchess de, (vide Chron. page 163.) She wrote her memoirs, which are full of anecdotes, and died in 1693.

Moreau, John Victor, one of the most renowned warriors (vide Chron.) His passion for a military life was such as could not be restrained by his family; and his great merits soon drew attention. He rose to the highest command; and among the very numerous instances of his firmness and bravery, at the battle of Novi he continued to fight after he had three horses killed under him, and was wounded; his retreat alone would have immortalized his name, and he was called the French

Fabius. Falling under the displeasure of Buo. he was banished, and went to America; but arrived at Dresden in time to prove that Buo. was not invincible. In the very first rencontre, a cannon ball shot off both his legs, and he died the 27th of August, 1813, regretted and admired in no ordinary degree. His widow enjoys pensions and honors, and is universally beloved.

Morillet, Abbé. This friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and Marmontel, is still living at Paris; and to the few who are admitted to his bedside, his conversation is still interesting—his mental faculties retaining much of their vigor in his 90th year. He has written some serious and lively pieces, chiefly political. Was favorable to the revolution, but not sanguinary; and Buo. and Lewis XVIII. granted him a pension.

Mortier, Edward, Duke of Treviso, born in 1768, of a family who had acquired a fortune.—He received an excellent education, and became a captain of grenadiers, effected some of the most extraordinary victories, was rewarded by Buo. and distinguished by Lewis, who created him a peer in 1814. His subsequent assistance of Buo. excluded him from this honor, and threw him into the shade. He is employed as a General of Division, and begins to attract favourable notice.

Monton, Count de Lobau, a proscribed general of great valor, but of the same fickleness in politics as many of his brother officers.

Mouton-Duvernet, Baron, was tried for his adherence to Buo. during his government of Lyons, and shot July 19, 1816.

Murat, Joachim Marshal, Grand Duke of Berg,

and Ex King of Naples. His father kept an inn called the Red Lion, at Chalons ; was a worthy man, became rich by industry, and was irreconcilably offended with his son for accepting a crown; but had gloried in his military rank and talents.— (For the exploits of this general, vide Chron.) When deprived of his kingdom, Murat escaped to Corsica with 150 men, chiefly officers, and landed in Calabria, where he was shot as a traitor, the 15th of October 1815. Joined to a fine person, this brave general possessed much talent and activity, and would have made a tolerable potentate, had he been endowed with more decision, and excited less indignation by his conduct in Spain.

Murat, Madame, Princess Caroline Buonaparte, Ex Queen of Naples, signed over the Kingdom of Naples, during the absence of her husband, to Ferdinand, the late sovereign, but retained immense wealth. She is become extremely devout, attends much to the education of her children, and resides at Haimbourg, near Vienna, under the title of Countess of Lipano.

Neckar, James, born at Geneva, in 1734, where he became a banker, (vide Chron.) Though a great and good man, his projects of finance and reform were not sufficiently digested, and hastened the epoch of the revolution. He died in retirement at Copet, in 1804. His works are few, but they are esteemed; as are also those of his benevolent and admirable wife.

Ney, Marshal, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moskwa, born 1769. He was the son of a cooper at Saare Louis; enlisted as a private, and rose to high rank, chiefly through his bravery and judg-

ment in military tactics. (Vide Chron.) He distinguished himself by an extraordinary instance of perfidy towards Lewis XVIII and when put to his trial, to gain time, he objected to be tried by the Council of War, (the only possible chance he had of being saved, and in his answer to interrogatories, proved himself a man of slender capacity. He was condemned by his peers, and shot at Paris, Oct. 1815.

Nivernois, Lewis, Duke de, born at Paris, 1716, Minister of State to Lewis XV. and author of numerous works which display a fine taste; particularly his poetical imitations of the ancients, and of Milton, his life of Barthelemy, and his translations. He died in 1798.

Noailles, Adrian, Duke de, a Marshal of France, born 1651, distinguished himself greatly in Spain, in Italy, and in Germany, but was exiled by Cardinal Dubois; and recalled by his successor. He died 1729, at Paris.

Olivet, Joseph d', born at Salins, 1682, an excellent critic, a consummate grammarian, a faithful translator, and an enthusiastic admirer of Cicero. Died in Paris, 1768.

Orleans, Lewis Philip, Duke of, born 1749, beheaded Nov. 6th, 1793—(vide Chron.)

Otto de Mosely, Count, born at Strasbourg, in 1753, has led a life of diplomacy, which has caused him to visit almost every court in Europe, at each of which he displayed considerable talent. He was persuaded by Bu. in 1815 to return to the Court of St. James's to endeavour to obtain the sanction of the English Government to his pro-

ceedings; but the Count not obtaining a passport, remained in France, and died in 1817.

Oudinot, Marshal Nicholas, Duke of Reggio, born in 1765, quickly rose from the station of a common soldier to that of General, and is one of the most esteemed and distinguished, (vide Chron.) Refusing to serve Napoleon on his return, he was rewarded by the rank of Commandant of the Parisian National Guards; an office given only to those in whom the most unbounded confidence is placed.

Pascal, Blaise, born at Clermont, 1623. At the early age of 16 he wrote a treatise on conic sections, at 19 invented a simple but unequalled arithmetical machine, solved problems that had puzzled all the mathematicians in Europe, and suddenly abandoned these pursuits for religious studies, and exposed the Jesuits to ridicule in his "Provincial Letters," an admirable work; the favorite of Voltaire and Boileau, as a satire. He died at Paris, 1662.

Pasquier, Stephen, Baron, has filled with ability several offices of administration under Buonaparte with great credit, and was by Lewis appointed Minister of Justice till the end of Sept. 1815, when he became Minister of State, a Privy Counsellor, and President of the Legislative Body; and is now Keeper of the Seals.

Pastoret, Emanuel, Count, Minister of the Interior under Lewis XVI. was an early advocate for the revolution, a man of powerful eloquence, possessed of many fine qualities, and great erudition. He escaped transportation to Cayenne, was received with marks of the highest respect in Hol-

land and the Isle of Oeron; from which he was recalled to fill high literary and civil stations. He is now a peer, and enjoys a vast number of dignities with much humility. He is the author of many works written with elegance and perspicuity. His wife is an elegant and accomplished woman.

Patel, a painter. His landscapes are very beautiful, and he is styled the French Claude. It is unknown when he lived.

Patru, Oliver, born at Paris, 1604, a man of so much taste and knowledge that Racine and Boileau used to read their works to him, and frequently to abide by his judgment. He was styled the French Quintilian, and wrote orations, lives, remarks, &c. Died at Paris, 1681.

Pelisson-Fontanier, Paul, born at Beziers, 1624, celebrated for his literary talents, for his misfortunes, and for his constancy in friendship. He was a favorite with Lewis XIV. whose life he wrote, and many other volumes that are in some estimation. Died 1693.

Perouse, John de la, a navigator, who signalized himself under d'Estaing, and in 1782 destroyed the English settlements in Hudson's Bay. Sent out by Government, he and his ships were lost, after having quitted Botany Bay, in 1788. No account whatsoever has been received of him, and he is universally lamented. His Voyages are published in four volumes.

Perrault, Claude, born at Paris, 1613, an admirable architect, which his celebrated work, the colonnade of the Louvre, evinces. He was also a physician and an author; he translated Vitruvius,

which he illustrated with some fine designs. He died at Paris, 1688. His brother, Charles, born 1628, wrote a poem on painting, that is admired, and "The Great Men of the Age of Lewis XIV." a fine work. Died 1703.

Phéllipeaux, Colonel, an enemy to the revolution, assisted Sir Sidney Smith to escape, and long acted the part of a servant. He was a brave officer, and contributed much to the defence of St. Jean d'Acre, where, such were his exertions, he died of fatigue.

Philidor, Andrew, born 1726, one of the first French musicians and chess-players, died in London, 1795.

Picard, John, Prior of Rillé, born at Fléche, a great mathematician and astronomer. He first applied the telescope in a quadrant. He is the author of several learned works, and died in 1683. —Picard has composed some excellent petites pieces, which have obtained him the name of petite Moliere. His novels are also admired.

Pichegru, General Charles, born 1761, was one of those soldiers who, from the ranks, obtained the highest command. He possessed learning and talents, and laid his plans with uncommon skill, (vide Chron.) was one of the Jacobins, but afterwards opposed them, assisted the Royalists and the Austrians, and was transported to Sinamari, from which he escaped. After this he was accused of joining Moreau and Georges in a plot to destroy the Consular government, was imprisoned, and found strangled in his bed, at Paris, 6th April, 1804.

Piron, Alexis, a poet of eminence, born at

Dijon, 1689. His comedy of "Metromanie" is excellent. He was a man of infinite wit and humour, and his plays, poems, epigrams, and tales, are published in seven volumes. He died 1773.

Pluche, Anthony, Abbé de St. Maux, born at Rheims, 1688, taught geography and history. There are two English translations of his admirable work, "Spectacle de la Nature." The rest of his productions are much esteemed. He died at Varenne, 1761.

Polignac, Mebchier, Cardinal de, born at Puy, 1661. He defended the philosophy of Aristotle, and that of Descartes. He passed through several adventures, which are related in Faucher's History of him. He wrote an excellent Latin poem, entitled, "Anti-Lucretius." Died at Paris, 1741.

Pompadour, Jane Poisson, Marchioness de, born 1720, mistress of Lewis XV. daughter of a dealer in corn, gained so much ascendancy over the King, that, for a time, she governed the country. She patronized men of genius, but shewed insufferable arrogance. She died 1764.

Pompignan, John, Marquis de, born at Montauban, author of the fine tragedy of Dido, and of other esteemed works, died at Pompignon, 1784. He defended Christianity, which drew on him the lampoons of Voltaire and other infidels.

Poussin, Nicholas le, born at Andel, in Normandy, 1594. His landscapes and some of his historical subjects, are among the most esteemed in all collections. He died 1665.

Poussin, Gaspar, born in 1600. His land-

storms are inimitably fine, and many of his other paintings greatly esteemed. He died in 1675.

Prevot d'Exilles, Anthony, born at Hesdin, 1697, a jesuit, and author of many celebrated novels. "The Man of Quality," "Dean of Coltraine," "Cleveland," &c. He died at Chansilly, 1763.

Prudhomme, L. a journalist and biographer ; was at first one of the most violent of the Jacobins, but started at the carnage they caused, wrote against them ; his works, describing the politicians of those times should be read with caution, as there are many exaggerations and inconsistencies. He was a journeyman bookbinder, became Governor of the Hospital at Paris, and is now a bookseller in that city.

Puget, Peter, born 1623, at Marseilles, sculptor, painter, and architect, styled the French Michael Angelo. Died 1694.

Quillet, Claude, a physician and poet. He wrote his *Callipædia* at Rome, in which poem he satirizes Cardinal Mazarin, who, instead of punishing, gave him an Abbey. This work was translated into English, by Rowe. He died 1661.

Quinault, Philip, born 1636, a celebrated lyric poet. He has also written several good tragedies and comedies. The opera of *Armida* is from his pen. Died 1688.

Quinette, N. Baron de Rochemont. This man, a notary, embraced the cause of the Reformists with enthusiasm, became a prisoner to the Austrians, was exchanged, and in 1797 was nominated Minister of the Interior, by Buonaparte, who found him unequal to the employment, and re-

moved him; but in 1815 created him a peer. He retired far from Paris, to live in the bosom of his family; but can no longer appear in France, being one of the Regicides, and fled to America, where he is much noticed.

Racine, John, born 1639, at Ferre Milon, of a noble family. He wore the ecclesiastical habit for a time, but forsook it to become a dramatic poet, and his tragedies are the greatest ornament of the French stage. He obtained a pension, but died of chagrin, in Paris, 1699, Lewis XVI. being displeased with his work on the Miseries of the People, written at the request of Madam de Maintenon. His most admired pieces are, Andromache, Britannicus, Iphigenie in Aulide, Pheadre, Esther, Athalie.

Rameau, John, born at Dijon, 1683, a musical composer of great celebrity. His opera of Hypopolitus was greatly admired; but it is as a theorist in music that he excelled, and his works on harmony and music have obtained him the appellation of the Newton of Music. Lewis XV. ennobled Rameau. He died at Paris, 1764.

Rapin, Paul, born at Castres, 1661, a protestant, and a lawyer, obliged to quit France on account of his religion, became an officer, was wounded in Ireland, sold his commission, and was since tutor to the son of the Earl of Portland. His History of England is esteemed for its accuracy, and is translated. He died at Wesel, 1725.

Rapp, Count, a General officer, entrusted with some missions of great delicacy from Bu. to various courts. He is in disgrace for having served

his old master, after engaging fidelity to the Bourbons, and lives retired in Alsace.

Raynal, William, Abbé, born at St. Genies, 1718, a jesuit and a fine preacher. He was engaged in the "Mercure;" but his celebrated work is, "The Philosophical and Political History of European Commerce in the Indies." He was received with the highest respect in England, except by Dr. Johnson, who being asked if he would be introduced to the Abbé Raynal, replied, "No; I won't," and turned his back, from a dislike to his opinions. He predicted the evils that would result from the revolution, in a letter to the National Assembly. He died in Paris in great poverty, in 1796.

Real, Cesar de St. an eminent writer of history and miscellanies, died in unmerited obscurity, in 1692.

Reaumur, René, a great naturalist and author, died 1757.

Regnard, John, born at Paris, 1647, a dramatist of great merit. He was taken by a Barbary corsair; being skilled in cookery, he pleased his master, but, caught in an amour, would have been executed had he not been ransomed by the French Consul. He travelled through great part of Europe. His works rank next to those of Moliere, as comic dramas. His "Joueur" and "Democrite," are admirable. He died 1709.

Regnier. Count de Gronau, Duke of Massa, son of the late Duke, who was for a time Buco's Minister of Justice and of the Police.—In 1814, the young Duke shewed much courage as a General; in 1815 he did not conspicuously serve the

Emperor, and therefore enjoys some degree of favor at present.

Regnault, Michael Count, born 1762, at St. Jean d'Angely, was a lawyer, and became a warm Reformist, then inclined to the royal cause, and opposed Mirabeau; joined the Jacobins, deserted them, was one of the most servile of Buonaparte's flatterers, and in 1814 fled from his post, as Commander of a legion of the National Guards, induced the Senate to declare in favor of Napoleon II. in 1815. He was ordered to Königsburg, but sailed for America. He is a man of some literary talent, much address; is a plausible orator, but an egregious coward. He had amassed great riches, of which he retains a large share.

Restout, John, an artist of great merit. Two of his pictures are, Alpheus saved by Diana, and the Triumph of Bacchus, which are admired. He died 1768. His son was also a good painter, and died in 1797.

Retz, John De Gondy, Cardinal de, born 1613, whilst soliciting preferment in the church, he fought several duels, and became a soldier. After he was Cardinal, he entered into cabals with the court, and was imprisoned. Making his escape, he travelled, was pardoned, and died in 1679. His memoirs of his own life are entertaining.

Richelieu, the Duke de, served Paul I. of Russia, as a general officer, in early life, and became Governor of Odessa. His activity and amiable qualities endeared him to the inhabitants; but quitting Russia with Alexander, he became a peer of France, and was with difficulty persuaded to accept the office of Prime Minister. He declined

a large income, and receives a very inadequate remuneration for his services.

Rigaud, Hyacinth, born 1663, at Perpignon, surnamed the Vandyck of France. His portraits are greatly admired. He died 1743.

Robespierre, Maximilian, born at Arras, 1759. He was the son of a lawyer, who had dissipated a fortune, and he owed his education to the Bishop of that city. In the College of Lewis le Grand, at Paris, Mr. Hérivaux implanted republican principles in his mind, and paid the utmost attention to his education. He became an enthusiast of the most ferocious description, and by his vehement eloquence, the cunning of his plans, and his resolution that they should be accomplished cost what they might, he caused France to be deluged with the blood of his countrymen, (for his transactions; vide Chron.)—Though he had facility in speaking, his talents were but mediocre, and he had but a weak voice to express his ardour. His countenance was animated, penetrating and subtle. He lodged at a house, the front windows of which looked into the Place de la Concorde (now Place Lewis Quinze,) where his prime minister, the guillotine, was stationed. He was beheaded 28th Aug. 1794.

Rocheaucault, Francis Duke de la, born 1613; was a warrior of some renown, and lost his sight by the blow of a musket. His Reflections and Maxims are celebrated throughout Europe, and are characterized by a profound knowledge of the human heart, but a bitterness that has drawn upon him some censure. He died at Paris, 1680.

Rocheaucault, L. Duke de la, a moderate re-

formist, whose virtues and talents exciting the jealousy of the Jacobins, he was massacred in his carriage, in Normandy, 14th Sept. 1792, in the arms of his wife and of his mother.

Rohan, Lewis Cardinal de, born 1734, held a number of places, and as Ambassador to Vienna, fascinated the inhabitants by the charm of his manners, his liberality, and magnificence. In 1785, he was tried by the Parliament of Paris on a charge of receiving a diamond necklace, under false pretences, in which he involved the Queen's name; but he was honorably acquitted, and a Madame de la Motte, and an actress, who personated the Queen, were the guilty persons. During the revolution the Cardinal retired to Germany, and became a benefactor to an immense number of distressed persons. He died in 1802.

Roland, de la Platière, John, born near Villefranche, in 1732, of a family who were distinguished in the law for integrity, but left an orphan and without fortune. At 19 he traversed part of France on foot; by his talents soon made himself conspicuous, and was appointed Inspector General of the Manufactures at Amiens, and afterwards at Lyons, where he founded a club in correspondence with the Jacobins in Paris. Arrived at the capital, Lewis made him Minister of the Interior; but he was soon dismissed. He was the leader of the Girondists. (For the rest of his life, vide Chron.) He put an end to his life, 15th Nov. 1793. He was a man of the strictest integrity, but severe and obstinate; was deeply read in the learned and modern languages, and a voluminous author. His

writings on manufactures are valuable, and his *Travels, Letters, &c.* possess great merit.

Roland, Madame Marie, born at Paris, 1754, daughter of an engraver, received a careful education, and married Roland, the minister; had great influence over her husband, and possessed the heart of a Roman matron, with the graces of a French woman. She was a passionate Republican, and an enthusiast in friendship; all the Girondists rallied round her, and conceived themselves acting a great and good part. The revolutionary mania had somewhat blunted the naturally keen sensibility of her heart; but she lamented deeply the sacrifice of human blood, and declared that liberty had become a term for carnage. She has been accused of vanity and levity in her writings. Her work, written in prison, styled, "An Appeal to Posterity," is particularly interesting, and shews much talent. She was beheaded 8th Nov. 1793.

Rollin, Charles, born at Paris, 1661, professor of rhetoric and eloquence. The University of Paris flourished greatly under his direction. He died in Paris, 1741.—His *History of the Ancients*, in 13 vols. and his other writings, are held in very high estimation.

Rotrou, John, born 1609, a French poet, for whom Peter Corneille had a great respect, and call him his Father in tragedy. He wrote 37 pieces for the drama. The best are *Chosroes*, *Antigone*, and *Venceslas*. The rest are not read at present. He died 1650.

Rousseau, Jean Baptiste, born at Paris, 1669, although the son of a shoemaker, he received a liberal education. As a poet, he soon became

celebrated, and refused riches and lucrative offices; but his conduct, in falsely accusing an innocent person of writing some defamatory lines, and his ill-treatment of his patron, Prince Eugene, is much censured. Voltaire and this poet lampooned each other, without mercy. He died at Brussels, 1741. His Epigrams and Sonnets are much admired. He also wrote Comedies and Letters.

Rousseau. Jean Jaques, born at Geneva, 1712. The French style him "The Man of Nature and of Truth." His father was a watchmaker, but he engaged himself as a footman, then taught music, and suffered much from poverty at Chamberi and at Paris. Soon after he commenced author, produced a discourse on the inequality of men; wrote to d'Alembert against the stage, although he had written a comedy and a pastoral, *Le Devin du Village*, of which the charming music is his. His *Nouvelle Heloise*, and his *Emilius*, were read with avidity. In the latter, he attacks the prophecies and miracles, but praises the Gospel. For this, he was prosecuted and went to London, where he obtained a pension. Quarrelling with his friend Hume, he returned to France, and appeared in an Armenian dress, which he put aside, and was received in his old age by a gentleman of fortune, at Ermenonville, where he died of an apoplexy, in 1778. He possessed many virtues and foibles; was of a restless and proud disposition, and fancied mankind were his enemies. His works make 33 vols. 8vo. some of them, particularly his "Confessions," are disgraced by the grossest indecencies.

Sacy, Lewis de, born at Paris, 1613, a lawyer

and a fine writer. His translation of Pliny, his Panegyric on Trojan, and his Treatises on Friendship and Glory, are in an elegant style. He died at Pompona, 1684. Mastre was his real name.

Sage, Allen le, born at Buys, 1677, a most ingenious writer. His *Gil Blas*, and the *Devil on Two Sticks*, are every where. He wrote some inferior works, and died at Boulogne, 1747.

Saint Lambert, Charles de, born at Nancy, 1717. His poem of "The Seasons," was preferred by Voltaire to that of Thompson; but is said by critics in general, without reason. He was, however, a fine author; and his *Essay on Luxury*, *Oriental Tales*, &c. are admired. He died in Paris, 1802.

Saint Simon, Lewis Duke de, born in 1675.—His *Memoirs*, which are very curious, are extended to the astonishing length of 13 vols. 8vo. He died in 1757.

Salmasius, Claude, born at Semur, 1793, succeeded Scalinger, as Professor of History, and was a very learned writer. He wrote an able defence of Charles I. of England, to which Milton replied. He died at Spa, 1653.

Savary, Kené, Duke de Rovigo, was advanced by Bu. for his coolness in danger, and became Minister of the Police, and the instrument, it is said, of some tyrannical orders. He followed Bu. to England, in 1815, and now resides in Austria, having been tried in Paris, and sentenced to death.

Saurin, James, born at Nismes, in 1685, a Protestant minister of the highest repute; his eloquence drew immense crowds in London and at the Hague, where he died, in 1730. His *Ser-*

mons, in 12 vols. are impassioned and powerfully expressive; but his greatest work is entitled, "Discourse on the Principal Events in the Testament."

Scarron, Paul, born 1610, lost the use of his limbs early in life, and obtained a pension. He was a man of infinite humour, and the husband of Madame de Maintenon. He died in 1660.—His Comedies and Romances are full of wit and pleasantry, but licentious.

Scuderi, Magdalen de, born at Havre, 1607, an authoress by profession, attained a degree of celebrity, though her works, of which chivalry and ancient manners are the foundation, are now read more from curiosity than from admiration. She had pensions from Lewis XIV. and from Mazarin. Celia, in 10 vols. and the Grand Cyrus, in 10 vols. also, are among her writings. She died at Paris, 1701.

Sebastiani, Horatio Count, born at Corsica.—He obtained a commission in the army, has been much employed by Bu. in diplomatic and other important missions. When Ambassador at Constantinople, he was received with great distinction, and, as a General, was particularly successful in his plans and actions, until the Russian campaign. He shewed undaunted courage at Leipsic, sent in his adhesion to Lewis XVIII. to whose cause he remained faithful; has since visited England, and is not at present in employ. He is cousin to the Buonapartes.

Segur, Lewis, Count de, born 1753, is the son of Marshal Segur, was Ambassador to Petersburg, accompanied Catherine II. to the Crimea, spent

much of his life subsequently as a diplomatist, and has been conspicuous as a senator under Buonaparte in 1815, as well as previously, which caused his present exclusion from the peerage, but he still resides in Paris among admiring friends, and acts as judge advocate. He is a political writer of eminence, and a good lyric poet, as was also his brother, the Viscount.—His son, Count Philip, is an exceedingly brave officer, and remains in the service.—He has been twice badly wounded.

Sevigné, Mary Marchioness de, 1626, paid the utmost attention to the education of her son and daughter, and was one of the most exemplary of women. Her letters are models of the epistolatory style, being elegant, familiar, and animated. She died at Grignan, 1696.

Serrurier, Marshal Count, of a family in trade, rapidly advanced in the army by his extraordinary merits, and is one of the most respected of the Marshals, not only for his military renown, but for his general conduct. Lewis XVIII. created him a peer in 1814, and he remained faithful to his path of allegiance.

Sieyès, Abbé, Count of the Empire. This profound and accomplished statesman, has filled almost every high office in the senate. He was born at Fréjus, in 1748, and enjoyed preferment in the church at an early age. His first work, "What are the Three Estates?" gained vast popularity. He took great pains to accomplish the revolution, but was mortified at the effusion of blood, which he imagined the sacrifice of the King would have subsequently spared. Mirabeau once observed, that the silence of Sieyès was a public calamity.—

He refused the archbishopric of Paris, and laboured incessantly in committees, and in framing laws and regulations. In 1799, he escaped assassination, and went as ambassador to Berlin; became one of the Directory, and prepared the rise of Buonaparte; was one of the three consuls, and was afterwards regarded with an eye of suspicion by the Emperor, who however raised him to the peerage in 1815. Lewis did not deign to notice him, and he is one of the restless regicides. To first rate abilities, and wonderful application, he unites a degree of cunning, and a want of sensibility, that have deprived him of the respect the first actions of his life had inspired.

Sonnini, C. de Manomour, born 1751, is a naval officer and engineer, but it is his great talent as a natural historian that has rendered him eminent. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon. His numerous travels are interesting, and his edition of Buffon's Natural History, with immense additions, in 110 volumes, is said to be the most extensive literary work in the world.

Sofflot, James, born in 1713 an architect of great merit. He built the Pantheon (St. Genevieve) in Paris, and died in 1780.

Soult, Marshal, Duke of Dalmatia, is the son of a notary at St. Amand, and born in 1769. He entered the army as a subaltern officer; but his conduct, admirable in a military point of view, did not remain unnoticed, and he acquired the first dignities, and the confidence of the Emperor. (For his actions vide Chron.) Lewis having appointed him minister at war, in 1814, he soon put the portefeuille in the hands of the Duke de Feltre.

and proved his attachment to Napoleon on his return. He resides at Dusseldorf, and is immensely rich. His recal is expected.

Souza, Madame. Her admired novels of "Adele," and "Eugene et Matilda," entitle her to rank next to Mad. de Genlis, as a female French writer; and her enchanting manners, the theme of strangers and of natives, leave her without a superior in society. She is the mother of Gen. Count Flahant, a distinguished officer in the service of Lewis XVIII.

Staal, Madame de, daughter of an artist, and born at Paris, in great indigence; but educated by the abbess of a convent, she became an attendant of the Duchess de Maine, and was much noticed by Fontenelle, and by other eminent characters, for her ingenuity and talents. She married an officer, and died in 1750. Her Memoirs, in 4 vols. are interesting, and she published two comedies.

Stael, Baroness de, daughter of M. Neckar, inherited almost all the talents of her parents, with somewhat less sternness of principles, and more of manners, to which she added stronger powers of criticism, and a lively imagination. She had much influence on the leaders of the constitutional circle, at the period of the Directory in France, and was obliged to quit Paris from her intimacy with some of the opposition under the consulate. She visited England in 1814, and France shortly after; but being alluded to in the intercepted correspondence of Exelmans, in a manner that was not agreeable to the Royalists, she retired to Italy, where she died in 1817, aged 50 years. Her works are read with enthusiasm by some, with admiration as to

their ability by all, and with caution by those who are attached to principles strictly moral.

Suard, —, highly praised by Marmontel, and perpetual Secretary to the French Academy. His writings are such as to cause the literary world to lament that he has not farther enriched their libraries. He was a moderate revolutionist, and banished by the more violent, recalled and distinguished by Buonaparte. He is now 80 years old, and is much respected by the King. His wife is also an able writer, but refrains from affixing her name to her works.

Subleyras, Peter, born near Nismes, 1699, a good painter of history and portraits. Died in 1749.

Suchet, Marshal; Duke of Albufera, born at Lyons, in 1770, became at once a commander in the army. Celebrated for the most judicious management; he had a chief appointment in Spain, from which, after varied fortune, he was driven, and sent in his adhesion to Lewis, who created him a peer. Returning to the service of Buonaparte in 1815, he is now deprived of his senatorial dignity.

Sueur, Eustace le, born at Paris, 1617; greatly admired as an artist. He painted historical pieces, and formed his manner after the ancients. Was a pupil of Vouet, and died 1655.

Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Benevento, Ex Bishop of Autun, was born at Paris, in 1754.— Possessed of revolutionary principles, and uniting to talents the most eminent, great facility of executing business, a striking dignity of manners, and high birth, he induced a vast number of priests to join in his opinions. He was in England, and in

America, during the sanguinary scenes of Paris ; but returning, became minister for foreign affairs in 1797, and possessed great influence throughout the reign of Buonaparte with whom he was at length disgusted, and is supposed to have been the chief promoter of the recall of Lewis XVIII. when the Allies became successful. In 1815 he ceded the dignity of prime minister to the Duke de Richelieu, and is now grand chamberlain, and seems to be enjoying himself towards the decline of life with all the relaxations and luxuries that a high station and large fortune afford, and the contemplation that he has acquired the fame of being the first statesman now living in Europe. His wife was a Mrs. Grant, and has lately visited England. Some writers insist that few persons are stained with a greater number of crimes than M. de Talleyrand ; whilst others dwell upon his virtues. A medium course would, perhaps, do him justice.

Tallien, John, though the son of a porter, was brought up with some care, and became corrector of the press to the *Moniteur*. He soon evinced much zeal for a reform in the State ; was ultimately a vehement revolutionist, and the cause of some of the massacres in Paris. He commenced the same dreadful career at Bourdeaux, till love at once changed his character. The beautiful Madame de Fontenai, persuaded him to desist, and he gave himself up to luxury and pleasure. In 1794, he married this lady, who long led the fashion, and lived with royal splendour in Paris. Tallien resolved on the destruction of Robespierre and his party, and effected it. The influence of his wife, who was not famed for continence, having de-

clined, Tallien wished to revive the system of terrorism, but happily did not succeed. Returning from an expedition to Egypt, he was taken prisoner, and sent to London, where the Jacobin Club received him with distinction. Returning to France, he was long in obscure employments, and is now roving about in very bad health. He is one of the regicides.

Tavernier, John, born in 1605. He travelled through Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, six times, and died at Moscow, in 1689. He gained a great fortune by purchasing jewels, and was ennobled by Lewis XIV. His *Collection of Travels*, in 6 vols. is greatly esteemed, and has been translated into English.

Terrasson, John Abbé, born at Lyons, 1670, a writer of eminence. His dissertation on the *Illiad* has been translated into English; as, also, his *Romance of Sethos*. He rendered Diodorus Siculus into French, and died in Paris, 1750.—His brother and family were authors of some celebrity.

Thevenot, Melchisedeck, born in 1621, was ambassador at Constantinople and Genoa, and died in 1692. His *Travels in the Levant*, in 2 vols. are in the highest estimation.

Thevenot, John, wrote *Travels in Asia*, in 3 vol. and died in 1667.

Thomas, Anthony, born at Clermont, 1732.—He wrote in 1756, *Reflections on Voltaire's Poem of Natural Religion*, in which he defends Christianity. He was a good poet, and completed several other esteemed works. Madame Neckar

was his enthusiastic eulogist. He died at Lyons, 1785.

Turenne, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de, born at Sedan, 1611. Son of the Duke de Bouillon, and a Marshal of France, was considered one of the greatest warriors that has appeared in History. (Vide Chron.) He was killed by a cannon ball at Sultzbach, in 1675.

Turgot, Anne Robert, born at Paris, 1727.—As Comptroller-General of the Finances, he shewed great talents; was a man of admirable character, and was at the head of the society called Economists. He died in Paris, 1781. Condorcet wrote his life.

Valliant, Sebastian, a physician and botanist. On the latter subject he has written some useful works, and his travels are highly interesting. He died 1722.

Vandamme, Count d'Unsebourg, born at Cassel, and the son of an apothecary, raised a company, and soon became a General, distinguishing himself greatly for courage and activity; he has however, been accused of the most heinous cruelty, and is a proscribed wretched wanderer, seeking a home.

Vanloo, John, born at Aix, in 1684, painted many portraits of illustrious characters in fine taste. His son, Lewis, became principal painter to the King of Spain; and his son, Charles Philip to the King of Prussia. The father died in 1745. Charles Andrew (his brother) also painted many fine pieces, particularly on historical subjects, for the King of France. He died in 1765.

Vauban, Sebastian Marshal de, born 1633, the

greatest of engineers. Lille and other fortresses remain monuments of his skill. He also shewed much courage and talent as an officer, and attained the highest rank and honors. He died at Paris, 1707, and his writings are in great estimation.

Vaublanc, Viennot Count de, at the time of the revolution obtained great influence among the moderate Reformists, opposed with firmness all the excesses, and was condemned to die. Having escaped death, and subsequently transportation, he was chosen Prefect by Bu. and Minister of the Interior by Lewis XVIII. in 1816 and 1817. He is a man of considerable abilities, and distinguished for eloquence.

Vendome, Lewis Duke de, a most renowned General. In Spain, he took the English army prisoners, and performed many admirable exploits, (vide Chron.) He died 1712.

Vergniaud, Peter, born 1759, was a counsellor at Bordeaux, and a man of the most forcible and persuasive eloquence. He was one of the leaders of the Girondists, was at first violent in measures, but perceiving dreadful consequences ensue, he opposed the Terrorists, who at length triumphed over him. When denounced, he defended himself in a speech that was considered a model of courage, presence of mind, and fine oratory. He threw away the poison he had kept, and was beheaded in Paris, 1793.

Vernet, Joseph, born at Avignon, 1712, the first marine painter in Europe. His manner soft, correct, and transparent. His pictures are in most of the best collections. His ports of France,

at the Luxembourg, are justly celebrated. He died at Paris, 1789.

Vertot, René de, born at Bennitot, 1655, a priest, and a famous historian. He died 1735.--- His works are numerous and in great esteem.

Victor, Perrin Marshal, Duke of Bellune, born 1765, obtained a commission, became a General through his successful and well judged manœuvres, and his invincible courage. He went as Ambassador to Denmark, was the chief cause of the victory of Jena, was afterwards taken prisoner, exchanged, chosen Governor of Berlin, and after many severe conflicts in Spain and in the South of France, became of all the Marshals, the most zealous partizan of Lewis XVIII. who created him a peer, and pays him marked attention.

Vien, Joseph Count, born 1716; a painter of eminence. His historical subjects are well imagined, and executed with much force. David was his pupil. He died 1807.

Villars, Lewis Duke de, Marshal, born 1653, (vide Chron.) Died at Turin, in 1734.

Villeneuve, Gabrielle de, a celebrated novel writer. The Young American, the Conjugal Phoenix, the Fair Hermits, and the Gardener of Vincennes, are still much read. She died in 1755.

Villette, the Marchioness de, the adopted daughter of Voltaire, still resides in Paris, and her house is the resort of the devoted admirers, and the few remaining friends of that extraordinary man. Her brother Mr. de Varicourt, was lite-

rally cut to pieces, to afford time for Marie Antoinette to escape the mob, on the 6th October.

Vivares, Francis, an admirable engraver, born 1709. He was brought up as a taylor, in London, but preferred the Arts; and having married three times had thirty-one children. Woollet had generally one of his engravings before him when he was at work. He died 1780.

Voisin, Daniel, Chancellor to Lewis XIV. and a man of inflexible integrity; as a proof of which he refused to seal the pardon the King had granted to a notorious offender. Lewis, in a rage, demanded the seals, and sealed the instrument.—“They are contaminated,” said Voisin, “I will touch them no more.” Lewis, struck with admiration, threw the pardon into the fire. “Now,” said Voisin, “I can take them, fire purifies every thing.”

Voiture, Vincent, born at Amiens, 1598, a most elegant writer. It is to be lamented that his Poems and Letters do not exceed two volumes. He was employed to negotiate affairs of importance in Spain, but died poor, in 1648.

Volney, C. F. Count de. After having written his travels in Syria and Egypt, he became a senator, and adopted the sentiments of the moderate reformists; made a voyage to America, and was distinguished by Washington. On his return, he participated in the acts of the Senate of Bu. but having voted his expulsion, was elevated to the peerage; the duties of which he still performs. He is the author of the celebrated work entitled “Ruins,” and is highly esteemed as a man of letters.

Voltaire, Mary Francis Arouet de, born 1694, at Paris, shewed proofs of genius at the College of Louis le Grand. Was intended for the law, but renounced it for literature. His irresistible partiality to satire induced him to write lampoons on the government, and he was confined in the Bastille, where he remained one year. His first tragedy, *Oedipus*, had great success. In his *Mariamne*, the speech of "the Queen drinks," again placed him in the Bastille, and when liberated he went to England, where his *Henriade* came out by subscription. His *Philosophical Letters* were burned in Paris by a decree of Parliament. In 1750, the King of Prussia granted him a pension, and he visited that Monarch; but these two eccentric characters not agreeing, Voltaire quitted Potsdam and retired to Ferney, in Switzerland. In 1778, he returned to Paris, where he died on the 30th May. His tragedies are numerous. *Brutus*, *Merope*, and *Zara* are the most admired; his *Lewis XIV.* *Charles XII.* of Sweden, and indeed the whole of his works, consisting of 30 vols. are still read with avidity. He was cynical, an enemy to Christianity, insufferably vain, and somewhat avaricious. As a writer he is lively, brilliant, and imposing, but superficial and dogmatical.

Watelet, Claude, born 1718, member of the French, and of many foreign academies. Though he had been Receiver General of the Finances, he died poor, in 1786.—His poem on the Art of Painting, his Comedies, and his Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, are esteemed.

Watteau, Anthony, born at Valenciennes, in 1684, died at Nogent, in 1721.—He resided some time in England, and painted with great success. His burlesque subjects are admirably handled, and his pictures, in general, to be found in good collections.

The present Political Parties in Paris, consist of

THE ROYALISTS, who support the measures of the King and the Bourbons in general.

THE ULTRA ROYALISTS, who, as a writer states, are more loyal than the King himself, and desire that he should be possessed of despotic power.

THE BUONAPARTISTS, who desire the return of their Chief, or the election of his Son, as Napoleon II.

THE PRESENT MINISTRY (1818.)

M. Dambray, Chancellor.

Count Pasquier, Minister of Justice, and Keeper of the Seals.

The Duke de Richelieu, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Count Lainé, Minister for the Interior.

Marshal Count Gouvion Saint Cyr, Minister at War.

Count Molé, Minister of the Marine.

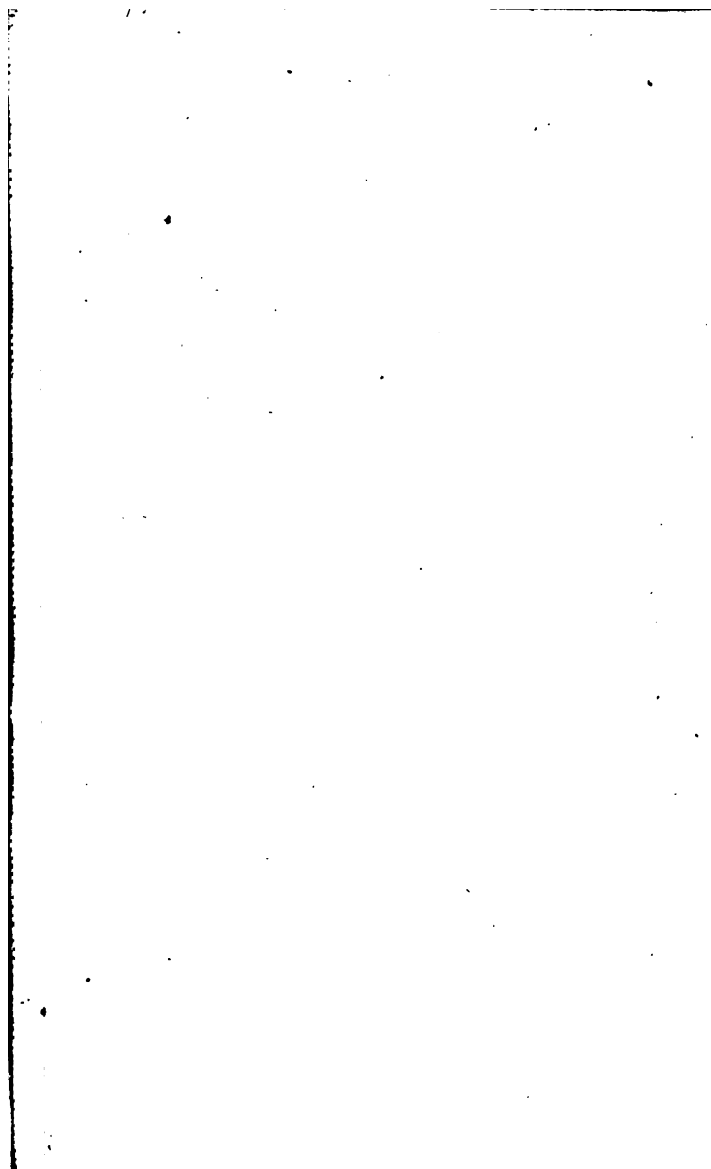
Count Corvetto, Minister of Finance.

Count de Cazes, Minister of the Police.

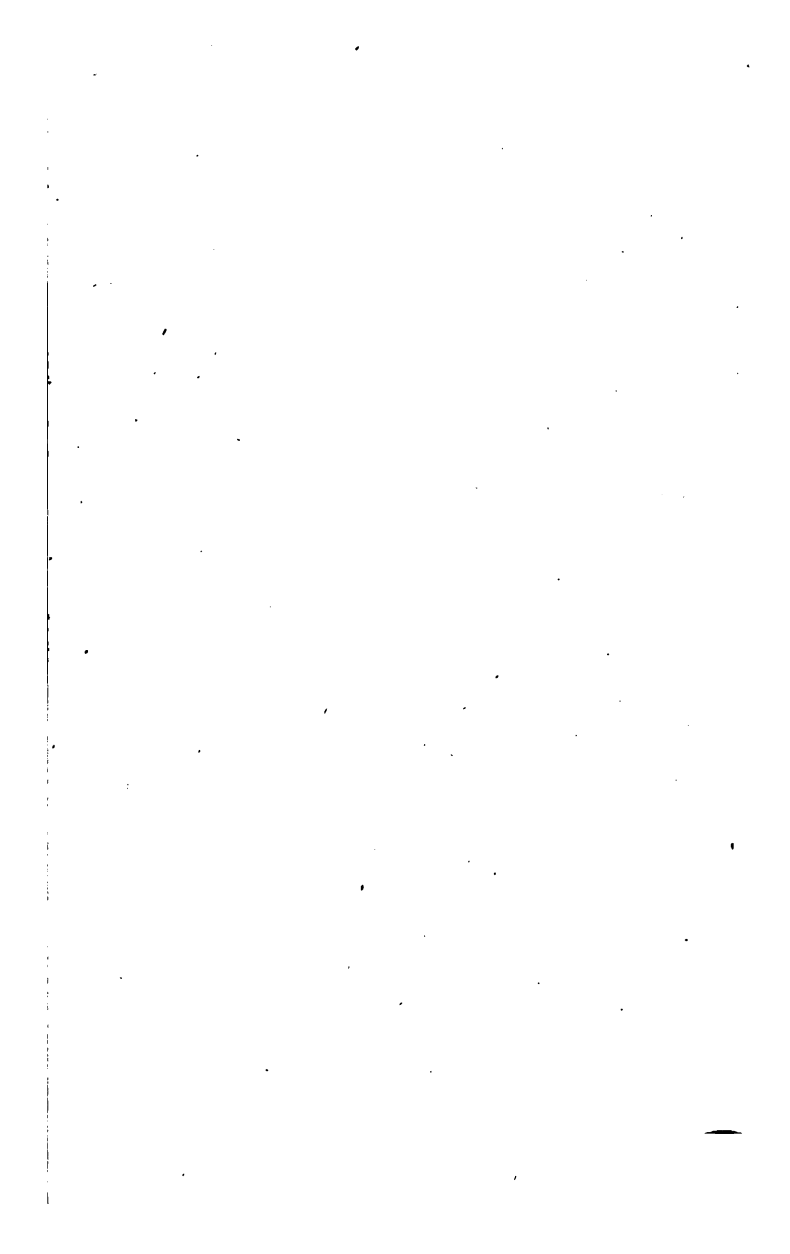
Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Talleyrand Perigord.

FINIS.

Printed by G. Hayden, Brydges Street, Covent Garden.







1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2.

3.

4.

5.

JUL 24 1946

